

BEAUTIFUL
NEWTON



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BEAUTIFUL NEWTON

The Garden City of Massachusetts



NEWTON GRAPHIC PUBLISHING COMPANY

NEWTON, ✕ ✕ ✕ ✕ MASSACHUSETTS

A FOREWORD.

OTWITHSTANDING the claims of several municipalities to the term "The Garden City of the Commonwealth", this volume of "Beautiful Newton" will convince the most skeptical that this city has no rival for that honor.

The home of many successful business men of Boston whose wealth has been lavished on beautiful estates and artistic residences, set in an environment of fine streets, shaded with handsome trees, Newton is indeed, a most charming city.

I have felt for some time that some permanent record should be made of these features of our city of which we are all so proud, and of the forces which have so materially aided in obtaining this desirable result, and this volume of "Beautiful Newton" is the outcome.

The book includes a brief historical sketch of the city up to the time it began its modern development, a more extended reference to the important changes which have taken place during the last quarter of a century, and biographical sketches of prominent citizens who have done so much for the benefit of the community.

It is also interesting to note that "Beautiful Newton" commemorates the two hundred and twenty-fifth anniversary of the incorporation of the town of Newton, the fortieth year of its existence as a city, and incidentally is issued in the fortieth year of the existence of the Newton Graphic, the editor of which is responsible for its publication.

JOHN C. BRIMBLECOM.

Newton, the Garden City

HISTORICAL SKETCH *

IT is said by the historian that the settlement of New town — Cambridge — began in 1631. Its records commenced in 1632; proprietors' records, 1635. Cambridge or Newtown embraced a very large territory, which was subsequently enlarged by additional grants. In 1635 the General Court granted to Newtown land embracing the territory of what has since become Brookline, Brighton and Newton. The territory south of the Charles River, covering what is now Brighton and Newton, was first called "the south side of Charles River," or the "South Side"; sometimes Nonantum, the Indian name. About 1654 it began to be called "Cambridge Village" and later "New Cambridge," and, by authority of the General Court, after 1691, "Newtown," thus taking after a lapse of years the name of the old town of which this territory once formed a rather small part.

For the first ten years, only seven families had settled on this territory; and of these seven, two were Jacksons (the first settler in 1639 was John Jackson), two were Hydes, one Fuller, a Park and a Prentice. All these, with one exception, came direct from England. After these followed Parkers, Hammonds, Wards, Kendricks, Trowbridges, Bacons, Stones and others, whose descendants are represented here to-day.

During the first twenty-five years

from the time the first settler found a home south of the river, in what is now called Newton, twenty families had come in and located. In 1664 there were twelve young men of the second generation.

From the first settlement to the date of incorporation, a period of forty-nine years, fifty families had settled on this territory. Dr. Smith says: "The number of *freemen* within the limits of the town in 1688 was about sixty-five." Authorities differ as to the exact area of this part of Newtown. "In 1798," according to Homer, "it was reckoned to embrace 12,940 acres, including ponds." Another writer says that "in 1831 the town contained 14,513 acres."

In 1838 eighteen hundred acres of this were set off to Roxbury, and are now a part of Boston. In 1847 six hundred and forty acres were set off to the now city of Waltham, being that part of Waltham south of the river, and a few years ago a small portion near Chestnut Hill Reservoir was set to Boston, leaving 11,410 acres as the present area of Newton.

During the last of the year 1654 or first of 1655, they took the first step toward gaining their independence, at which time they began to hold religious meetings for public worship in Cambridge Village, in the territory now Newton. They asked to be released from paying rates to the church at Cambridge, on the ground that they were to establish the ordinances of Christ among themselves, and distinct

*Based on address of Hon. James F. C. Hyde at two hundredth anniversary of incorporation of city, 1888.

from the old town. The selectmen of Cambridge strongly opposed this division, and declared that there was no sufficient reason for such separation.

This was the beginning of a struggle for independence that lasted thirty-three or four years, and ended by the complete separation from the mother town. Let us follow this contest step by step until its consummation.

In 1656 the people of Cambridge Village, having been denied their request the year before, appealed to the "Great and General Court to be re-

the year before this petition was presented (1660) had built the first meeting-house, which fact no doubt had its influence; and so in 1661 the Court granted them "freedom from all church rates for the support of the ministry in Cambridge and for all lands and estates which were more than four miles from Cambridge meeting-house — the measure to be in the usual paths that may be ordinarily passed — so long as the south side of the river shall maintain an able ministry."

The year following the granting of



OLD NONANTUM HOUSE AND SQUARE, 1870

leased from paying rates for the support of the ministry at Cambridge Church."

Of course the old town remonstrated, and the village people were given leave to withdraw, silenced for the time. They were not the men, however, to submit to what they believed to be an injustice, but quietly bided their time. Five years after they presented another petition to the General Court, asking for the same thing.

They had been holding meetings for public worship for four or five years in a large room in a private house, and

this request the line was so run and the bounds so settled between Cambridge and Cambridge Village as to settle the matter of ministerial support, and also to establish substantially what afterwards became the line between Brighton and Newton. These people had gained this point, and started a movement that was only to end with their entire emancipation from Cambridge. The first meeting-house was built in 1660 or '61, and located on Centre Street, opposite the Colby estate; and in July, 1664, when there were but twenty-two land-owners in the village,

the first church was organized, and the Rev. John Eliot, Jr., son of the apostle to the Indians, ordained as its pastor. And this consummated the ecclesiastical, though not the civil, separation of Cambridge Village from Cambridge.

The congregation of this church was composed of about thirty families, with about eighty members in the church, forty of each sex.

Our sturdy ancestors were not yet satisfied; and so, in 1672, they again petitioned the General Court to set

proportion of the charges of the deputies."

This action of the Court they refused to accept and act under, by which they would merely have become a precinct, though this was quite a step in advance; for previous to this time the residents of the village had been permitted to hold few official positions.

At the session of the General Court commencing May 8, 1678, a lengthy petition was drawn up and signed by fifty-two freemen, setting forth many



CITY HALL, WEST NEWTON

them off and make them a town by themselves. In answer to this request, the Court in 1673 declared "that the Court doth judge meet to grant to the inhabitants of said village annually to elect one constable, and three selectmen, dwelling among themselves, to order the prudential affairs of the inhabitants there according to law; only continuing a part of Cambridge in paying County and Country rates, as also Town rates, so far as refers to the grammar school, bridge over the Charles River, and their

facts and humbly praying that they might be granted their freedom from Cambridge, and that they might receive a name, thus becoming a separate town. Cambridge remonstrated by their selectmen in quite severe terms.

Notwithstanding, the General Court granted to Cambridge Village the right to choose selectmen and a constable and to manage the "municipal affairs of the village," substantially the same privileges that had before been granted in 1673, but which the village had never

accepted. Dr. Smith says: "This was an important but not full concession on the part of the Court; but the people had to wait nearly ten years more before they fully attained the object of their desire. The attitude of the settlers in Cambridge Village was one of persistent determination; and as if foreshadowing in those early days the spirit of the Revolution which occurred a century later, they stood firm in their resistance of everything which in their judgment savored of oppression."

Jackson says, "The first entry upon

their respective towns, referring to differences that have arisen as to charges for bridges, schools, the laying of rates, and some other things of a public nature, "that for the end above said the village shall pay to the town of Cambridge the sum of £5 in merchantable corn, at or before the first day of May next ensuing the date above, in full satisfaction of all dues and demands by the said town from the said village, on the account above said, from the beginning of the world to the 11th of January, 1688, by the present style of reck-



CHARLES RIVER,
RIVERSIDE, AUBURNDALE

the new town book of Cambridge Village records the doings of the first town meeting, held June 27, 1679, by virtue of an order of the General Court," at which meeting three selectmen and one constable were chosen, thus doing what they were authorized to do in 1673. There is no record of another town meeting until Jan. 30, 1681.

It appears by articles of agreement made as late as Sept 17, 1688, between the selectmen of Cambridge and the selectmen of the village, in behalf of

oning." This brings us near the time when Cambridge Village was *incorporated*, as claimed by historians who have written later than Jackson.

We find in the records of the village that in 1686 "a committee was chosen to treat with Cambridge about our freedom from their town." It is undoubtedly true that Cambridge Village in a large degree became independent of the mother town in the year 1679, when, Jackson says, the town was in-

incorporated; for they did from that time control the prudential affairs of the village; but it is equally true that they were *taxed together* for several years after, for state and county and for some other purposes. It is certain that they were not allowed to send a deputy to the General Court until 1688, when the separation was fully consummated. The records of Cambridge — the old town — show that constables were elected for the village after 1679, every year until 1688, but *none* for the village after the latter date. Paige's re-

some of them, be and appear before his Excellency in Council, on Wednesday, being the 11th of this inst. to show cause why Cambridge Village may not be declared a place distinct by itself, and not longer a part of said town as hath been formerly petitioned for and now desired: and thereof to make due return. Dated at Boston the 6th day of January in the third year of his Majesty's reign A. D. 1687 By order &c J. West, D. sec'y."

"What was the result of this process does not appear of record; for the rec-



OLD KENRICK HOMESTEAD,
WAVERLEY AVENUE, NEWTON

cent History of Cambridge seems to entirely clear all doubts as to the true date of the incorporation of Newton.

He was fortunate enough to find two documents which probably Mr. Jackson never saw. "One is an order of notice preserved in the Massachusetts archives," of which the following is a copy:

"To the constables of the town of Cambridge, or either of them; you are hereby required to give notice to the inhabitants of said town that they or

ords of the council, during the administration of Andros, were carried away. Fortunately, however, a certified copy of the order, which is equivalent to an act of incorporation, is on file in the office of the clerk of the Judicial Courts in Middlesex County."

At a council held in Boston Jan. 11, 1687, present his Excellency Sir Edmund Andros and seven councillors, an order was issued a part of which we give: "Upon the reading this day in the Council the petition of the inhabi-

tants of Cambridge Village, being sixty families or upwards, that they may be a place distinct by themselves and freed from the town of Cambridge, to which at the first settlement they were annexed, they being in every respect capable thereof," it was "ordered that the said village from henceforth be and is hereby declared a distinct village and place of itself, wholly freed and separated from the town of Cambridge, and from all future rates, payments, or duties to them whatsoever." The order further provided how Cambridge bridge

December, 1691, and was declared to be a distinct village and place of itself, or, in other words, was *incorporated* as a separate and distinct town by the order passed Jan. 11, 1687-8, old style, or Jan. 11, 1688, according to the present style of reckoning."

It seems very strange that such an error should occur and be perpetuated for nearly two centuries, the town even adopting it and putting it upon its seal, where it remained for six years.

After Cambridge Village was set off or incorporated, it was sometimes called



OLD JACKSON HOMESTEAD,
WASHINGTON STREET, NEWTON

should be supported.

This order was signed John West, deputy secretary.

Then followed, "This is a true copy taken out of the original, 4th day of December, 1688: as attests: Laur. Hammond, Clerk." Dr. Paige adds: "There remains no reasonable doubt that the village was released from ecclesiastical dependence on Cambridge, and obligation to share in the expenses of religious worship 1661, became a precinct in 1673, received the name of Newtown in

New Cambridge, until 1691, when, in answer to a petition to the General Court, it was called Newtown, and the name was variously spelled, New-Town, Newtown, Newtowne and Newton in the records until 1766, when Judge Fuller became town clerk and spelled it in the town records "Newton"; and Newton it has been ever since. We have devoted much time and space to establishing the facts concerning the incorporation of Newton, because Mr. Jackson in his history published in 1854 gives



JAMES F. C. HYDE,
MAYOR OF NEWTON, 1874-1875

the date as 1679, which has since been shown to be incorrect both by Dr. Paige and Dr. Smith. After a careful examination of the facts we are fully satisfied that they have fixed upon the true date.

At this time ten of the first settlers had passed away.

Sixty families were dwelling within the limits of the town. We give a few brief items relating to the people living on these broad acres from 1639 onward.

In 1643 six acres of land were conveyed on payment of £5.

In 1645 "there were in all of Cambridge 135 ratable persons, 90 houses, 208 cows, 131 oxen, 229 young cattle, 20 horses, 37 sheep, 62 swine and 58 goats."

"In 1647 the town bargained with Waban, the Indian chief and first convert to Christianity, to keep six score head of dry cattle on the south side of Charles River."

"1656, persons appointed by the Selectmen to execute order of General

Court for the improvement of all families within the town in spinning and manufacturing clothes."

In 1650 wild land sold for one dollar and a quarter per acre.

1676, town meeting called to consider the matter of fortifying the town against Indians.

In 1691 first couple married in Newton after it was incorporated.

1693, town paid 20s. for killing three wolves.

The two following years paid a bounty for killing wolves.

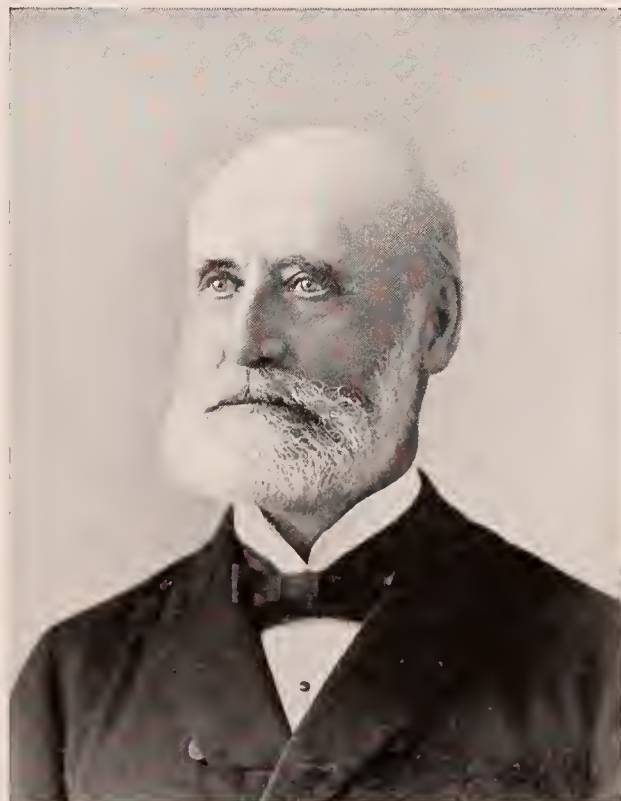
1699, voted to build a schoolhouse 14 by 16 feet.

1700, hired a schoolmaster at five shillings per day.

1707, paid twelve pence per dozen for heads of blackbirds. Voted to choose two persons to see that hogs were yoked and ringed according to law.

1711, voted to have collections taken up Thanksgiving Days for the poor.

1717, vote passed to prevent the destruction of deer. Same in 1741.



ALDEN SPEARE,
MAYOR OF NEWTON, 1876-1877

1796, voted to have a stove to warm the meeting-house. The same year voted that the deacons have liberty to sit out of the deacons' seat.

1800, voted to disannul the ancient mode of seating parishioners in the meeting-house.

In 1646 Rev. John Eliot first attempted to Christianize the Indians at Nonanetum, or Nonantum, where a company of them were located on land that had been bought by the General

sale at the market through the year. In winter the Indians sold brooms, staves, baskets made from the neighboring woods and swamps, and turkeys raised by themselves; in the spring, cranberries, strawberries and fish from Charles River; in the summer, whortleberries, grapes and fish. Several of them worked with the English in the vicinity in hay time and harvest."

The author of "Nonantum and Natick" says: "Here at Nonantum Hill



RESIDENCE OF ARTHUR F. LUKE,
PRINCE STREET, WEST NEWTON

Court of the white owners and set apart for the use of the Indians. This tract of high land was considerably improved by them by the building of wigwams, walls and ditches about the same, and the planting later of fruit trees.

By advice of Mr. Eliot, tools and implements were supplied, as well as money to enable them to develop and improve their village. Homer says:

"The women of Nonantum soon learned to spin and to collect articles for

was begun the first civilized and Christian settlement of Indians in the English North American colonies. This was the seat of the first *Protestant* mission to the heathen, and here Mr. Eliot preached the first Protestant sermon in a pagan tongue."

This was preached in the large wigwam of Waanton, or Waban, where a considerable number of Indians were assembled to hear this first sermon, which occupied over an hour in its de-



ROYAL M. PULSIFER,
MAYOR OF NEWTON, 1880-1881

livery. The text was from Ezekiel xxxvii. 9, 10.

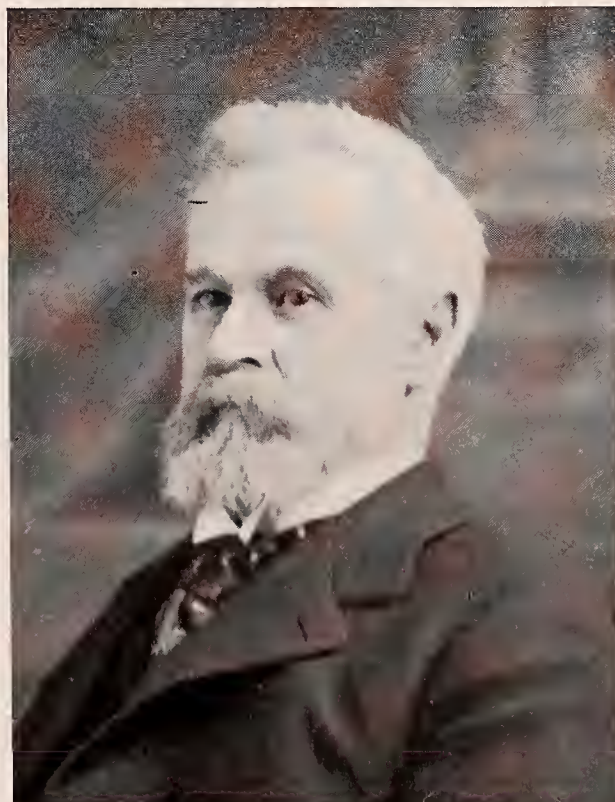
This Waban — whose name signified “wind” or “spirit”—was the chief man of this Indian village, and was called a “merchant.” He seems to have been the man of business. “Perhaps he went to Boston sometimes to sell venison and other game which he had either taken himself or bought from other Indians.” He was the first convert to Christianity, and lived a consistent life, dying in 1674, aged seventy years.

Newton thus enjoys the rare honor of having within its borders the spot made sacred by the labors of the apostle Eliot, whose saintly life and heroic service in the cause of the Master resulted in the civilization and Christianization of many of these sons of the forest. These Nonantum Indians seem to have been pretty bright and keen heathen, judging from some of the questions they put to the white men, a few of which are here given. One woman in-

quired “whether she prayed when she only joined with her husband in his prayer to God Almighty.” Another inquired “whether her husband’s prayer signified anything if he continued to be angry with her and to beat her.” Another asked “how the English came to differ so much from the Indians in their knowledge of God and Jesus Christ, since they had all at first but one Father”; another, “how it came to pass that sea water was salt and river water fresh.”

The people of Newton from the very first took great interest in military affairs. The men of Newton took a prominent part in all the Indian wars. They were in King Philip’s and subsequent wars with the Indians, as well as in the old French and Indian War. Some lives were lost in this service, among them Colonel Ephraim Williams, the founder of Williams College. He was shot in the memorable battle fought with the French and Indians near Lake George, in September, 1755.

Of the part taken in the War of the



WILLIAM P. ELLISON,
MAYOR OF NEWTON, 1882-1883

Revolution by the inhabitants of this town, it has been well said that "almost to a man they made the most heroic and vigorous efforts to sustain the common cause of the country from the first hour to the last, through all the trying events which preceded and accompanied the war."

Our fathers were jealous of their rights; and, while they were willing to stand by the government, they were not the men to submit to any injustice.

of the Superior Court being fixed and paid by the *Crown* instead of by the *Great and General Court*. They were jealous of their rights, even though remotely assailed. It is probable that not a person in the colonies at this time seriously entertained the thought of taking up arms against the mother country, but relied upon constitutional methods only for the redress of their grievances. Later, during the same year, a large committee was chosen "to confer with



RESIDENCE OF SMITH P. BURTON, JR.,
CENTRE STREET, NEWTON

From time to time they met in town meeting to consider important questions relating to the condition of the country. In December, 1772, a town meeting was held and a committee appointed to consider and report what it may be proper for the town to do relating to the present unhappy situation of the country.

In 1773 they instructed their representative, Judge Fuller, to use his influence against the salaries of the judges

the inhabitants of the town as to the expediency of leaving off buying, selling or using any India tea."

On Dec. 16, 1773, there was a famous tea-party in Boston, such as never was seen before nor has been since. Newton was represented on that occasion by two or more of its citizens. One in particular, who drove a load of wood to market, stayed very late that day, and was not very anxious the next morning to explain the cause of his detention;

but, as tea was found in his shoes, it is not difficult to understand what he had been doing.

The following year, 1774, the town adopted a series of resolutions, declaring they would not voluntarily and tamely submit to the levying of any tax for the purpose of raising a revenue where imposed without their consent or that of their representatives; and that any and all persons who advised or assisted in such acts were inimical to this country, and thereby incurred their just resentment, and in such light they regarded all merchants, traders, and

cial Assembly at Concord, and the next year to a meeting of the same at Cambridge. Early in the year 1775 the town voted to raise men to exercise two field-pieces that had been given, and also to raise a company of minute-men, and thus be prepared for any emergency.

This action furnishes the explanation of the fact that Newton had so *many* men engaged in the battles of Lexington and Concord.

On the 19th of April, 1775, a day ever memorable in the history of our country, when the first battles of independence were fought at Lexington



NEWTONVILLE SQUARE, 1895

others who should import or sell any India tea until the duty so justly complained of should be taken off. They further pledged themselves that they would not *purchase* or *use* any such tea while the duty remained upon it.

A committee was appointed to confer with like committees of sister towns as occasion required. During the same year the town voted that the selectmen use their best discretion in providing firearms for the poor of the town, where they were unable to provide for themselves. In October of the same year the town sent delegates to the Provin-

and Concord, Newton had three organized companies of minute-men, all of whom were present and took part in the battles of that historic day, during which they marched about thirty miles.

The two hundred and eighteen men composing these three companies were not *all* that Newton sent to the battlefields that day; for many went who had passed the military age and so were exempt from duty, but who felt as did Noah Wiswall, the oldest man who went from Newton, and whose son commanded one of the companies, and who had other sons and sons-in-law in the

fight. He could not be induced to remain at home, because, as he said, "he wanted to see what the boys were doing," and, when shot through the hand, coolly bound it up with a handkerchief, and brought home the gun of a British soldier who fell in the battle.

Colonel Joseph Ward, a master of one of the public schools,—a Newton man,—took a very active part. On the 19th of April he left Boston for Newton, took horse and gun, rode to Concord, to animate and assist his countrymen. He also greatly distinguished

versary of a day made memorable in the annals of our country by the heroic struggle on Bunker's Hill, where Newton was well represented, and two weeks before the Declaration of Independence, our forefathers in this busy season of the year left their fields and quiet homes, and gathered in town meeting to discuss and pass upon a matter of vital importance to them, their posterity and the world. At this town meeting, where Captain John Woodward was moderator, the second article in the warrant was: "That in case the



BRAY'S BLOCK, NEWTON CENTRE

himself at the battle of Bunker's Hill, where he served as aid-de-camp to General Artemas Ward.

Soon after these earlier battles two companies were raised in Newton. In March following, these companies with others took possession of Dorchester Heights, which proved a short service, as on the seventeenth of that month the British evacuated Boston, much to the joy of the good people of that town.

Soon after, one of these companies joined in an expedition to Canada. On the 17th of June, 1776, the first anni-

horable Continental Congress should, for the safety of the American colonies, declare them independent of the kingdom of Great Britain, whether the inhabitants of this town will solemnly engage with their lives and fortunes to support them in the measure." After *debate*, the question was put, and the vote passed *unanimously*.

These bold and memorable words meant the sacrifice of comfort, fortune, home, friends and life, if need be, for the right to govern themselves and enjoy the privileges of freemen. In win-

ter's snows and summer's heats the men of Newton, old and young, able and disabled, were found filling the ranks of the little American army. They formed a part of nearly every expedition, and were found on nearly every field, from the opening battles of Lexington and Concord to the final surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown.

Newton, then a little country town with only about 1,400 inhabitants, entered upon the War of the Revolution with great vigor and spirit. Contributing liberally both men and means, as

of men who signed the Declaration of independence,—Roger Sherman,—a name embalmed in the hearts of his countrymen as well as on the pages of history.

Of the part Newton took in the War of 1812 little is known, but it is no doubt true that the sons of such worthy sires were not found wanting when the country was in need.

Let us briefly consider Newton in the war of the Great Rebellion. From the opening gun fired on Sumpter April 12, 1861, until the close of the rebellion



HYDE GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
NEWTON HIGHLANDS

she always has done and always will do when her country calls, no town in Massachusetts can show a more honorable record. It is said by the historian that nearly every man in Newton served in the army some time during the war.

The history of the world scarcely affords a parallel to all our fathers did and suffered during the long struggle they endured in the sacred cause of liberty. Let us not forget that Newton enjoys the honor of having been the birthplace of one of the immortal band

Newton has nobly performed her part.

She furnished at least thirty-six commissioned officers, two generals, and 1,129 soldiers who formed a part of thirty regiments.

These men gave themselves to their country in the hour of her need, and went forth in her defence.

Where duty called, they were found,—whether amid the malaria of southern swamps, on the march, leading a forlorn hope against the enemy, or in vile prison pens,—the mention of whose

names brings a thrill of horror to all hearts.

They fell by the way on the long and tedious marches, they died of homesickness or wounds in the hospitals, they went down before the rush of the enemy and were killed or reported missing, and never again heard from. They endured privations and hardships such as we cannot comprehend; and they did it all without murmur or complaint for the love and respect they had for the heroes of '76, and their regard for the liberty and good name of their country,

who cheerfully gave his life at Gettysburg.

Our ancestors early recognized the importance of education, and all through the two centuries that have passed since its incorporation Newton has made the most liberal appropriations for its public schools, thus standing in the front ranks among the many cities and towns of the Commonwealth.

In addition to all this it has within its borders a Theological Seminary of world-wide reputation, a seminary for young ladies, and an English and class-



FARLOW PARK, NEWTON

for their homes and firesides, and the still more tender regard for the dear ones in those homes whose prayers and good wishes never ceased to follow them amid all their sufferings.

They loved their homes and firesides as we do ours, but loved their country more.

The spirit that actuated them was well illustrated by one who said, "If my country needs my services, I am willing for her sake to make the sacrifice." This was Charles Ward, a worthy son of one of the first settlers,

ical school, as well as others of lesser note.

Early in the history of Massachusetts slavery was introduced, and it is not surprising that some slaves should have been found in Newton. The records show that at least thirty-six were mentioned in the inventories of deceased persons, and there were probably others. Slavery is supposed to have received its death blow in Massachusetts about 1783.

Newton, of course, in its early days was a purely agricultural town, and its

farmers were prosperous and well-to-do for those times, and built for themselves here and there over its broad area homes that were comparatively comfortable, but which would hardly compare with many of the palatial residences which we see to-day.

But as early as 1688, the very year of the incorporation of Newton, a mill was built at Upper Falls, where there was a considerable waterfall on Quinobequin or, later, Charles River.

Still later other mills were located

of the town sought to create a general interest in regard to it." Later a constitution was adopted and the society received the name of the "Newton Friendly Society." This was probably the first local organization of its kind in New England, with one exception. This society afterwards established a library of several hundred volumes; and it also originated the Institution for Savings in the town of Newton, now the well-known and prosperous Newton Savings Bank. The whole move-



VIEW ON PARK STREET, NEWTON

along the river, some for the manufacture of lumber, cloths, nails, cotton goods, paper and other articles, all of which helped to extend the industries of this growing town.

Fifty years ago, two of these manufacturing villages — Upper Falls and Lower Falls — exerted a controlling influence in town affairs.

The intelligent citizens of Newton early took a deep interest in the cause of temperance, and as early as Dec. 15, 1826, "a meeting was held which took active measures on the subject, and by a circular addressed to the inhabitants

ment was conducted by the best and most influential men of the town.

"In imitation of the churchyards of England, the first cemetery was around the first church." Later burial-grounds were located at West Newton, one near Upper Falls and one at the Lower Falls. Of these resting places of the fathers, many interesting facts could be given, would space permit.

The growing town demanded additional provisions for the burial of its dead, and in 1855 the Newton Cemetery Corporation was organized, which has resulted in establishing one of the

most beautiful rural cemeteries to be found in New England.

An attempt began about 1830 and continued until about 1848-49 to divide this fair domain.

Some of us can well remember the strong feeling that was aroused by the agitation of the subject, so strong as to alienate friends and lead to bitter words. Fortunately, no division was effected; and we have remained a united, prosperous and happy people to this day.

fire-engine was purchased in 1867, another in 1871, and a third in 1873. This was followed by the introduction of the electric fire-alarm.

Fire apparatus of the most modern construction, with all necessary equipment, has made our Fire Department noted for its efficiency.

Newton, as a town and city, has always provided generously for its poor. In 1824, John Kenrick, a generous citizen, created a fund "to aid the needy



RESIDENCE OF EDWIN S. WEBSTER,
HAMMOND STREET, CHESTNUT HILL

As early as 1813, this town had a Fire Department, to which many of the prominent citizens belonged.

In 1842, the engines in use being too small, the town voted twenty-four hundred dollars for the purchase of four engines, provided each of the villages where the engines were to be located would add two hundred dollars more. A year later, a similar appropriation was made for another village. A steam

industrious poor of the town, especially such widows and orphans as had not fallen under the immediate care of the Overseers of the Poor."

This fund has been faithfully administered from that time to this, and has proved a source of comfort to many.

Before Newton became a city it had taken action looking to the introduction of pure water, and the town was authorized to take water from Charles River.

This act was accepted in 1872. Subsequent acts enlarged the powers of the city, and it was decided to put in a system of waterworks. These were completed in 1876, at large expense; and Newton has enjoyed from that time the luxury of pure water in abundance.

The system is supplied with ground water obtained from driven wells located near the Charles River in Needham, from which it is pumped directly

of about two million gallons. The cost to date is over two million dollars.

The introduction of a water supply and the continued growth of the city soon demanded an adequate system of sewerage. This project was delayed for some years until the completion of the Charles River Metropolitan sewer provided a suitable outlet, and work was begun on the local sewers in 1891. Up to date over ninety miles of



RESIDENCE OF HENRY B. DAY,
CHESTNUT STREET, WEST NEWTON

into the mains. A covered reservoir on top of Waban Hill, one of the most sightly spots in the city, provides the necessary storage, and the water is not exposed to the light until it reaches the consumer.

The system embraces over one hundred and thirty-six miles of water mains, with seven thousand services, and has an average daily consumption

sewers have been constructed at a cost of a million and a half of dollars, and nearly the entire city is served.

Among the many advantages enjoyed by Newton are the railroads within its limits. As early as May, 1834, the Boston & Worcester Railroad was opened to Newton, nearly a year before it was completed to Woreester.

This was the first passenger railroad

in this part of the country. The trains were few, and the accommodations every way limited.

A speed of ten to twelve miles an hour then, instead of forty-five to fifty now. This road was laid out through Angier's Corner,—now Newton,—Hull's Crossing,—now Newtonville,—and Squash End,—now West Newton.

These villages were very small, and the only ones on that side of the town except Lower Falls, to which a branch railroad was built some years later. Auburndale came into existence after

all passing to and from Boston, there was no easy communication from one side of the city of Newton to the other, and the idea was conceived of building a railroad connecting the two railroads together, forming the Newton Circuit from Newton Highlands to Riverside. The road was opened May 15, 1886, thus connecting by rail nearly all the villages of Newton, and forming a belt line such as is found in few other towns or cities on the continent. Along this connecting link Eliot, Waban and Woodland stations are located.



CANOES ON THE CHARLES RIVER

the main line was built. In the year 1852 the Charles River Branch Railroad was opened from Brookline to Newton Upper Falls, having stations at Chestnut Hill, Newton Centre, Oak Hill,—now Newton Highlands. This road under another name was extended to Woonsocket, R. I.

The construction and running of these roads gave an impetus to building, and several of the stations have become centres of large and flourishing villages. Though the two railroads already in existence well accommodated

The good people of the town were not unmindful of the advantages of public parks, and among the latest acts of the town before it became a city was to appoint a committee to take into consideration the subject of parks and playgrounds for the town. This action led to the establishing of Farlow Park.

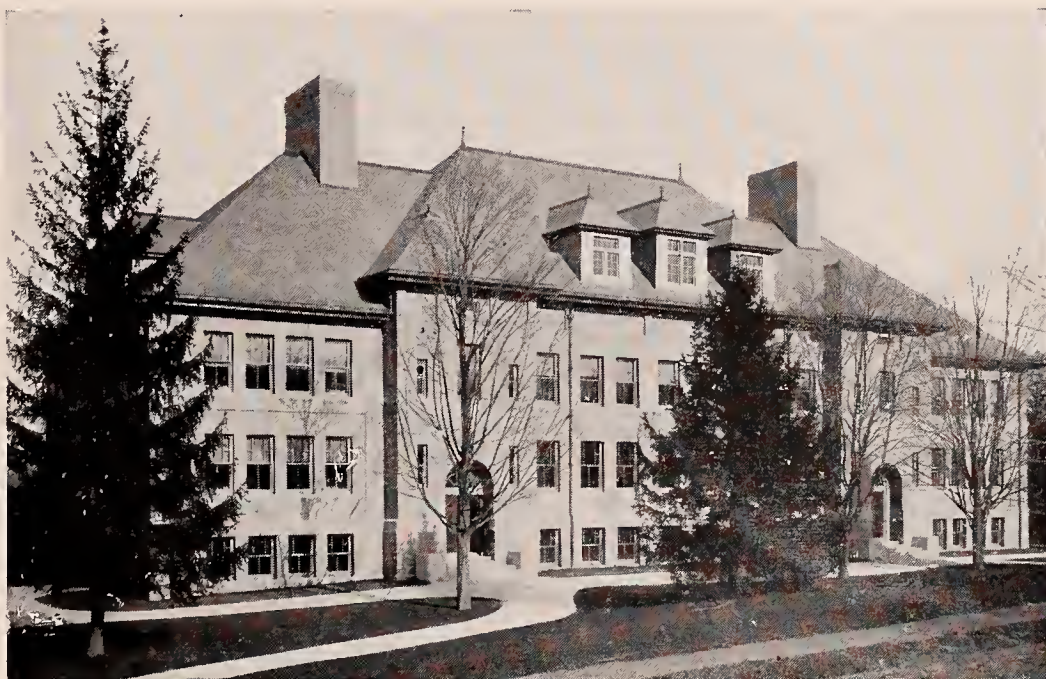
The town having outgrown its old form of government and having a population sufficient to entitle it to become a city, a town meeting was held April 7, 1873, and by a large vote it was decided, after a lengthy debate, to petition

the General Court, then in session, for a city charter, which was granted. In October following, the voters accepted "An Act to establish the City of Newton." Under this new form of government we have enjoyed increased prosperity. Let us in imagination go back to 1639, when all this territory was a primeval forest; when over these hills and along these valleys roamed the wolf and the deer; when the river and lakes swarmed with fish, and on their untroubled surface the wild fowl rested securely; when the smoke still ascended from the wigwam of the In-

was one of severe toil and hardship. The land must be subdued amid many dangers and brought under cultivation to supply the wants of the growing families of the first settlers and those that were added to their number from time to time.

It is not easy for those reared amid the comforts and luxuries of life to realize what our ancestors endured in their efforts to lay broad and deep the foundations for future towns and cities.

Amid hopes and fears life went on, and in 1688 the growth and progress had been such as to justify the incor-



BIGELOW GRAMMAR SCHOOL, NEWTON

dian on Nonantum Hill, and the sons of the forest as well as the pale-faced settler found their way from point to point along blazed paths, which were later to become bridle-ways and still later town-ways and highways, and finally, as we see them to-day, magnificent and well-kept avenues, lined on either side with beautiful trees, some of which have sheltered the red hunter of the forest, while along these streets are reared the homes of a prosperous and happy people.

The years went slowly by, and life with our ancestors on these broad acres

poration of a town whose fame was to go sounding down through the centuries.

Our fathers builded better than they knew. Over two hundred years have passed since the legal incorporation of Newton, then a small town with a very sparse population, now a city of more than thirty-three thousand inhabitants. Then with a single church, and that a very poor and inexpensive one: now twenty-six or more churches, some of them costing between one and two hundred thousand dollars. Then here and there a lane or townway: now more

than one hundred and ninety-eight miles of well-kept streets. Then no schoolhouse on this territory: now those of magnificent proportions, with schools of all grades, with a large and excellent corps of teachers, besides private academies and higher institutions of learning. Then only here and there a farm with its low farmhouse: now beautiful villages, costly business blocks, palatial residences, well-kept villas and cosy cottages, all showing enterprise, culture and taste. How great the change from the scattered town in the wilderness to the rich and flourishing city of to-day!

Standing on the heights at the beginning of the twentieth century, and look-

ing back over the long roll of years since Newton began its existence in the "forest primeval," we cannot fail to realize the remarkable progress of the two centuries that have passed. Our hearts swell with emotion as we call to mind the grand characters and heroic deeds of the noble band of men and women who here laid broad and deep the foundations upon which we are building, and who helped to secure for us the rich blessings of civil and religious liberty.

As we contemplate the past and appreciate the present, may it stimulate us all to higher aspirations and greater usefulness, that we may prove worthy sons of such noble sires!



NEWTON BANK BUILDING

TWENTY-FIVE YEARS OF PROGRESS

WHILE the natural features of "Beautiful Newton" have existed since time began, and while modest developments were constantly being made by our forefathers, it is only within the past quarter of a century that the community has really blossomed into the "Garden City of Massachusetts."

It is true, that previous to this era, the railroad had been laid out and operated, not only on the north side of the city, which is on the main line of the Boston & Albany system, but there was also steam railroad service to the south side villages of Chestnut Hill, Newton Centre, Newton Highlands and Newton Upper Falls. It is also true that the "Circuit" branch of this railroad system had been opened in the early eighties, and has been a strong factor in developing a public spirit, which embraces the whole city, and has done a great deal to prevent the growth of provincialism among the different parts of Newton. It is also true that our splendid water system was conceived and constructed for some years prior to the beginning of the last quarter century, but, in spite of all these important civic enterprises and with a full knowledge of all these circumstances, the fact cannot be denied, that the past twenty-five years has witnessed the greatest development in all directions in the entire history of Newton.

Possibly, the improvement and enlargement of our methods of education will be considered by some as the greatest step taken in the period under consideration. Dr. Spaulding's article

tells the story of this important part of our civic life, altho it does not in the least indicate, the almost complete reconstruction of our school buildings and the amount of capital the city has invested in this manner.

Others will claim that the saving of human life, as well as the time involved in the old method, by the abolition of the former dangerous grade crossings of the public highways and the steam railroad, is of equal, if not greater, value to the community than that of education.

There are some who will point to the network of sewers which have been built and put into use during this period, as the greatest improvement possible for any community, and others will call attention to the growth of street railways, their operation by electricity instead of by horses, the installation of improved gas and electric street lighting, the great work of building boulevards and dustless streets, the acquisition of large areas for public park purposes, the beginnings of a playground system, and many other marks of modern progress, which are evident to all who care to observe, and all unite to prove the statement made at the beginning of this article, that the past twenty-five years has been the greatest era in the history of the city.

During this period the population of Newton has increased from 19,759 in 1885 to 39,806 in 1910; the real estate valuations have increased from \$24,132,630 in 1888 to \$55,669,650 in 1913, and personal property from \$9,146,012 to \$26,806,390, the total valuations in

1888 being \$33,278,642 and \$82,476,040 in 1913.

These figures only give the grossly material side of the wonderful growth of this beautiful city, and give no indication of the many fine residences, the well-built streets and the handsome trees which have been made possible by this great prosperity of our citizens.

One of the most prominent changes to be noted in recent years is the great improvement in the construction and convenience of the many school buildings throughout the city. With its

buildings all over the city, at an expense approximating a million and a half of dollars. The old wooden high school was entirely rebuilt in brick in 1897, at a cost of over \$200,000, and a Technical High School was erected in 1910 at a cost of over \$350,000.

The school property is valued today by the Assessors, land and buildings, at \$1,892,000.

Newton was one of the first cities of the Commonwealth to take the drastic action necessary to abolish grade crossings of the streets and steam railroads,



ECHO BRIDGE

widely scattered population and many village centres, Newton cannot concentrate its school children, and is compelled to erect and maintain more school buildings for its people than other communities of equal, if not greater population than ours.

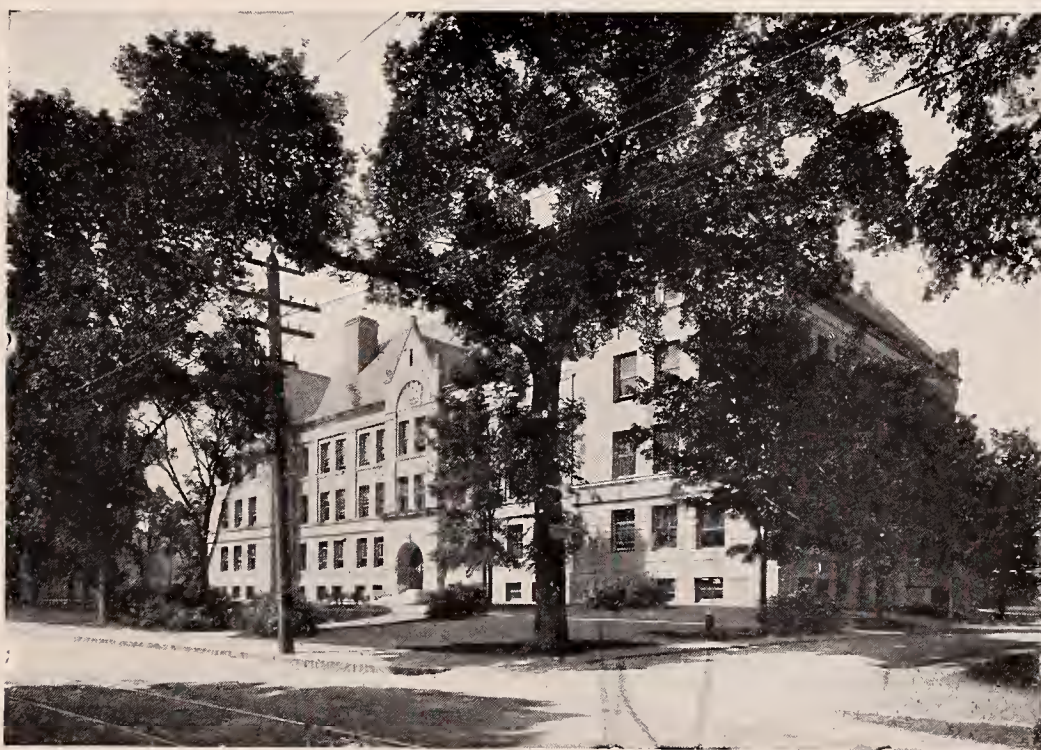
In addition to the necessity for more school buildings, there is also the natural feeling that every portion of the city is entitled to equal service in this respect, and this has resulted in the erection during the past twenty years of modern, substantial and commodious

and today there are but two public streets and two private ways which cross the railroad tracks at grade. The tremendous task of abolishing the dangerous grade crossings has all been accomplished during the past twenty years and is one of the most important achievements of the quarter century.

Action looking towards the abolition of the grade crossings on the main line of the Boston & Albany railroad, demanded by every consideration of safety and convenience, was commenced in 1889, when a state commission rec-

ommended a partial depression and partial elevation of the railroad tracks. A city commission composed of Messrs. Albert F. Noyes, City Engineer, Charles A. Allen and George S. Rice, recommended in 1893, that the tracks be elevated as far as Auburndale, but the popular outcry against the erection of such a barrier through the city, was so strong that it was abandoned. Some consideration was also given a suggestion that the tracks be moved bodily some distance to the north, but it was not pressed very hard.

\$800,000 for Washington street. In addition, \$100,000 was expended for continuing the widening of Washington street, through Nonantum square, and of Park and Tremont streets to the Boston line, and was followed by a grant of a street railway location from Nonantum square to that point, thus allowing better street railway connection with Boston. The importance of this great work cannot be underestimated, and it stands as a monument to those men whose thought and action have given the city untold benefits in



NEWTON HIGH SCHOOL, NEWTONVILLE

In 1895, Mayor Bothfeld, who had given the matter a great deal of attention during his service in the Board of Aldermen, recommended a partial elevation of the streets and partial depression of the railroad tracks, the work to be done in connection with the widening of Washington street for about two miles. This plan, with some minor details, was finally accepted by the city, the state, and the railroad company, and work was begun that year and completed in 1898 at a cost of \$2,250,000 for the grade crossing work, and about

matters of safety and public convenience.

With the completion of the work on the main line, immediate steps were taken to abolish the grade crossings on the south side of the city. This matter was not so expensive, but the railroad corporation, which, under the law, pays sixty-five per cent of the cost, had grade crossing problems in other communities and it was not until 1904 that the necessary agreements were signed.

The work on the south side called for the abolition of eight crossings of



J. WESLEY KIMBALL
MAYOR OF NEWTON, 1884-1885-1886-1887-1888

public streets and private ways, and the building of eight overhead bridges. This work was completed in 1909 at a total cost of \$847,709.44.

The only remaining grade crossings now in the city limits are at Oak street and Meehanic street at Newton Upper Falls, and Concord street and Pine Grove avenue at Newton Lower Falls.

The growth of the street railway system has been one of the factors which has done more than any other improvement to unite the people of the various villages of Newton, into one community, and this growth has come largely within the past twenty-five years. There was a horse railway between West Newton and Waltham as early as 1866, and another line was started in 1880 between Nonantum square and Cambridge, but it was not until 1887 that the Newton Street Railway Company was organized. This company took over the old West Newton-Waltham line and extended it to Nonantum square, installed the over-

head trolley system of electric power in 1889 and double tracked its location on Washington street in 1896.

The Newton & Boston Street Railway Company built a line from Newtonville square to Newton Centre in 1891, extended it to Newton Highlands in 1892 and to Newton Upper Falls and Needham in 1897.

The Wellesley & Boston Street Railway Company built a line from West Newton to Wellesley in 1893 and in 1896 joined with the Newton Street Railway Company in double tracking Washington street to Nonantum square.

The Newtonville & Watertown Street Railway Company laid a track between those places in 1893, and subsequently was merged with the Newton & Boston Street Railway Company.

In 1895 the Commonwealth Avenue Street Railway Company laid its tracks in the recently constructed boulevard of that name and furnished transportation to Norumbega Park, which was built in 1898.

The Boston & Worcester Street Railway Company obtained a location in Boylston street in 1901 under conditions requiring the widening of the street to ninety feet at its own expense, and large contributions towards land damages, and the installation and maintenance of a system of street lighting.

The advantages of consolidation of these various companies was soon realized, and in 1894, the Wellesley and Boston and the Commonwealth avenue companies were merged with the Newton Street Railway Company. In 1907 the name of the Newton Street Railway Company was changed to the Middlesex and Boston Street Railway Company, and later it absorbed the Newton & Boston Company. The Middlesex and Boston Company also took over the properties of the South Middlesex



HENRY E. COBB
MAYOR OF NEWTON, 1896, 1897, 1898

Street Railway Co., the Waltham Street Railway Co., the Westboro and Hopkinton and the Natick and Cohituate Street Railway companies, and now operates 132 miles of track in nineteen cities and towns.

The Boston Elevated Street Railway Company has about eight-tenths of a mile of double track at Newton entering Nonantum square from Brighton and from Watertown, giving ample transportation service to Boston in both directions. In addition, this company takes over the cars of the Middlesex and Boston Company at the Boston end of Commonwealth avenue, and of the Boston & Worcester Company at the Chestnut Hill end of Boylston street.

The sewer system of the city has been entirely constructed during the past twenty-five years. While the matter was agitated and discussed for some years before, the problem of disposing of the sewage matter was too great for

the city to solve alone, and no action was taken until the state established the Metropolitan sewer district and included Newton in the Metropolitan South District system, with its main outlet into tide water at Moon Island, in Boston harbor.

With this matter settled, rapid steps were taken by the city government to construct a system of lateral sewers to enter the Metropolitan main sewer in the Charles River valley. The separate system, so-called, was adopted, nothing but sewage matter being allowed in the sewer pipes, the street drainage being cared for in another manner. About 120 miles of sewers have been constructed to date, at a cost of about \$2,100,000.

Sewer assessments are levied upon estates abutting upon or using these sewers at the rate of 15 cents per foot of frontage, and five and one-half mills per square foot for the area within 180 feet of the sewer, or for the area which



EDWARD L. PICKARD
MAYOR OF NEWTON, 1901

can be drained into the sewer, if less than that distance. It was expected when these figures were established that the sewer assessments would about equal one-half the cost of the sewer work. Changes in the hours of labor and increases in wages and the price of materials, however, have cut down the proportion paid by assessments to about thirty per cent of the total cost.

As the result of the work and report

and from Boston to the south and west.

The widening of Washington street in consequence of the depression of the railroad and the abolition of grade crossings has already been mentioned.

A third improvement in the highways of the city, altho perhaps, one which will be of greater importance to the future than to the present, was the widening in 1901 of Boylston street, due to the location of the tracks of the Boston



RESIDENCE OF CLEMENT S. HOUGHTON,
OLD SUFFOLK ROAD, CHESTNUT HILL

of a Boulevard Commission appointed in 1892, Commonwealth avenue, five miles in length, and 120 feet wide, with two roadways and a central reservation for street railway tracks was commenced in 1895 and completed two years later at a total cost of approximately a half million dollars. This great avenue has been a great advertisement to the city, for through it passes to a great extent, all the automobile traffic to

and Worcester Street Railway Company.

When that beautiful part of the city known as Oak Hill comes into its own and is developed, as it should be developed, Boylston street will become one of the most important thoroughfares in the municipality.

While Newton is, in fact, one great park, the city has not neglected to provide for the future in the way of parks

and recreation grounds. 271 acres are set aside by the city for these purposes, and the Metropolitan park district includes 119 acres additional.

The playground movement is heartily endorsed in the community, and the Newton Centre Playground was established many years ago. In more recent years, large playgrounds have been established at West Newton and Newton Highlands, and smaller ones at Newton Upper Falls, Newton Lower Falls, Waban, Nonantum and Newtonville.

The moral and religious side of life has not been neglected, and there has been a very large and vigorous growth in both the Catholic and Protestant demoninations.

The Catholic churches at Newton Centre and at Newton Upper Falls have erected large and handsome churches, and the Catholic Church at Newton, has enlarged its church edifice and erected and maintains a large parochial school on its premises.

Nine Protestant churches were organized during this period, six of them erecting church buildings, and six of the older churches have erected new and handsome religious homes.

From this somewhat inadequate summary of the accomplishments of the past quarter century, it will be seen that Newton has not only provided for its present needs and convenience, but has planned wisely and well for the future well being of posterity.



RESIDENCE OF CHARLES E. GIBSON,
BIGELOW ROAD, WEST NEWTON

CITY GOVERNMENT OF NEWTON

1874.

Mayor, HON. JAMES F. C. HYDE.

Aldermen.

Ward 1, Joel M. Holden
" 2, Royal M. Pulsifer
" 3, Lucius G. Pratt
" 4, J. Willard Rice
" 5, Otis Pettee
" 6, James F. Edmands

Common Council

Ward 1, Gorham D. Gilman, Francis G. Barnes
" 2, William W. Keith, David S. Simpson
" 3, George E. Allen, Vernon E. Carpenter
" 4, Benjamin Bourne, William W. Jackson
" 5, Moses G. Crane, James Nickelson
" 6, John Ward, Z. Erastus Coffin

1875.

Mayor, HON. JAMES F. C. HYDE.

Aldermen.

Ward 1, Francis G. Barnes
" 2, William W. Keith
" 3, Lucius G. Pratt
" 4, J. Willard Rice
" 5, Otis Pettee
" 6, James F. Edmands

Common Council

Ward 1, Gorham D. Gilman, Alonzo S. Weed
" 2, William J. Towne, Ezra S. Farnsworth
" 3, George E. Allen, Vernon E. Carpenter
" 4, William W. Jackson, Benjamin Bourne
" 5, Moses G. Crane, George Pettee
" 6, John Ward, Z. Erastus Coffin.

1876.

Mayor, HON. ALDEN SPEARE.

Aldermen.

Ward 1, Francis G. Barnes
" 2, William W. Keith
" 3, Vernon E. Carpenter.
" 4, J. Willard Rice
" 5, Frederick A. Collins
" 6, James F. Edmands
" 7, Gorham D. Gilman

Common Council

Ward 1, J. Sturgis Potter, George F. Meacham
" 2, William J. Towne, David S. Simpson
" 3, George E. Allen, Charles D. Elliott
" 4, William I. Goodrich, Rufus Moulton
" 5, Eugene Fanning, Ira A. Bowen
" 6, Joseph M. White, Dwight Chester
" 7, Alonzo S. Weed, Albert A. Pope

1877

Mayor, HON. ALDEN SPEARE.

Aldermen.

Ward 1, Francis G. Barnes
" 2, William W. Keith
" 3, Elijah W. Wood
" 4, William B. Fowle
" 5, Otis Pettee
" 6, James F. Edmands
" 7, George S. Bullens

Common Council

Ward 1, David W. Farquhar, George E. Pike
" 2, J. Wesley Kimball, George Eastman
" 3, George E. Allen, Caleb F. Eddy
" 4, William I. Goodrich, Rufus Moulton
" 5, George D. Eldredge, Horace Bacon
" 6, Dwight Chester, Joseph M. White*
" 7, John Q. Henry, Albert A. Pope

*Died May 31. John Ward chosen to fill vacancy.

1878.

Mayor, HON. WILLIAM B. FOWLE.

Aldermen.

Ward 1, Francis G. Barnes
" 2, William W. Keith
" 3, Elijah W. Wood
" 4, William I. Goodrich
" 5, Otis Pettee
" 6, James F. Edmands
" 7, George S. Bullens

Common Council

Ward 1, George E. Pike, C. Bowditch Coffin
" 2, J. Wesley Kimball, Joseph W. Stover
" 3, George E. Allen, Joseph B. Whitmore
" 4, Rufus Moulton, Nathan Mosman
" 5, George D. Eldredge, Horace Bacon
" 6, Dwight Chester, John Ward
" 7, John Q. Henry, William P. Ellison

1879

Mayor, HON. WILLIAM B. FOWLE.

Aldermen.		Common Council	
Ward	1, Francis G. Barnes	Ward	1, C. Bowditch Coffin, Edward Sawyer
"	2, William W. Keith	"	2, J. Wesley Kimball, Joseph W. Stover
"	3, Edward R. Secomb	"	3, David W. Child, William Dix
"	4, Charles C. Burr	"	4, Nathan Mosman, Benjamin Bourne
"	5, George D. Eldredge	"	5, George E. Wales, Allison O. Swett
"	6, James F. Edmands*	"	6, Charles C. Barton, Edward B. Bowen
"	7, George S. Bullens	"	7, John Q. Henry, William P. Ellison

*Resigned July 2. Dwight Chester elected to vacancy.

1880.

Mayor, HON. ROYAL M. PULSIFER.

Aldermen.		Common Council	
Ward	1, David W. Farquhar	Ward	1, Edward W. Cate, Levi B. Gay
"	2, J. Wesley Kimball	"	2, Austin R. Mitchell, George L. Whitney
"	3, Edward R. Secomb	"	3, William Dix, Henry A. Inman
"	4, Charles C. Burr	"	4, Nathan Mosman, William C. Strong
"	5, James R. Deane	"	5, Allison O. Swett, George E. Wales
"	6, Dwight Chester	"	6, Edward B. Bowen, Charles C. Barton
"	7, William P. Ellison	"	7, John Q. Henry, Edwin W. Gay

1881.

Mayor, HON. ROYAL M. PULSIFER.

Aldermen.		Common Council	
Ward	1, David W. Farquhar	Ward	1, Edward W. Cate, Levi B. Gay
"	2, J. Wesley Kimball	"	2, Austin R. Mitchell, George L. Whitney
"	3, George E. Allen	"	3, William Dix, Henry A. Inman
"	4, Charles C. Burr	"	4, Nathan Mosman,* Alfred Pillsbury, Jr.
"	5, James R. Deane	"	5, Frank Clement, Alson A. Smith
"	6, Dwight Chester	"	6, Edward B. Bowen, William B. Young
"	7, William P. Ellison	"	7, John Q. Henry, Edwin W. Gay

*Resigned January 26. David T. Bunker elected to vacancy.

1882.

Mayor, HON. WILLIAM P. ELLISON.

Aldermen.		Common Council	
Ward	1, Edward W. Cate	Ward	1, Ira S. Franklin, Willard G. Brackett
"	2, J. Wesley Kimball	"	2, Austin R. Mitchell, Prescott C. Bridgham
"	3, George E. Allen	"	3, Fred W. Freeman, William Dix
"	4, Charles C. Burr	"	4, David T. Bunker, Alfred Pillsbury, Jr.
"	5, James R. Deane	"	5, Alson A. Smith, Melvin W. Gould
"	6, Edward B. Bowen*	"	6, William B. Young, Edward H. Mason
"	7, John Q. Henry	"	7, Edwin W. Gay, Jesse F. Frisbie

*Died October 15.

1883.

Mayor, HON. WILLIAM P. ELLISON.

Aldermen.		Common Council	
Ward	1, Edward W. Cate*	Ward	1, Ira S. Franklin, Willard G. Brackett
"	2, J. Wesley Kimball	"	2, Austin R. Mitchell, Prescott C. Bridgham
"	3, Elijah W. Wood	"	3, Fred W. Freeman, James H. Nickerson
"	4, David T. Bunker	"	4, Luther E. Leland,† Henry A. Thorndike
"	5, James R. Deane	"	5, William Pierce, Eben Thompson
"	6, Dwight Chester	"	6, William B. Young, Edward H. Mason
"	7, John Q. Henry	"	7, Edwin W. Gay, Samuel L. Powers

*Resigned January 1. Henry E. Cobb elected to vacancy.

†Resigned September 4. William P. Holden elected to vacancy.

1884.

Mayor, HON. J. WESLEY KIMBALL.

Aldermen.

Ward 1, Henry E. Cobb
" 2, Benjamin S. Grant
" 3, John W. Carter
" 4, Noah W. Farley
" 5, George Pettee
" 6, Dwight Chester
" 7, John Q. Henry

Common Council

Ward 1, Willard G. Brackett, James Eggleston
" 2, Prescott C. Bridgham, Albert F. Upton
" 3, James H. Nickerson, George D. Dix
" 4, George M. Fiske, Winthrop B. Atherton
" 5, Eben Thompson, John F. Heckman
" 6, Edward H. Mason, Frank Edmands
" 7, Samuel L. Powers, James W. French

1885.

Mayor, HON. J. WESLEY KIMBALL.

Aldermen.

Ward 1, Enos C. Soule
" 2, Benjamin S. Grant
" 3, James H. Nickerson
" 4, Noah W. Farley
" 5, George Pettee
" 6, Edward H. Mason
" 7, John Q. Henry

Common Council

Ward 1, Herbert F. Bent, Frank A. Dearborn
" 2, Albert F. Upton, Henry F. Ross
" 3, George D. Dix, Andrew J. Fiske
" 4, George M. Fiske, Winthrop B. Atherton
" 5, John F. Heckman, Edward M. Billings
" 6, Charles W. Ross, Frank Edmands
" 7, Samuel L. Powers, James W. French

1886.

Mayor, HON. J. WESLEY KIMBALL.

Aldermen.

Ward 1, Frank A. Dearborn
" 2, Benjamin S. Grant
" 3, James H. Nickerson
" 4, George M. Fiske
" 5, George Pettee
" 6, Edward H. Mason
" 7, Samuel L. Powers

Common Council

Ward 1, Lewis E. Coffin, J. Edward Hollis
" 2, George F. Churchill, Ellis W. Redpath
" 3, George D. Dix, Andrew J. Fiske
" 4, Winthrop B. Atherton, Frederick Johnson
" 5, Edward M. Billings, Edmund G. Pond
" 6, Frank Edmands, Charles W. Ross
" 7, James W. French, J. Charles Kennedy

1887.

Mayor, HON. J. WESLEY KIMBALL.

Aldermen.

Ward 1, J. Edward Hollis
" 2, Benjamin S. Grant
" 3, James H. Nickerson
" 4, Frederick Johnson
" 5, George Pettee
" 6, John Ward
" 7, Seth K. Harwood

Common Council

Ward 1, Lewis E. Coffin, Herbert H. Powell
" 2, George F. Churchill, Ellis W. Redpath
" 3, George D. Dix, Andrew J. Fiske
" 4, Theodore W. Gore, Everett E. Moody
" 5, Edward M. Billings, Edmund G. Pond
" 6, Heman M. Burr, Henry H. Read
" 7, J. Charles Kennedy, Warren P. Tyler

1888.

Mayor, HON. J. WESLEY KIMBALL.

Aldermen.

Ward 1, Edwin O. Childs
" 2, N. Henry Chadwick
" 3, James H. Nickerson
" 4, Frederick Johnson
" 5, George Pettee
" 6, John Ward
" 7, Warren P. Tyler*

Common Council

Ward 1, Herbert H. Powell, Albert W. Rice
" 2, John A. Fenno, Edmund T. Wiswall
" 3, Lawrence Bond, Henry H. Hunt
" 4, Theodore W. Gore,† Everett E. Moody
" 5, Frank J. Hale, Ebenezer H. Greenwood
" 6, Heman M. Burr, Henry H. Read
" 7, J. Charles Kennedy, Ephraim S. Hamblen

* Resigned September 10. James W. French elected to vacancy.

† Resigned July 23. Frederick J. Ranlett elected to vacancy.

1889.

Mayor, HON. HEMAN M. BURR.

Aldermen.

Ward 1, Edwin O. Childs
" 2, N. Henry Chadwick
" 3, Adams K. Tolman
" 4, Frederick Johnson
" 5, George Pettee
" 6, William F. Harbach
" 7, J. Charles Kennedy*

Common Council.

Ward 1, Albert W. Rice, Reuben Forknall
" 2, John A. Fenno, Edmund T. Wiswall
" 3, Lawrence Bond, Arthur F. Luke
" 4, Everett E. Moody, Frederick J. Randlett
" 5, Frank J. Hale,† Elliott J. Hyde
" 6, Albert H. Roffe, George F. Richardson
" 7, Ephraim S. Hamblen,‡ Louis A. Hall

*Resigned July 8. Ephraim S. Hamblen elected to vacancy. †Resigned. Edward L. Collins elected to vacancy
‡Resigned September 3. William C. Bates elected to vacancy.

1890.

Mayor, HON. HEMAN M. BURR.

Aldermen.

Ward 1, Lewis E. Coffin
" 2, John A. Fenno
" 3, Lawrence Bond
" 4, Frederick Johnson
" 5, George Pettee
" 6, William F. Harbach
" 7, Ephraim S. Hamblen

Common Council.

Ward 1, Reuben Forknall, Ed. J. H. Estabrooks
" 2, George F. Churchill, George A. Mead
" 3, Arthur F. Luke, Francis M. Dutch
" 4, Frederic M. Crehore, Francis E. Porter
" 5, Elliott J. Hyde, Edward L. Collins
" 6, Albert H. Roffe, George F. Richardson
" 7, Louis A. Hall, William C. Bates

1891.

Mayor, HON. HERMON E. HIBBARD.

Aldermen.

Ward 1, Lewis E. Coffin
" 2, John A. Fenno
" 3, Arthur F. Luke
" 4, Frederic M. Crehore
" 5, Elliott J. Hyde
" 6, William F. Harbach
" 7, Samuel A. D. Sheppard

Common Council.

Ward 1, Reuben Forknall, William F. Grace
" 2, George F. Churchill, George A. Mead
" 3, Francis M. Dutch, Edward S. Merchant
" 4, Allen Jordan, Charles H. Sprague
" 5, Edward L. Collins, Erastus Moulton
" 6, Albert H. Roffe, George F. Richardson
" 7, Henry E. Bothfeld, George M. Weed

1892.

Mayor, HON. HERMON E. HIBBARD.

Aldermen.

Ward 1, Lewis E. Coffin
" 2, George F. Churchill
" 3, Edward B. Wilson
" 4, Charles H. Sprague
" 5, Elliott J. Hyde
" 6, William F. Harbach
" 7, Samuel A. D. Sheppard

Common Council.

Ward 1, Reuben Forknall, George S. Downs
" 2, Louis E. G. Green, William F. Lunt
" 3, Robert Bennett, George P. Staples
" 4, Allen Jordan, Charles W. Knapp
" 5, Erastus Moulton, Chauncey B. McGee
" 6, Albert H. Roffe, Henry D. Degen
" 7, Henry E. Bothfeld, George M. Weed

1893.

Mayor, HON. JOHN A. FENNO.

Aldermen.

Ward 1, Darius R. Emerson
" 2, Edward M. Rumery
" 3, Henry H. Hunt
" 4, Albert Plummer
" 5, Eben Thompson
" 6, Albert H. Roffe
" 7, Henry E. Bothfeld

Common Council.

Ward 1, John E. Briston, Wellington Howes
" 2, Louis E. G. Green, Edward P. Hatch
" 3, Robert Bennett, George P. Staples
" 4, Charles W. Knapp, Allen Jordan
" 5, Lyman A. Ross, Frederic W. Turner
" 6, Henry D. Degen, Joseph W. Parker
" 7, George M. Weed, Henry Tolman

1894.

Mayor, HON. JOHN A. FENNO.

Aldermen.

Ward 1, John A. Hamilton
 " 2, Edward M. Rumery
 " 3, Henry H. Hunt
 " 4, Albert Plummer
 " 5, Eben Thompson
 " 6, Albert H. Roffe
 " 7, Henry E. Bothfeld

Common Council.

Ward 1, John E. Briston, Mitchell Wing
 " 2, Louis E. G. Green, Albert A. Savage
 " 3, George P. Bullard, Charles E. Hatfield
 " 4, Charles W. Knapp, Frank A. Childs
 " 5, Lyman A. Ross, Charles Dickens
 " 6, Henry D. Degen, Joseph W. Parker
 " 7, George M. Weed, Henry Tolman

1895.

Mayor, HON. HENRY E. BOTHFELD.

Aldermen.

Ward 1, John A. Hamilton
 " 2, Louis E. G. Green
 " 3, George P. Bullard
 " 4, Albert Plummer
 " 5, Thomas White
 " 6, Henry D. Degen
 " 7, Henry Tolman

Common Council.

Ward 1, John E. Briston, Mitchell Wing
 " 2, Geo. M. Cranitch, Christopher E. Roberts
 " 3, Charles E. Hatfield, F. W. Sprague, 2nd
 " 4, Frank A. Childs, Colon S. Ober
 " 5, Lewis P. Everett, Freedom Hutchinson
 " 6, Joseph W. Parker, Frederic H. Butts
 " 7, Kirk W. Hobart, Arthur C. Mudge

1896.

Mayor, HON. HENRY E. COBB.

Aldermen

Ward 1, Henry W. Downs
 " 2, Louis E. G. Green
 " 3, James T. Allen
 " 4, Albert F. Noyes*
 " 5, Thomas White
 " 6, Henry D. Degen
 " 7, Henry Tolman

Common Council.

Ward 1, Alvin R. Bailey, D. Waldo Stearns
 " 2, Geo. M. Cranitch, Christopher E. Roberts
 " 3, Geo. D. Davis, Francis W. Sprague, 2nd
 " 4, Colon S. Ober, George S. Perry
 " 5, Lewis P. Everett, Freedom Hutchinson
 " 6, Joseph W. Parker, Henry Baily
 " 7, Kirk W. Hobart, Mitchell Wing

* Died October 12, 1896.



MAYOR AND COMMON COUNCIL, 1897.

1897.

Mayor, HON. HENRY E. COBB.

Aldermen		Common Council.	
Ward	1, Henry W. Downs	Ward	1, George W. Billings, J. Sturgis Potter
"	2, Christopher E. Roberts	"	2, Frank L. Nagle, Edward D. Van Tassel
"	3, James T. Allen	"	3, George D. Davis, Henry L. Whittlesey
"	4, William A. Knowlton	"	4, Willis F. Hadlock, J. Frank Lyman
"	5, Thomas White	"	5, Walter Chesley, Edgar W. Warren
"	6, Henry Baily	"	6, James A. Lowell, Alfred E. Alvord
"	7, Kirk W. Hobart	"	7, William F. Dana, John M. Niles

1898.

(Revised charter.)

Mayor, HON. HENRY E. COBB.

At large, 2 years.		At large, 1 year.	By ward.
Ward	1, Jesse C. Ivy	J. Sturgis Potter*	Ward 1, John E. Briston
"	2, Frank L. Nagle	Edw. D. Van Tassel	" 2, John F. Lothrop
"	3, Henry L. Whittlesey	Henry H. Hunt	" 3, Benjamin F. Shattuck
"	4, William A. Knowlton	J. Frank Lyman	" 4, Willis F. Hadlock
"	5, Thomas White	John E. Heymer	" 5, Walter Chesley
"	6, Henry Baily	Alfred E. Alvord	" 6, James A. Lowell
"	7, William F. Dana	John M. Niles	" 7, Kirk W. Hobart

* Died April 17. Reuben Forknall elected to vacancy.

1899.

Mayor, HON. EDWARD B. WILSON.

At large, 2 years.		By ward.
Ward	1, William B. Weldon	Oliver M. Fisher
"	2, John F. Lothrop	John M. Stickney
"	3, John W. Weeks	Marcus Morton
"	4, J. Frank Lyman	Quincy Pond
"	5, Edgar W. Warren	Walter Chesley
"	6, James A. Lowell	Alfred S. Norris
"	7, John M. Niles*	Alonzo R. Weed

* Died November 22. Walter B. Trowbridge elected to vacancy.

1900.

Mayor, HON. EDWARD B. WILSON.

At large, 2 years.		By ward.
Ward	1, Oliver M. Fisher	John E. Briston
"	2, John M. Stickney	Walter H. Pulsifer
"	3, George Hutchinson	Thomas B. Fitzpatrick
"	4, Quincy Pond	Charles A. Brown
"	5, Walter Chesley	Charles H. Wardwell
"	6, Henry Baily	Alfred S. Norris
"	7, William F. Dana	Alonzo R. Weed

1901.

Mayor, HON. EDWARD L. PICKARD.

At large, 2 years.		By ward.
Ward	1, William B. Weldon	Fred A. Hubbard
"	2, Walter H. Pulsifer	John F. Lothrop
"	3, Fred M. Lowe	John W. Weeks
"	4, Charles A. Brown	J. Frank Lyman
"	5, George H. Mellen	Charles H. Wardwell
"	6, Alfred S. Norris	Endicott P. Saltonstall
"	7, Walter B. Trowbridge	Alonzo R. Weed

Charles S. Ensign elected to vacancy caused by resignation of William F. Dana, Ward 7.



MAYOR AND ALDERMAN, 1901.

1902.

Mayor, HON. JOHN W. WEEKS.

Aldermen.

	At large, 2 years.	By ward.
Ward 1,	Fred A. Hubbard	D. Fletcher Barber
" 2,	John F. Lothrop	Albert P. Carter
" 3,	Henry B. Day	George Hutchinson
" 4,	Peter C. Baker	Quincy Pond
" 5,	Walter Chesley	Frederic W. Webster
" 6,	Endicott P. Saltonstall	John M. Kimball*
" 7,	Charles S. Ensign	Alonzo R. Weed

* Died August 24. Edward B. Bowen elected to vacancy.

1903.

Mayor, HON. JOHN W. WEEKS.

Aldermen.

	At large, 2 years.	By ward.
Ward 1,	D. Fletcher Barber	William P. Sweeney
" 2,	Albert P. Carter	Charles S. Dennison
" 3,	George H. Ellis	Henry H. Hunt
" 4,	Charles A. Brown	Frederick Johnson
" 5,	George H. Mellen	Frederic W. Webster
" 6,	Edward B. Bowen	Alfred S. Norris
" 7,	Frank A. Day	Alonzo R. Weed

1904.

Mayor, HON. ALONZO R. WEED.

Aldermen.

	At large, 2 years.	By ward.
Ward 1,	Charles E. Riley	William P. Sweeney
" 2,	Charles S. Dennison	Charles D. Cabot
" 3,	Benjamin S. Palmer	Henry H. Hunt
" 4,	Peter C. Baker	Frederick Johnson
" 5,	Thomas W. White	Frederic W. Webster
" 6,	Endicott P. Saltonstall	Elias B. Bishop
" 7,	Charles S. Ensign	Thomas Weston, Jr.

1905.

Mayor, HON. ALONZO R. WEED.

Aldermen.

	At large, 2 years.	By ward.
Ward 1,	Frederick W. Stone	William J. Doherty
" 2,	Charles D. Cabot	Albert P. Carter
" 3,	George H. Ellis	Henry H. Hunt
" 4,	Frank H. Underwood	Charles A. Brown
" 5,	Edward P. Bosson	Frederic W. Webster
" 6,	Elias B. Bishop	Edward B. Bowen
" 7,	Frank A. Day	Thomas Weston, Jr.

1906.

Mayor, HON. EDGAR W. WARREN.

Aldermen.

	At large, 2 years.	By ward.
Ward 1,	Stephen W. Holmes	William J. Doherty
" 2,	Albert P. Carter	Edward K. Hall
" 3,	Benjamin S. Palmer	Henry H. Hunt
" 4,	Howard P. Converse	Adam E. M. Beck
" 5,	Thomas W. White	Frederic W. Webster
" 6,	Edward B. Bowen	Allston Burr
" 7,	Charles A. Clarke	Thomas Weston, Jr.



MAYOR AND ALDERMEN, 1903.



MAYOR AND ALDERMEN, 1907.

1907.

Mayor, HON. EDGAR W. WARREN.

Aldermen.

At large, 2 years.

Ward 1, Frederick W. Stone
 " 2, Charles D. Cabot
 " 3, Frank S. Webster
 " 4, Frank H. Underwood
 " 5, Edward P. Bosson
 " 6, Matt B. Jones
 " 7, Thomas Weston Jr.

By ward.

William J. Doherty
 Edward K. Hall
 James R. Condrin
 Thomas J. Lyons
 Lewis H. Bacon
 Allston Burr
 Frank A. Day

1908.

Mayor, HON. GEORGE HUTCHINSON.

Aldermen.

At large, 2 years.

Ward 1, Stephen W. Holmes
 " 2, Charles W. Leonard
 " 3, Benjamin S. Palmer
 " 4, Franklin T. Miller
 " 5, Thomas W. White
 " 6, Allston Burr
 " 7, Charles A. Clarke

By ward.

William J. Doherty
 Charles F. Avery
 Robert W. Williamson
 Howard P. Converse
 Lewis H. Bacon
 Burton Payne Gray
 Frank A. Day

1909.

Mayor, HON. GEORGE HUTCHINSON.

Aldermen.

At large, 2 years.

Ward 1, Frederick W. Stone
" 2, Charles F. Avery
" 3, Robert W. Williamson
" 4, Frank H. Underwood
" 5, Frank R. Moore
" 6, Matt B. Jones
" 7, Thomas Weston, Jr.*

By ward.

William J. Doherty
Charles D. Cabot
Frank S. Webster
Thomas J. Lyons
Lewis H. Bacon
Burton Payne Gray
Frank A. Day

* Office vacated by removal from Ward, January 10, 1910. Walter H. Barker elected to office December 9, 1909.

1910.

Mayor, HON. CHARLES E. HATFIELD.

Aldermen.

At large, 2 years.

Ward 1, Arthur W. Blakemore
" 2, Charles W. Leonard
" 3, Edward F. Woods
" 4, Franklin T. Miller
" 5, Thomas J. Sullivan
" 6, Burton Payne Gray
" 7, Loren D. Towle

By ward.

William J. Doherty
Willard S. Higgins
George M. Cox
Thomas J. Lyons
Joseph H. Chadbourne
Allston Burr
Nathan Heard



MAYOR AND ALDERMEN, 1910.

1911.

Mayor, HON. CHARLES E. HATFIELD.

Aldermen.

At large, 2 years.		By ward.	
Ward 1,	Grosvenor Calkins		John W. Murphy
" 2,	Willard S. Higgins		Charles F. Avery
" 3,	Robert W. Williamson		George M. Cox
" 4,	Bernard Early		Frederick W. Jones
" 5,	Frank R. Moore		Joseph H. Chadbourne
" 6,	Albert F. Bemis		Matt B. Jones
" 7,	Walter H. Barker		Nathan Heard

1912.

Mayor, HON. CHARLES E. HATFIELD.

Aldermen.

At large, 2 years.		By ward.	
Ward 1,	Arthur W. Blakemore		John W. Murphy
" 2,	Edward P. Hatch		Harry D. Cabot
" 3,	A. Stuart Pratt		George M. Cox
" 4,	Franklin T. Miller*		Frederick W. Jones
" 5,	Thomas J. Sullivan		Joseph H. Chadbourne
" 6,	Charles B. Gordon		Burton Payne Gray
" 7,	Joseph B. Jamieson		Nathan Heard

* Resigned February 3, 1913. Guy M. Winslow elected to fill vacancy, February 17, 1913.



MAYOR AND ALDERMEN, 1912.

1913.

Mayor, HON. CHARLES E. HATFIELD.

Aldermen.

At large, 2 years.

Ward 1, Reuben Forknall
" 2, Harry D. Cabot
" 3, John S. Alley
" 4, Bernard Early
" 5, Frank L. Richardson
" 6, Albert F. Bemis
" 7, Walter H. Barker

By ward.

John W. Murphy
Fred M. Blanchard
George M. Cox
Frederick W. Jones
Joseph W. Bartlett
Abbott B. Rice
Henry W. Jarvis

1914.

Mayor, HON. EDWIN O. CHILDS.

Aldermen.

At large, 2 years.

Ward 1, Arthur W. Blakemore
" 2, Fred M. Blanchard
" 3, A. Stuart Pratt
" 4, Guy M. Winslow
" 5, Frederick W. Cobb
" 6, Abbott B. Rice
" 7, Joseph B. Jamieson

By ward.

John W. Murphy
George F. Malcolm
George M. Cox
William S. Wagner
Joseph W. Bartlett
Robert M. Clark
Henry W. Jarvis

THE NEWTON PUBLIC SCHOOLS

By FRANK E. SPAULDING, Superintendent of Schools

Prominent in every part of Newton stand the public schools. While a few of the smaller buildings, of wood, date from a past generation, centrally located in every ward is one or more handsome and substantial brick buildings in which four-fifths of all the pupils find accommodation. Most of these brick buildings have been erected within a dozen years, and are thoroughly modern in all provisions for heat, light, ventilation and sanitation; nearly all the older buildings, even the wooden ones, have been recently modernized, as far as practicable, so that the Newton school plant may fairly be said to represent the best current architectural and educational ideas. No other city and only one town in the state has invested in its school plant as much per pupil as has the city of Newton.

But the transformation of the school plant, radical and complete as this has been, has been more than equalled by the transformation of function which the schools have undergone in the last ten years. Ten years ago the aim of the schools was to teach a certain prescribed and limited range of subjects to pupils who were compelled or who desired to be taught these particular subjects; today, the aim of the schools is to educate according to individual capacity and need every child whom the law requires to attend school and every youth who wishes to do so. This change in aim has vitally affected the whole organization, content, method and spirit of instruction; instead of trying to fit

every child to a hard and fast organization, curriculum and method of instruction, formulated before the child was ever born, which was characteristic of the older aim, the present aim is to adapt school organization, subject-matter and method of instruction to the needs of each pupil, as these are discovered by constant study.

One of the most striking, and at the same time reliable, evidences of the increased efficiency of the schools under this new aim is to be seen in the extraordinary, disproportionate increase in enrolment of pupils over fourteen years of age. Whatever the schools offer, the law has long compelled attendance of pupils from seven to fourteen years of age, but after the fourteenth birthday is passed, the law leaves children free to continue in school or to withdraw. Within the last eight years, the number of pupils over fourteen — that is, voluntary attendants — has increased more than twice as rapidly as has the number between seven and fourteen, compulsory attendants. Pupils and their parents, who are, on the whole, the best judges of the service that the schools are rendering, are giving this unmistakable endorsement of the recent redirection of effort in the Newton schools.

The changes that have been made under the present effort to educate every boy and girl of the city are perhaps most apparent in the increased variety and range of subjects taught, especially in the high schools; but no less sig-

nificant, though less noticeable, changes have been made in methods of instruction and in class and school organization throughout the system. What is best for this particular boy or girl, for this particular group of children, at this time? is the ever guiding question whose answer results in constant change of methods and things that were formerly regarded as fixed — almost sacredly fixed.

There is room here for only the brief-

games, work in the gardens, frequent excursions through the fields, are some of the means used most successfully in training the youngest children to observe carefully, to think and to express themselves clearly, to control both their bodies and their minds — which is education.

Kindergartens are located in all parts of the city; there are thirteen of them altogether, one within easy walking distance of the home of nearly every child.



MASON SCHOOL, NEWTON CENTRE

est description of the different departments under which the work of the school system is carried on.

There is no more interesting department than the kindergarten, through which children are introduced to their school career through the grades and the high schools. Books find almost no place in the kindergarten; varied exercises in which the child expresses his thought with pencil or crayon, with blocks and other materials, songs and

Children are received in the kindergarten at four years of age, though many do not enter until they are four and one-half or five; here they remain until they are ready for the first grade, that is, until they are five and one-half or six.

From the kindergarten, children go to the grades, where they remain, on the average, eight years. In the grades, the principal subjects of instruction are to-day, as they have been for many years,

reading, spelling, arithmetic, penmanship, composition, grammar, geography and history; several other subjects help to interest and to develop pupils' varied talents, especially drawing, singing, gymnastics, practical hygiene, manual training and sewing, nature study and gardening. Recently several of the grammar schools have added type-setting and printing to their program, which are proving wonderfully effective in rousing the interest and enlist-

ever such are needed to serve the interests of pupils. In such special classes, pupils are often able to advance much more rapidly than the normal rate of a grade in a year.

In the Old Claflin School at Newton, occupying one whole floor, there is a class maintained for the care of children whose capacity and needs are such that they cannot be taught in regular classes with advantage to themselves or to other pupils. To this class go chil-



RALPH WALDO EMERSON SCHOOL, NEWTON UPPER FALLS

ing the efforts of many boys to whom other means of expression make little appeal.

In all the larger grade buildings, assistant teachers make it possible to meet the special needs of individual children, either in groups or singly. According to ability and need, pupils are thus helped to keep up with their classmates, or to advance more rapidly as the case may be. Special, temporary classes are frequently formed, when-

dren from six to fourteen years of age from all parts of the city. Most of these children can be taught comparatively little from books; they have to learn through the use of their hands. They are taught the use of carpenter's tools; they learn to weave and braid rugs, to cane chairs, to make baskets, to mend shoes, to sew and to perform simple household duties. Thus they are taught means of service within their limited capacity, which will render them capa-

ble of self-support, wholly or in large part. This class usually numbers about forty and is in charge of a teacher of much experience and especially trained to work with this type of children; she always has two or three assistants, depending upon the number of pupils. So much individual attention do these children require, that an average of no more than ten children per teacher has to be maintained.

for a professional career? Shall they engage in commercial or in industrial pursuits? Whatever they decide — and teachers and principals are always willing, and at least somewhat prepared from their intimate knowledge of pupils' interests and aptitude, to aid in answering these important questions — they find unsurpassed opportunities in the Newton high schools through which they may realize their ambitions.



CHARLES C. BURR SCHOOL, AUBURNDALE

When the age of early youth is reached, that is, at about fourteen, boys and girls, and their parents, must begin to think seriously of their future. How much longer can they remain in school? How much longer will it be worth while to go to school? For what type of career are they best adapted? Shall they prepare through eight, or ten, or even twelve further years of study ending with college and university courses

The time was — and that scarcely more than ten years ago — when the Newton High School was providing splendidly for those boys and girls who wished to prepare for college, but it was offering no courses specially suited to the needs of the still larger number of boys and girls whose interests and capacities or whose conditions made it desirable or necessary that they become capable of rendering efficient service, of

earning a self-supporting wage, within a very few years. Today the opportunities offered those who wish to prepare for college are better than ever before; at the same time equally good, and widely varied, opportunities are offered those who must prepare more quickly for service. Open to this latter class of boys and girls are no less than a dozen distinct vocational courses. Chief among these courses for boys are the following: business, clerical, electrical, machine-shop, cabinet-making, pattern-

rolment in all the college preparatory courses. A careful study of the matter shows that the enrolment in the college preparatory courses has suffered little, if any, diminution since the establishment of the vocational courses. The membership of the latter courses is made up almost entirely of boys and girls who would be getting no education at all beyond the grammar schools were it not for these vocational courses.

The Newton high school department consists of three schools, an academic,



PEIRCE SCHOOL, WEST NEWTON

making, printing. For girls the principal vocational courses are the clerical, household arts, dressmaking, design and applied arts. That these vocational courses are needed and appreciated is demonstrated beyond a doubt by the rapidly increasing numbers of pupils who are entering them; while only a single one of these courses, the clerical, has been established as long as five years, the total present enrolment in all of them, over nine hundred, exceeds by more than half a hundred the total en-

a technical and a vocational; the first of these is the Newton High, the last two make up the Technical High. The most striking characteristic in the organization of this department is that it is open to all youth of high school age; it receives pupils who have completed the work of the grades, which most pupils do from thirteen to fourteen or fourteen and one-half years of age, but it also receives pupils of fourteen, or older, whenever it seems to be for the interest of the pupils, even

though they have not completed the grade work.

The function of the Newton high school department is, not the maintenance of certain courses and standards for a selected group of youth who can profit by such courses and standards, but the adaptation of subject matter and method to the education of all boys and girls of high school age in the city.

The present (December, 1913) number of pupils and teachers in the three chief departments of the school system are as follows:

	Pupils	Teachers	Asst's	Prin's
Kindergarten, . . .	574	13	23	
Grades,	5021	143	16	8
High,	1924	80	6	3
	7519	236	45	11

In addition to the above there are fourteen teachers and supervisors of special subjects, manual training, sewing, music, drawing, and physical training.



HORACE MANN SCHOOL, NEWTONVILLE

THE NEWTON HOSPITAL

By WILLIAM C. BRAY, President Board of Trustees

In the fall of 1880 public sentiment was aroused to the need of a hospital in Newton, and prominent citizens were called together for conference.

On January 4, 1881, an organization was completed and on January 11th the Newton Cottage Hospital received its charter. This name was retained until March 31, 1894 when it was changed to Newton Hospital, the present title.

In 1884 the present location on Washington Street was purchased, and in 1886 the first buildings were erected and dedicated. As the work developed, new buildings were added to the group. The substantial contagious wards were built by the city of Newton, the Nathan P. Coburn and Thayer Wards by the Hospital Corporation, while the Georgia A. Leeson Memorial Ward, the Pratt Converse Nurses' Home, the Haskell-Emerson Operating Building, the Eldredge Memorial Ward, the Dennison Memorial Ward for Children, the Mellen Bray Surgical Ward, the Corridors, Ellison Hall, and Founders' Memorial, were all magnificent gifts of individuals. The Harriett Gould Paine domestic building is a monument to the Newton Hospital Aid Association, which since 1885 has been one of the most helpful supporters of the Hospital work.

The Training School for Nurses which was established in 1888 has kept pace with the growth of the Hospital, and today numbers over sixty pupils. The course of training includes three

years of study, and practical work in the wards of the Hospital. The high standard which the School has attained, is attested by the fact that its graduates have been called to fill positions of responsibility and trust not only in other hospitals, but in many of the social activities for the welfare of mankind.

In 1906 the Hospital and the District Nursing Association became more closely affiliated. A graduate of the Training School superintends the nursing work under the general direction of the matron. Two pupil nurses act as assistants, and while helping the patients in their homes in a most practical way, are themselves receiving the benefit of a broadened experience.

During the present year, a new department for "social service" has been created in conjunction with the Newton Hospital Aid Association and Social Service League.

The Newton Hospital occupies a prominent place not only because of its attainments, but because it was one of the first to perfect an organization under which service could be successfully rendered in the same wards by a Staff composed of members of the two schools of medicine.

Probably no institution in the city has a wider circle of friends and supporters from every ward than has the Hospital. It was recognized at the beginning that an institution of this kind could not be self-supporting, and in 1885—even before the actual work had

begun, Hospital Sunday was inaugurated, and has been recognized by the churches ever since as a day for special offerings for the Hospital work. The money received in this way is applied directly to the charitable work.

The following statistics for 1913 are an indication of the development of the Hospital from a very modest beginning:—

Number of patients treated, 2050.

Average daily number, 100.29.

Largest number during 24 hours, 130.

Smallest number, 64.

Total nurses on roll, 69.

Patients visited by District Nurses, 836.

Number of calls made, 5507.

Hospital expenses, \$86,219.40.

Hospital earnings, \$67,524.55.

Contributed by churches, individuals, firms and corporations, \$16,393.21.

Amount of Endowment Fund, \$133,881.40.

Board of Trustees. W. C. Bray, President; F. A. Day, Vice-President;

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THE NEWTON HOSPITAL

CHURCHES IN NEWTON

FIRST CHURCH, NEWTON CENTRE.

Newton was originally a part of Cambridge, and called Cambridge Village. Religious services were instituted in 1654, and the first meeting house was built in 1660. In 1661, by an act of the General Court, the people were relieved from paying rates in Cambridge. The First Church was organized July 20, 1664, with eighty members—forty men and forty women. Until 1780, when the First Baptist Church was formed, a period of one hundred and sixteen years, it was the only church in the town.

The house of Rev. John Cotton was

burned in 1720, and that of Rev. Jonas Merriam in 1770. The Church Records were thus twice destroyed and imperfectly restored from memory. The first bell was the gift of Federal Street Church, Boston, in 1810.

The Sunday School was organized in 1816 in a little red schoolhouse on Homer Street with twenty scholars.

Fifty-seven members of the Church fought in the Revolutionary War, out of a total male membership (in 1776) of seventy-eight. Twenty from the congregation were volunteers in the Civil War.



FIRST CHURCH, NEWTON CENTRE

Six meeting houses have been erected, in 1660, 1698, 1721, 1805, 1847 and 1904. The first was built in the old cemetery on Centre Street. The second, nearly opposite, on land now included in the estate of Mr. Joseph L. Colby. The third, after long discussion, on the present site, selected by a Committee of the General Court, to whom the matter was referred for decision. The present building was designed by Shepley, Rutan and Coolidge, and erected by Horton and Hemenway at a cost of \$107,100. The furnishings, provided by the ladies of the parish, cost \$5,000 additional, and the organ, installed in 1905, \$10,000 more. The total value of the church property is about \$150,000, and there is no debt.

The church was incorporated in 1895.

It is a remarkable fact that during the two hundred and fifty years this

church has been in existence it has had but ten pastors. Its first minister, Rev. John Eliot Jr., was a son of the Apostle Eliot, and died after but four years' service. The next four ministers all had long pastorates, Rev. Nehemiah Hobart, 38 years, Rev. John Cotton 43 years, Rev. Jonas Merriam 22 years, and Rev. Jonathan Homer 57 years. Rev. James Bates was an associate pastor with Dr. Homer for eleven years. He was succeeded by Rev. William Bushnell, who served for four years, and was followed by the late lamented Rev. Dr. Daniel L. Furber, with a pastorate of thirty-five years and as pastor emeritus for seventeen years more. Rev. Theodore J. Holmes was pastor for ten years, and the present minister, Rev. Edward M. Noyes, D.D., was installed in October, 1894.

FIRST M. E. CHURCH, NEWTON UPPER FALLS.

The First Methodist Episcopal Church of Newton is situated on Summer street, between High and Chestnut streets, Newton Upper Falls, crowning the hill which rises from the Charles River at Echo Bridge. The structure represents the historic New England Meeting House, being substantially the same as when first built about 1825.

On March 5, 1828 an act was passed in the Massachusetts House of Representatives and Senate incorporating "The Upper Falls Religious Society" and the "Proprietors of the Upper Falls Meeting House of Newton." In pursuance of a warrant issued March 13 by Amos Allen, Justice of the Peace, a meeting of the latter corporate body was held at the Meeting House March 20, 1828 "at 7 in the afternoon." At this meeting Otis Pettie was chosen first moderator and Rufus Ellis first clerk. The Elliot Manufacturing Com-

pany and Rufus Ellis having erected the Meeting House at private expense to the former were given sixty-one shares and to the latter thirty-nine shares, when, on September 3, 1832, the stock was fixed at one hundred shares of \$33.00 each.

The first Methodist Class in Newton was formed in 1826 under the leadership of Rev. Joel Steele. It dissolved within a year. But in April, 1828, a class of seventeen members was formed, with Marshall S. Rice as leader, and out of this class grew the church. July 1, 1832, the first Methodist sermon preached in Newton was delivered by Rev. Charles K. True, a student at Harvard University. On Nov. 11th of the same year Rev. Abraham D. Merrill was present to administer the sacraments of Baptism and the Lord's Supper, and to organize the church. When, in April, 1833, the use of the Meeting

House passed to the Methodists, Rev. Charles K. True was appointed the first minister. In June of that year, the church was shifted from its place as part of the Needham Circuit, and was elevated to the rank of a station. Meanwhile Marshall S. Rice, with the full consent of his wife, had purchased all the stock from the Proprietors of the Upper Falls Meeting House of Newton, mortgaging his home to provide the necessary funds. April 1, 1835, he deeded the property to the trustees of the First Methodist Episcopal Church of Newton. The church at this time was composed of the classes in Upper Falls, a class in Newton Lower Falls, another in Needham, and one in Brookline. The first regular official board meeting was held at the home of Rev. N. B. Spaulding May 27, 1835. By vote of the Board, the church assumed the debt incurred by Marshall S. Rice in the purchase of the church. To this earnest and consecrated layman the organization and early prosperity of the

church largely was due. In addition to his service as class leader and financial sponsor for the new society, he was for more than 50 years the enthusiastic and greatly beloved superintendent of the Sunday School. His faithful work is commemorated in a memorial tablet placed upon the East wall of the church. Regular services have continued in the church down to the present time. Among its many efficient pastors appears the name of Bishop Francis W. McConnell.

The following are the Officiary of the church:—Resident Bishop, Rev. John W. Hamilton, D. D., L. L. D.; District Superintendent, Rev. Dillon Bronson, D. D., Westminster Hotel, Boston; Pastor, Rev. J. T. Carlyon; Trustees: Walter Chesley; President, H. E. Locke; Secretary-Treasurer, L. P. Everett, Charles R. Brown, C. A. Chadwick, J. W. McNeally, O. E. Nutter, Samson Shuker, and William Warren.

CHURCH OF THE NEW JERUSALEM, NEWTONVILLE.

This Society, which represents the "New Jerusalem Church", holding to the doctrines believed to have been revealed to the world through Emanuel Swedenborg, is perhaps, as a worshipping body, the oldest church organization in Newtonville. Its first meetings were held in the home of Mr. Davis Howard, which was built in 1846, when Newtonville was known as "Hull's Crossing." In the following year Mr. Timothy H. Carter, who was a member of the New Church Society in Boston, having purchased a tract of some thirty acres in what is now the centre of Newtonville, built himself a home, and several other houses, which became the

homes of other members of the same church. Sunday services, begun in 1849 at the house of Mrs. Howard, were afterwards held for a time at Mr. Carter's, generally conducted by a lay reader, but with occasional visits by a minister.

In 1857, Mr. John Worcester, a son of the Rev. Thomas Worcester, D. D., the original pastor of the church in Boston, was called to minister to the little flock, but was not ordained until 1861. Until 1869, after Mr. Worcester's call, the meetings were held, first in Mr. Carter's home, afterwards in a small hall on Bowers street, then in a small, unoccupied church on Washing-

ton street, and later in a room in Tremont Hall Building, then standing in Newtonville square.

In 1869, a wooden chapel was erected on the present church lot on Highland Avenue. In 1886-7 the stone building now used for social and weekly meetings and classes, was built. In 1894, the present church was built, and consecrated free from debt in 1898. The smaller frame building was removed to the back of the lot, and is used for Sunday School and social purposes.

The church, built of Brighton stone, is capable of seating rather more than four hundred persons. It is well equipped, having a fine organ, and is lighted by electricity and gas. The adjoining buildings contain Sunday School rooms, a social hall, a well-appointed stage, a library, kitchen, coat and toilet rooms, etc.

After a pastorate of forty-two years Mr. Worcester died in May, 1900. To his unusual ability and remarkable

character the growth of this church is chiefly due. For many years he was the President of the Massachusetts Association of the New Church, also the head of the New Church Theological School at Cambridge, and for several years the President of the General Convention of the New Church in the United States and Canada. His writings fill an important place in our church literature.

Rev. John Goddard, who had for thirty-five years been the pastor of the church in Cincinnati, and the "General Pastor" of the Ohio Association of the New Church, was invited to become Mr. Worcester's successor, beginning his work in Newtonville in February, 1901. In 1910, Rev. E. M. L. Gould of Montreal was called to become the assistant minister. Mr. Goddard and Mr. Gould also have for several years supplied the pulpit for the New Church Society on High street, Brookline.



CHURCH OF THE NEW JERUSALEM, NEWTONVILLE

ST. PAUL'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH, NEWTON HIGHLANDS.

The first meeting of persons interested in the Protestant Episcopal form of worship in Newton Highlands was held at the residence of Mr. James Simpson on January 26, 1883, at which Mr. George D. Eldridge was chairman and Mr. John P. Tenney, clerk. Mr. James Simpson was subsequently chosen president, Mr. Alexander Tyler, vice-president, Mr. John P. Tenney, clerk, and Mr. Charles F. Johnson, treasurer.

The first religious meeting was held in the block at the junction of Walnut and Lincoln Streets, on February 4, 1883, at which 118 persons were present. Immediate steps were taken towards building a chapel, and the opening service was held July 19, 1883.

The Parish of St. Paul was incorporated April 14, 1884, with the following charter members: J. R. Deane, Charles C. Barton, John P. Tenney,

James Simpson, Edward J. Payne, Alexander Tyler, Charles F. Johnson, George W. Knight, A. O. Swett, J. W. Hill, John F. Heckman, T. P. Wiggins, J. Edwards Harlow, A. E. Hodgson, F. A. Skelton, F. L. Skinner, Charles R. White, E. J. Williams, John Brundett, Eben Thompson, Edwin H. Corey, James H. Hatch and George D. Eldridge.

The rectory was purchased in 1888, and in 1902 it was moved to its present location on Columbus Street and chapel enlarged and a parish house erected.

For the first four years, the church was served by four ministers, Rev. George W. Shinn, rector of Grace Church at Newton, being the first, and was followed by Mr. Langdon L. Ward, Mr. Henry W. Winkley and Rev. Dean R. Babbitt.

Rev. Carlton P. Mills, the first rec-



ST. PAUL'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH, NEWTON HIGHLANDS



LINCOLN PARK BAPTIST CHURCH, WEST NEWTON

tor, was installed November 28, 1886, and served for about three years. He was succeeded by Rev. Wm. Hall Williams, whose service extended to six and a half years, Rev. Clifford G. Twom-

bly serving for ten years, Rev. Charles E. Jackson for a few months, Rev. Albert N. Slayton for six years and the present rector, Rev. Louis A. Parsons, was installed February 22, 1914.

LINCOLN PARK BAPTIST CHURCH, WEST NEWTON.

The Lincoln Park Baptist Church of West Newton, formerly known as the First Baptist Church, was originally located in Newtonville. It was organized with sixteen members in December 1863, and was recognized by a Church Council the 7th of the following April. Rev. B. A. Edwards was called to the pastorate "at such salary as the church might be able to raise," which later appeared to be \$600. During the two years of his service the organization grew in numbers and strength.

The second pastor was Father Graves. Until this time the church

had worshipped in a hall. A lot was secured near the railroad station and a new brick building was begun, but the financial panic of 1857 stopped the enterprise. It was subsequently sold to the Unitarians, and was later transferred to the Methodists, who now occupy the building. The members were scattered and the work was practically abandoned.

In June, 1866, Deacon Nathan C. Pike, David C. Sanger and a few others met at Mr. Sanger's home to consider a change of location. It was voted to change the location and also the name

to the First Baptist Church of West Newton, and to invite all Baptists in this section of the city to unite with them. Services were held in Village Hall.

Rev. Ralph H. Bowles was called to the pastorate and remained two years. He was succeeded by Rev. R. A. James, who served the church one year. The church was then supplied by various persons for a time.

In 1870 the enterprise had so grown that it was deemed wise to erect a house of worship, and the present building was dedicated in 1871. During this time Rev. W. H. Lisle was pastor and the church grew rapidly under his care.

Rev. Theodore Holland was the next pastor, but death cut short his useful services in 1878. For nearly two years the church was under the care of Professor Heman Lincoln, of Newton Theological Institution.

Rev. Lester L. Potter was called from Everett the latter part of the year 1879, and during the four years of his

pastorate the church grew so rapidly that the building was enlarged by the erection of a chapel.

In January, 1883 Rev. O. D. Kimball became pastor and remained with the church five years.

Rev. D. W. Faunce, D.D., became pastor in July, 1889, and continued his services until January, 1894. The next pastor was Rev. Edwin P. Burt who, after five years of pastoral work, was succeeded by Rev. Edwin F. Snell. Mr. Snell spent a little more than nine years with the church.

The present pastor, Rev. Robert W. Van Kirk came from Jackson, Michigan, in April, 1909.

The church was made a legal corporation September 12, 1891. Some ten years ago an addition was made to the chapel, and a parsonage was purchased adjoining the church building. About the same time the name was changed from the First Baptist Church to the Lincoln Park Baptist Church.

GRACE CHURCH, NEWTON.

The parish of Grace Church was organized September 27, 1855. The first services which led up to parish organization were held in the home of Mr. Stephen Perry, just over the Watertown line on Galen Street. The Rev. T. F. Fales, of Waltham, and a young clergyman, Rev. W. S. Perry, afterward Bishop of Iowa, officiated at these services. Sometimes the one, sometimes the other.

As the congregation began to outgrow the accommodations of Mr. Stephen Perry's parlor, they secured the old "Union Hall," where Cole's Block now stands, and began to hold services there on May 20, 1856. Then a lot was purchased at the corner of Washington

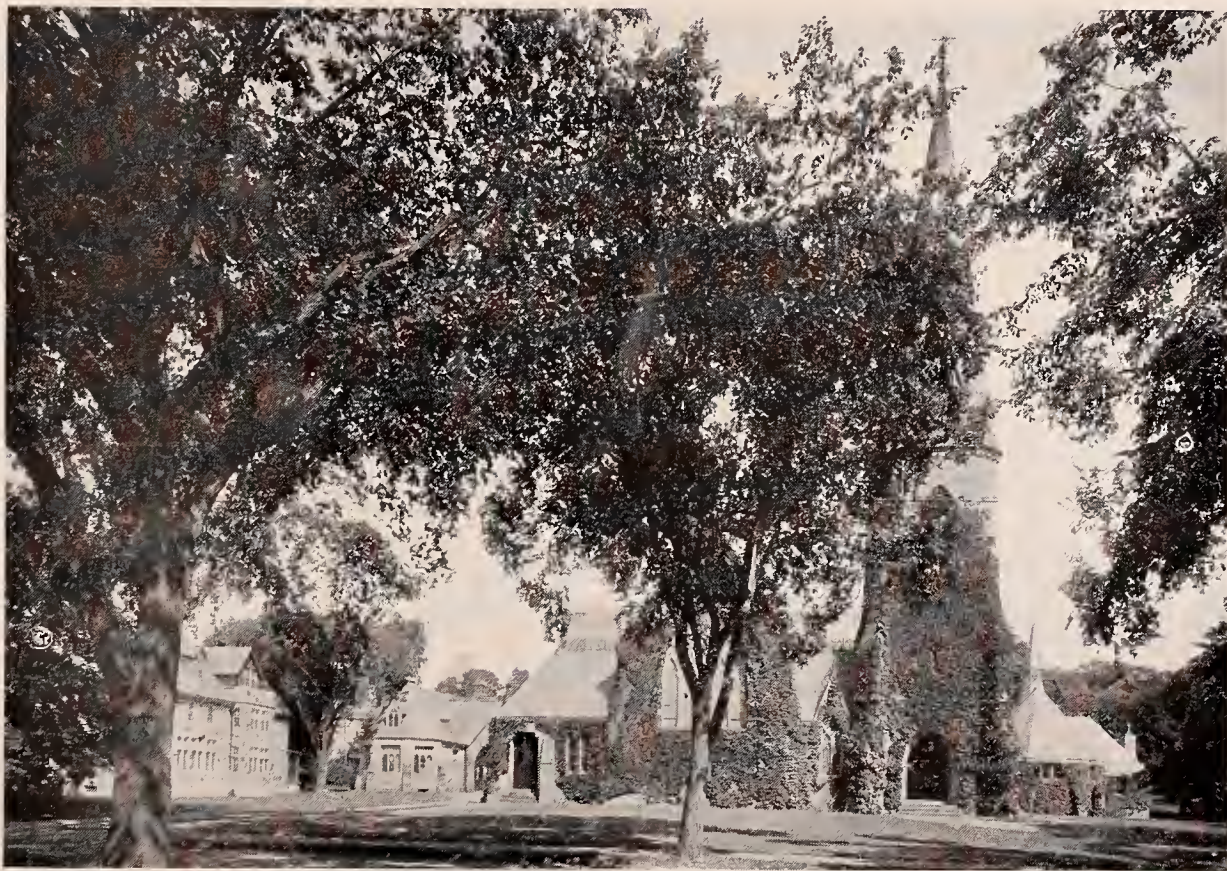
and Hovey Streets and a church building of wood, was erected. The rector, Rev. J. S. Copley Greene, built and gave to the parish a rectory, which is now the Pomroy Home. A portion of the old Grace Church "horse-sheds" is still standing in the rear of this former rectory and may have given rise to wondering questions in the minds of newcomers to Newton, who do not know its history. Mr. Greene was the first rector of the parish and was possessed of considerable wealth. He gave liberally to the cause of the new church. It was his first and only parochial cure.

When Mr. Greene resigned the rectorship in 1864, the parish had developed considerably in numbers and fi-

nancial ability, and Rev. Peter Henry Steenstra, a man of scholarly attainments was called, who served the parish until 1869, when he resigned to begin his long and successful career as a professor in the Episcopal Theological School, at Cambridge, Mass.

During the rectorship of the Rev. Henry C. Mayer, who succeeded Dr. Steenstra, the wooden church was becoming overcrowded, and in 1872 the movement for a new church was begun.

and was succeeded by Rev. Joseph S. Jenckes, July 1, 1872. On September 4 of that year the corner-stone of the present beautiful stone church was laid, and the building was occupied for the first service in December, 1873. It was at that time the finest church building that had been erected in the city of Newton, and still holds its own among the best and most beautiful of Newton's public buildings. The cost was a little less than \$100,000.



GRACE CHURCH, NEWTON

Looking to this end, a lot of land was secured on the corner of Church and Eldredge Streets. The credit for this far-sighted selection was due to Mr. S. Welles Holmes, for many years a most ardent and energetic member of the Vestry, who realized that the old site was becoming more and more noisy as the business of the Boston and Albany R. R. increased, and that Newton was growing up the hills.

In the meantime Mr. Mayer resigned

On January 1, 1875, began the long and fruitful rectorship of the Rev. George W. Shinn, D.D. The parish grew in numbers and the church was adorned with beautiful gifts and memorial windows. The first chime of bells in the city was set up in the belfry of the beautiful stone spire. The chapel, parish house, library, and choir house were erected, and the large debt was paid.

Through the initiative of Dr. Shinn,

aided by members of Grace Church, and other citizens of Newton, the movement was inaugurated which has resulted in our splendid Newton Hospital, justly the pride of the whole city.

Five other Episcopal churches have grown up, each taking members from Grace Church, and yet the old parish maintains its vigorous life.

On the first of June, 1906, Dr. Shinn's long rectorship came to end, by reason of infirmity and advancing years, and he became Rector-Emeritus. One year later the Rev. Laurens MacLure, D.D., became rector, and has continued to the present. The parish has advanced

slowly and steadily, and many improvements have been made in the fabric and fittings of the church. The membership is about 450, an advance of about 125. At present writing a handsome stone rectory is being erected on the property of the parish fronting Eldredge Street. The new building will contain twelve rooms and all conveniences, and when completed will have cost about \$23,000. Grace Church will then possess one of the most complete and beautiful groups of ecclesiastical buildings to be found anywhere in New England.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH, AUBURNDALE.

From 1857 on occasional services of the Episcopal Church were held in West Newton and Auburndale, but attempts to organize a parish were not successful as Saint Mary's at the Lower Falls and Grace Church in Newton were apparently sufficiently near. But in August, 1871, there was an earnest demand made in West Newton to organize a parish there. Ten men called for a warrant, and a notice was posted on the door of the Unitarian Meeting House (where some of the services had been held), and a parish was duly organized at the house of Jeremiah Allen in Washington Street near what is now Aspen Street. Early in 1872 the West Newton Village Hall was hired by the year for regular services, and the Rev. C. S. Lester became the first rector. In 1877 the words "and Auburndale" were added to the name of the parish, thus including and recognizing the Auburndale members.

The question of a site for a church building was much debated. In September, 1877, services began to be held at Lasell Seminary with the Rev. Dr. G. W. Shinn officiating. In March,

1880 the parish was so far advanced as to be able to buy the "Brown lot" in Auburn Street, and also to secure some very fine brown freestone from a church which was being demolished in Boston. Mr. Charles Edward Parker, a well-known architect and a devoted member of the Church, gave the plans for the new Chapel, and it was built without delay under the direction of the following committee: Messrs. Parker, Earle, Woodruff, Henderson, and Nye.

In January, 1882 the Rev. Henry Aiken Metcalf became rector. Services were held regularly, and the church continued to grow. Mr. Metcalf was a devoted Churchman, well educated. Difficulties arose, however, and Mr. Metcalf resigned in May 1891.

This period was a trying one. Many members dropped away, but a goodly number remained, and the parish started anew, calling as rector the Rev. John Matteson, who had been graduated in June of 1891 from the Episcopal Theological School at Cambridge.

Mr. Matteson made friends at once. His first vestry consisted of the following men: Senior Warden, N. F. Nye;

Junior Warden, V. D. Baldwin; Treasurer, W. T. Farley; Clerk, John W. Bird; Vestrymen, Henry L. Jewett, W. M. Lawen, Chas. L. Markham, W. S. Hinman, and Henry R. Turner.

Bishop Brooks confirmed twenty-one persons in Lent, 1892, and the parish continued to grow.

On Sunday, March 12, 1892, the rector announced that the vestry had appointed a committee to take charge of the building of a new church. Addi-

and well-appointed kitchen. A very spacious parish hall was arranged underneath the chapel. The consecration and the new arrangement of the buildings were occasions of great rejoicing.

The officers of the parish at this time were: Senior Warden, Manley U. Adams; Junior Warden, W. T. Farley; Treasurer, Edgar Ward; Clerk, William I. Goodrich; Vestrymen, T. D. Baldwin, M. E. Beardsley, S. C. Bennett, F. P. Gore, F. S. Hoyt, Jarvis



CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH, AUBURNDALE

tional land had been bought two years before, and although the Chapel was dear to all, it was becoming too crowded for comfort. On October 3, 1892 the cornerstone of the new building was laid by Bishop Brooks and the Rev. Dr. Shinn. April 19, 1909 the church was consecrated by Bishop Lawrence.

The chapel, which was some distance from the church on the next lot, was now placed at right angles to the church and connected with it by a choir room

Lamson, G. W. McNear, and J. W. Wildman.

The church as it now stands was designed by Ralph Adams Cram. A bequest of \$3000.00 in the will of N. F. Nye was of great assistance, but it would be impossible to recount the many other gifts. Only the Recording Angel could know the love and sacrifice which were spent.

Since the consecration of the church in 1909 there have been few radical

changes. The grounds have been beautified and Boston ivy has been trained to grow upon the walls. The new boulevard passing by the church and parish house increases their opportunity to be of service. The parish counts its adherents not only in West Newton and Auburndale, but also in Weston and the surrounding country.

During this period of more than forty years the parish has received many valuable gifts. The organ which had been presented to the chapel by Mrs. H. B. Darling of New York, was used for some time in the new church, but in 1903 a fine new organ built by Cole of Boston was installed, and the old organ was replaced in the chapel. Mrs. Henry Whitman, well known as an interior decorator, gave her services, selecting windows and deciding upon the interior arrangements and colors. The beautiful window over the altar is in memory of Mrs. Jewett and bears this inscription: "That your hearts may be comforted, being knit together in love". There are also windows given in memory of Lizzie W. Shinn, from her pupils at Lasell Seminary, of Seth Harwood, from the Masonic Order, of Mrs. Lincoln, and one window is a gift from the infant class of several years ago. Mr. Dutton gave the Communion vessels in 1882.

A rectory was bought in December, 1905, located at 58 Auburn Street, about equally convenient to Auburn-dale and West Newton. The house

has recently been put in thorough repair.

In May, 1914, the resignation of the Rev. Mr. Matteson to take effect the following October 1, was accepted with reluctance, for in his twenty-three years of faithful and helpful ministry both he and his wife and his mother had made a host of friends. The Rev. Harry Beal, a graduate of the Cambridge School in 1911, was called as rector and assumed charge in October, 1914.

The following men compose the vestry elected for 1915: Senior Warden, Manley U. Adams; Junior Warden, Wm. I. Goodrich; Treasurer, Edgar Ward; Clerk, Franklin S. Hoyt; Vestrymen, T. D. Baldwin, M. E. Beardsley, W. W. Heckman, Jarvis Lamson, James Patchett, and J. H. H. Turner.

A number of organizations are connected with the parish. The men have the Lawrence Club, formed in January, 1906. The Woman's Guild has charge of both parish and missionary work. There are flourishing branches of the Girls' Friendly Society and the Junior Auxiliary. An Altar Guild was organized in 1914. The vested choir of men and boys consists of twenty-seven members and the choir-boys have a club of their own. The Church School has the loyal support of a staff of fourteen officers and teachers. It is intended that every individual shall have an interest in one or another of these organizations, and their meetings keep the parish house in use much of the time.

ST. JOHN'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH, NEWTONVILLE.

The date of the founding of St. John's Parish goes back to the year 1897 when some twenty persons came together to hold a first service in Temple Hall, Newtonville. Previous to that date the present rector, while still

a student at the Theological School, had seen the possibilities for an Episcopal Church in this neighborhood, and had discussed the matter with several persons interested. The outlook seemed propitious, and deservedly so, for when

in 1897, the first service was held, sufficient resources were at hand to warrant the calling of a minister. The Reverend Abel Millard was selected, and he remained with the parish for two years. In 1899 Mr. Millard was succeeded by the present rector, when steps were at once taken to secure the land upon which the church now stands. The land was bought and paid for at a cost of \$4000.

Meanwhile services were being held

ple type of suburban church. Gothic in architecture, and beautifully finished within and without, the building does much by the simple dignity of its lines to give inspiration to all who worship within its walls. The architect is Henry Vaughn, and the material used for building is Vermont granite, a gift of a member of the parish. In the basement are rooms for the choir and for the various guilds of the church, while upstairs is a study for the rector. The



ST. JOHN'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH, NEWTONVILLE

in Temple Hall, and the need of a church building was as pressing as is now the need of a parish house. Efforts to secure such a building were rewarded after the lapse of two years, and on the 25th of June, 1902, Bishop Lawrence laid the corner stone of St. John's Episcopal Church. The building was completed the following year, and on March 22, 1903, occurred the formal opening.

The Bishop has often referred to our church home as being an excellent, sim-

chancel, unusually large for the size of the church, accommodates a choir of twenty-six. The church itself seats about two hundred and twenty, and cost, exclusive of the land, \$17,000. A two-manual pipe organ completes what has been a thoroughly satisfactory building. Situated on a corner lot in a growing part of the town, the church has gained for itself in the community a commanding and increasing influence and support.

CLINE MEMORIAL M. E. CHURCH, NEWTON HIGHLANDS.

At a quarterly conference held early in the year 1890 at the Methodist Church in Newton Upper Falls, it was voted to inaugurate services at Newton Highlands.

In March, Rev. George S. Butters, of the Newtonville Methodist Church, began to hold services in Stevens Hall on Sunday afternoons. On May 4 of the same year, Rev. C. E. Todd assumed the pastorate. On June 5 the church was organized with a charter membership of thirteen. The names of these are as follows:--

E. H. McCann, Samuel Stevenson, George P. Stevens, Abby V. Stevens, Emma G. Stevens, Fanny E. Stevens, Mary K. Hyde, Nethe O. Robinson, Rachel Park, Arthur J. Littlehale, Lillian Littlehale, Lizzie M. Blood and Dora Stevenson.

Rev. Frank Barton came to the church as pastor in April, 1891, but

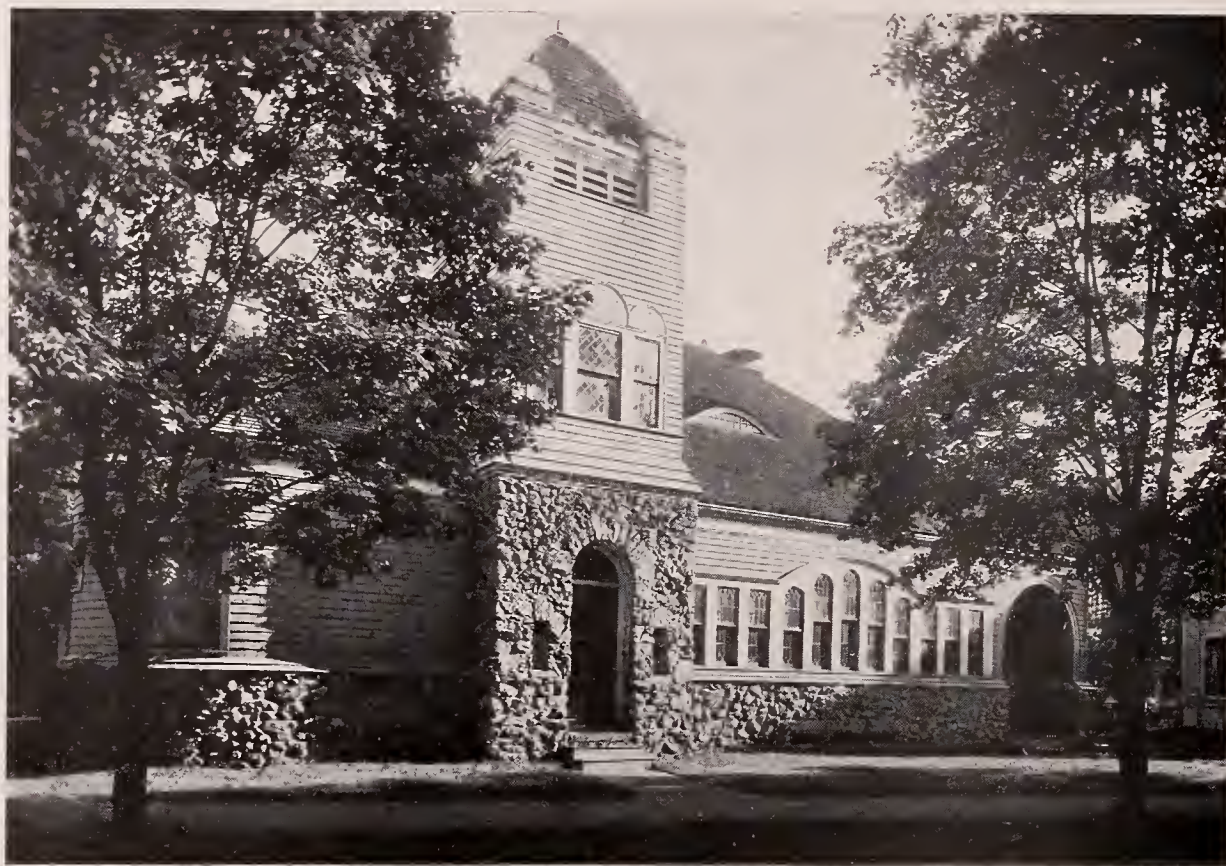
removed to Mexico in December. He was succeeded by Rev. James P. Chadbourne.

In October, 1892, Rev. C. A. Shatto was appointed. During his pastorate the beautiful church edifice was erected at the junction of Hartford St. and Erie Avenue, an unexcelled location.

In 1901 a Congregational lady, Miss Rand, presented to the church to be used as a parsonage, the fine property at 59 Hartford Street.

In 1908 the name of the church was changed to Cline Memorial, in recognition of the splendid gifts and interest of Mr. and Mrs. Nicholas J. Cline.

In addition to those already mentioned the following pastors have served this church: Rev. Arthur Bonner, Rev. George S. Painter, Rev. Thomas L. Bishop, Rev. Charles H. Davis, Rev. John E. Charlton, Rev. G. M. Bailey, Rev. Arthur D. Strand



CLINE MEMORIAL M. E. CHURCH, NEWTON HIGHLANDS



UNION CHURCH, WABAN

and Rev. William Henry Hodge. The present pastor is Rev. William Kelley.

The church has a splendid property and a growing membership. It has a fine Epworth League and a thriving Ladies' Aid Society. It holds a unique place in the community and its future is bright with promise. It is well known for its splendid Gospel services on Sunday evenings, and its congregational singing.

The officers of the church are as follows:—

Trustees: Rev. Wm. J. Cozens, President; J. B. Haskell, H. L. Haskell, C. A. Noble, T. J. Allingham, Richard Whight, Chas. German, Mrs. Anna Cline, G. N. B. Sherman.

Stewards: C. M. Haskell, Lewis Giles, Robert Hopkins, Mrs. G. N. B. Sherman, Miss Alma Ross, Mrs. J. B. Haskell, Mrs. Sarah Morgan, Miss Edith McCann, H. W. Haskell.

Sunday School Superintendent: Rev. Wm. J. Cozens.

Epworth League President: Miss Katherine Bacon.

Ladies' Aid President: Mrs. Anna Cline.

The church is in charge of the Boston District of the New England Conference and is under the supervision of Rev. Dillon Bronson, District Superintendent, and Bishop John W. Hamilton.

UNION CHURCH, WABAN.

The first informal meeting on record was on December 2nd, 1904. The late Reverend George M. Adams, D.D., of Auburndale, is gratefully remembered

as the first minister in charge. He ministered to the small group of worshippers until January, 1906.

The Union Church Society was formally organized on November 15, 1905, and incorporated May 5, 1908. The services of worship and the Sunday School continued to be held in Waban Hall until the fall of 1912. The Rev. Joseph B. Seabury followed Dr. Adams as the minister in charge, and rendered faithful and devoted service until June, 1910.

In September of that year, the Rev. Andrew W. Archibald, D.D., came as acting pastor, and to his wise and energetic leadership is owed much of the growth and prosperity that followed.

On January 11, 1911, the Union Church was organized with eighty-one charter members; this event marks a new epoch in the history of this movement. The inconvenience of the hall as a place of worship emphasized the importance of a church edifice, and under Dr. Archibald's resourceful guidance, a canvas of the community was undertaken with such encouragement that the plans for a new church soon took shape.

It is gratefully recalled that the Congregational Churches of Newton contributed through the Congregational Church Union the generous amount of \$3,500. The Old South Church of Boston likewise gave \$3,500. On September 11, 1911 ground was broken for the new church on the lot given by the late Wm. C. Strong, who took a deep interest in the church from the beginning.

The corner stone was laid with appropriate exercises on November 19th, and the completed House of Worship was dedicated with an impressive service on September 17, 1912.

The Building Committee were F. W. Webster, Chairman, under whose con-

stant care and oversight the work was done; F. H. Putnam, who did not live to see the work completed; with L. W. Arnold, J. P. Russell and H. S. Kimball.

The ladies of the Society assumed the expense of installing a \$2000 pipe organ, which they have now paid for.

The architect was James H. Ritchie. The value of the church, including land and furnishings is \$25,500. It is heated by steam and lighted by electricity. The auditorium has a capacity of about two hundred sittings. There are convenient and attractive rooms for the ladies' work and for the social activities of the church. The vestry is converted by moveable screens into individual classrooms for the Sunday School.

The building has been planned and completed with such thoughtfulness and good taste that it has resulted in a perfectly appointed and beautiful little church. In the absence of Dr. Archibald during two winters, the church was fortunate in the preaching and pastoral care of the Rev. George A. Hall and the Rev. Henry Hyde.

Soon after the dedication of the church, by the unanimous call of Church and Society, the Rev. Charles Herrick Cutler, D.D., for twenty-five years minister of the First Congregational Church of Bangor, Maine, came to the Union Church as its first pastor. Mr. Cutler began his work on November 17, 1912, and was formally installed May 15, 1913.

The Congregation and Sunday School are constantly growing; there is a fine spirit of unanimity and co-operation; the outlook is full of promise, and there is every reason to believe that a vigorous and fruitful church is added to the sisterhood of Christian churches in Newton.



FIRST UNITARIAN CHURCH, CHESTNUT HILL

FIRST UNITARIAN CHURCH, CHESTNUT HILL.

The First Church in Chestnut Hill, was gathered in October, 1861. On Wednesday, October 2, some ten or twelve families, then residents at Chestnut Hill, with several from Brookline, met to dedicate the little meeting-house which later came to be known as Chestnut Hill Chapel. It had been given by Thomas Lee, Esq., of Brookline, and was built from the plans of Charles Follen, Esq., after the model of the meeting house of the First Parish in Hingham, Massachusetts. The Rev. Samuel Kirkland Lothrop, D.D., of the church in Brattle Square, Boston, offered the prayer of dedication at this service, the Rev. Frederic Henry Hedge, D.D., of the First Parish, Brookline, preached the sermon, and the Rev. William Augustus Whitwell offered the closing prayer. Mr. Whitwell, who had been for some years minister of the First Congregational Par-

ish (Unitarian) of Harvard, was invited to become "pastor and teacher" of the new society, and entered on his duties Sunday, October 6. He served most acceptably until his death, February 10, 1865.

For some time afterwards no services were held, but on Sunday, May 13, 1866, the Chapel was opened again under the charge of the Rev. Artemas Bowers Muzzey, who, in 1865, had resigned from the pastorate of the First Religious Society of Newburyport. Mr. Muzzey continued as minister for ten years, driving over from his home in Cambridge for the Sunday services and other pastoral duties, but in September, 1876, he resigned. He was immediately succeeded by the Rev. John Albert Buckingham, on October 8, 1876, but upon his resignation, June 26, 1881, the services in the Chapel were again discontinued. Some of the families

which had made up the congregation had removed from Chestnut Hill, and the others thought it wise under all the circumstances to worship with the members of the First Parish, Brookline. In 1895, however, the need of local services was again felt, and during the next two years an afternoon service, intended more especially for children, was held under the care, for a part of the time, of the Rev. Robert Sprague Loring, then a student in the Harvard Divinity School.

In 1897 Sunday morning services were resumed in charge of the present minister, the Rev. Edward Hale, who preached in the Chapel for the first time October 3, 1897. A Sunday school was organized later, and a branch of the National Alliance of Unitarian and other liberal Christian women. With the growth of the community the needs of the congregation outgrew the accommodation provided by the Chapel and by such use of the adjoining schoolhouse as had been possible, and after much deliberation it was decided in the fall of 1909 to purchase land and erect a new meeting-house on Suffolk Road, near Hammond Street. Plans were drawn by Mr. J. Lovell Little, Jr., and the corner stone was laid on Sunday, April 10, 1910, immediately after the morning

service in the Chapel, by Mr. Charles H. Burrage, treasurer *emeritus* of the church and its oldest member. Services were held for the first time in the new building on Sunday, Christmas Day, 1910, and it was dedicated on the afternoon of New Year's Day, 1911. The Rev. James DeNormandie, D.D., offered the prayer of dedication, and there were addresses by the Rev. Samuel A. Eliot, D. D., the Rev. William H. Lyon, D.D., and the Rev. Howard N. Brown, D.D. Mr. Sewall H. Fessenden presented the report of the building committee, and Mr. Richard M. Saltonstall, as chairman of the standing committee, responded in an address in which he reviewed the history of the parish. Three of the original members of the church were present at this service, and all but one of the original families were represented, and the opening and closing organ voluntaries were played by Mr. Hiram G. Tucker, a son of one of these families.

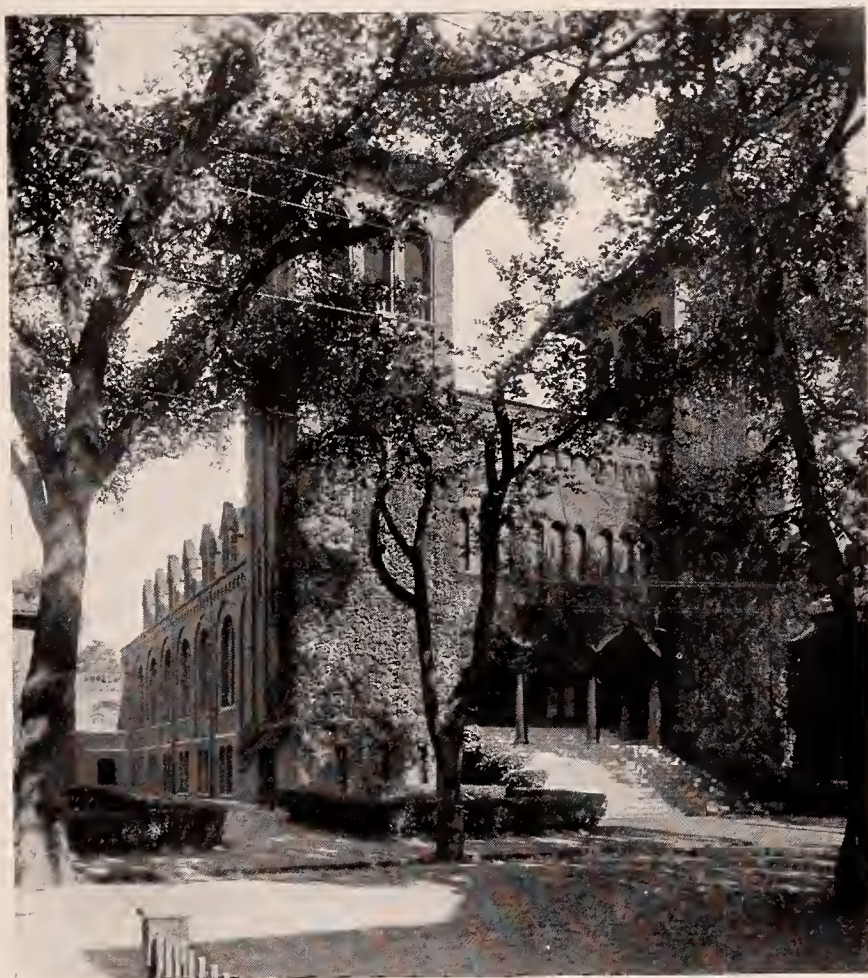
After the decision to purchase land and build, the society took steps for its incorporation, and was given its charter December 22, 1909. The society now includes some seventy-five families, numbering about two hundred and fifty persons.

CHURCH OF THE SACRED HEART, NEWTON CENTRE.

The Sacred Heart Church of Newton Centre is a noble testimony to the faith and generosity of a small flock of genuine Catholics of the passing generation, in response to the zeal of their first pastor in his task of erecting a house of God.

Hitherto, the Catholics of this district had been attending divine worship in St. Mary's Church, Newton Upper Falls, or in the Church of Our Lady, New-

ton, but near the close of 1890 the Most Reverend John J. Williams, late Archbishop of Boston, set apart Chestnut Hill, Newton Centre and the adjoining portions of Newton Highlands to form a new parish, consisting of about 1300 souls. As resident pastor over this little flock, he appointed the late Rev. Denis J. Wholey, who had been serving as first assistant under Vicar General Byrne, rector of St. Joseph's Parish in the



CHURCH OF THE SACRED HEART, NEWTON CENTRE

West End, Boston. The personality and executive power, which had distinguished Father Wholey as a young priest, won him the love and loyalty of his people in the difficult undertaking of planning and paying for the imposing church which now is theirs.

Some property had already been secured by Rev. Martin O'Brien, the recently deceased pastor of St. Mary's, and a partial payment made on the purchase. It was not long before the balance was paid, and in August, 1891 ground was broken for the building of the new church. A house on the property was used as a rectory and served also as a place of meeting for the different societies and committees. In it, too, were administered many of the sacred rites of the church—baptisms, marriages and confessions—while the holy

sacrifice of the Mass and other public services took place in Association Hall, which had formerly been the Baptist Meeting House.

In October, 1891, the corner stone of the House of God was laid, and on Christmas morning the lower church was ready for occupancy and opened for the worship of God. In October, 1899 the beautiful church, completed and fully appointed, was dedicated with solemn ceremony and thanksgiving.

In the spring of 1908 the parishioners heard with regret of the appointment of their beloved Father Wholey to the permanent rectorship of St. Joseph's Parish, Roxbury; yet they realized that it was a promotion which he well deserved and felt honored in having as his successor Rev. Daniel C. Rordan, who had been pastor of the Sacred

Heart Parish, Marlboro, for nearly eight years. It is doubtful if ever a pastor inspired in his flock a deeper and more fervent devotion and loyalty. According to his official statement, considerably more than 2000 souls, with 450 children attending Sunday School, constituted the parish at the time; the church was free from debt and the funds in bank to the credit of the parish quite considerable. For a long time, however, the people had realized that the old rectory in no way afforded the comfort and convenience which they wished their priests to enjoy. Accordingly, in 1911, Father Riordan made arrangements for the building of a new rectory, and in the following spring it was completed and paid for. This beautiful house is in harmony with the church, and satisfies every desire of the parishioners as a worthy abode for their priests.

At present the parish is in excellent condition. The regular societies and sodalities, organized in her early days for the furthering of devotion, with meetings every week and frequent reception of the Sacraments, are all well attended and successfully maintained. There are the Men's Holy Name Society, the Holy Family Sodality for married women, the Sodality for unmarried women, the Boys' Holy Name Society, and the Children of Mary for the girls. At the very start a well conducted Sunday School was established, providing a thorough course of instruction in Christian Doctrine and Bible History for pupils ranging from four to twenty years of age. Father Wholey was supervisor of the Sunday School until Rev. George McDermott came as his assistant and took charge of this part of the work. On his removal to his home diocese of Springfield, he was succeeded by Rev. Thomas Lee, who in spite of severe illness, heroically toiled on till death called him to eternal rest.

Since 1905 Rev. James F. Haney has been serving as curate in this parish. Too much cannot be said of his work and influence among all the parishioners, but particularly among the young; never were the Junior Societies and the Sunday School in better order or more earnestly at work than under him. At present he is assisted in the advanced classes by sisters from the Saint Joseph's Academy of Brighton.

Of many of her boys and girls the parish of the Sacred Heart may well be proud. Rev. Dr. Patrick Waters, after completing his college and seminary courses with honors, was sent by His Eminence, Cardinal O'Connell, to do special work in the University of Washington and is at present Professor of Philosophy at St. John's Seminary, Brighton. Rev. Bernard O'Kane, now curate in Chelsea, was the second graduate of the Sunday School to become a priest, while David Waters, brother of Dr. Patrick Waters, and Robert Barry, are students at St. John's Seminary, preparing for the priesthood. Other young men have gone into different professions and have proved themselves efficient lawyers, dentists and physicians. The building of the new Boston College within the boundaries of the parish has been no small incentive to learning, and an ever increasing number of youths are attending that and other colleges and universities throughout the state.

The same spirit is evident among the girls. Two graduates from the Sunday School have consecrated their lives to God, Mary MacLellan, taking the veil as Sister Mary Hubert of St. Joseph's Order, and Helen Horgan joining the Dominicans.

Many others have done creditable work in colleges and other institutions of higher learning, and have become teachers in schools and academies in and around Boston



ST. MARY'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH, NEWTON LOWER FALLS

ST. MARY'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH, NEWTON LOWER FALLS.

St. Mary's Episcopal Church, located on Concord Street, Newton Lower Falls, with its church yard burying ground adjacent, is not only the oldest Episcopal church in the city, but it is occupying the oldest church edifice in the entire community, the corner stone of the present structure having been laid in 1813, and the centennial of that event on Sept. 28-29, 1913 was a notable occasion.

The church itself was formed in 1812 with Solomon Curtis and Thomas Durrant as wardens, Isaac Hagar, treasurer, and Rev. Asa Eaton, rector of Christ Church, Boston, was in charge. The first settled rector was Rev. Alfred Baury, who served from 1822 to 1851 and who numbered Gov. Alexander

Hamilton Rice as one of his parishioners. The more recent rectors include Rev. H. Usher Monroe, 1892-1901; Rev. Thomas L. Cole, 1901-1909; and the present rector Rev. Francis Bingham White, being instituted in 1910.

The church has memorial funds and endowments given by Rev. W. W. Seaver, Mr. Francis Blake and the Benjamin-Neale Memorial rectory.

The present officers are C. H. Spring, Edward Jennings, wardens; J. S. Jenkins, clerk; C. C. Spring, treasurer; F. C. Leslie, W. C. Norcross, B. S. Blake, B. L. Young, W. H. White, N. B. K. Brooks, H. F. Leslie, W. F. Seale, and G. M. Heathcote, vestrymen.



ST. BERNARD'S CHURCH, WEST NEWTON

ST. BERNARD'S CHURCH, WEST NEWTON.

Rev. Bernard Flood, pastor of the Roman Catholic Church at Waltham gathered the Catholics of West Newton to public worship in 1865, the first meeting being held in a tent, with services later in the then Town Hall. Subsequently, Father Flood was enabled to purchase the land at the corner of Washington and Prospect streets, where he began the erection of the second Catholic church in Newton, the corner stone being laid November 12, 1871, by the Very Reverend P. F. Lyndon, Vicar-General of the Diocese of

Boston. The church was completed in 1874, and was dedicated early that year by Bishop Williams. The congregation grew so rapidly that in 1876 West Newton was made a parish and Rev. M. T. McManus appointed as its first pastor. Father McManus labored here until his transfer to Lawrence, in 1884, and was succeeded by Rev. Christopher McGrath, whose death took place on June 13, 1886. Rev. Laurence J. O'Toole was the third pastor, and under his direction the parish steadily grew in strength and importance. On June

23, 1889 the church was destroyed by fire, but it was immediately rebuilt and dedicated by Archbishop John J. Williams on April 27, 1890. This building is a handsome Gothic structure of brick with brown sandstone trimmings and has a seating capacity of 1000. Besides rebuilding the church Father O'Toole

purchased the present rectory and land adjoining and later secured the property east of the church for school purposes. Father O'Toole died on April 4, 1911 and was mourned by the entire community. The present pastor, Rev. John F. Keleher, was appointed in May, 1911.

CHANNING CHURCH, NEWTON.

The beginnings of Channing Church were had when the Unitarians of Newton village held services of worship in Union Hall at Newton Corner, with Dr. Convers Francis, then Professor in Harvard Divinity School, as Minister. At a special meeting on September 2, 1851, the Unitarian Society was organized. For designation of the newly established church the name of Channing was chosen, for the reason that he was the recognized leader of the Unitarian

movement and best represented the religious faith and spirit of free thought for which its members stood. Hence the corporate name of The Channing Religious Society. The first Standing Committee consisted of Henry Bigelow, George C. Lord, Langdon Coffin, Oliver N. Shannon, Henry Claflin, Darwin E. Jewett, Frederick W. Capen; Andrew Cole, Treasurer, and Charles T. Hubbard, Clerk.



CHANNING CHURCH, NEWTON

The first regular minister of the organized church was Rev. Joseph C. Smith, who served from 1853 to 1857. The first meeting house was erected in 1856 on Washington Street near the Corner. It was enlarged in 1867. In 1857 Rev. Edward James Young, D.D., became the minister of the church and served until 1869. Rev. Eli Fay, D.D., was the minister from 1870 to 1873. Rev. George W. Hosmer, D.D., who had just retired from the presidency of Antioch College in Ohio at the age of seventy years, was engaged as temporary supply for the pulpit; which lengthened into a pastorate of six years. In 1879 he was succeeded by Rev. Francis B. Hornbrooke, D. D., whose pastorate extended over twenty-one years.

The movement of the population to the east side of the railroad, the old meeting house beginning to need renovation, and the disturbance to the quietude of worship occasioned by the increasing railroad traffic on Sunday, were circumstances that turned attention to a new site and the erection of a better building. The old building was sold to the City of Newton and has been known in recent years as The Armory. April 7, 1881, on the one-hundred-and-first anniversary of the birth of William Ellery Channing, the corner stone was laid of the present beautiful and commodious edifice on Park, Vernon, and Eldredge Streets. Mr. George T. Meacham, a member of the church, was the architect. Under the direction of a Committee consisting of George C. Lord, John S. Far-

low, Warren P. Tyler, Henry B. Wells, David B. Flint, Henry Claflin, Channing Lily, and W. Russell Brackett, the building was completed and ready for occupancy the following year.

September 15, 1901 a service was held in commemoration of the fiftieth anniversary of the founding of Channing Church, at which time historic addresses were given by Rev. Edward James Young, D. D. the second minister of the church, Rev. Francis B. Hornbrooke, D. D., the last minister of the church, and Rev. Adelbert L. Hudson, the then newly beginning minister of the church. The proceedings and addresses of this commemoration are published in volume form. The occasion marked the close of Dr. Hornbrooke's pastorate and the inauguration of his successor, Rev. Adelbert L. Hudson, who was the minister until 1910. On April 17, 1910 the present minister, Rev. Harry Lutz, was installed.

Channing Church, though it bears a sectarian name that expresses a particular manner of religious thought, stands for the prime object of all churches: the higher spiritual and cultural life; and it welcomes to its fellowship, without regard to particular personal theological opinion, all who are actuated by such purpose and spirit. The many strong and public-spirited characters that have been associated with it and the able scholarly men that have been its ministers through the six decades of its career have made it a powerful factor in the life and development of the city.

CHURCH OF THE GOOD SHEPHERD, WABAN.

The Church of the Good Shepherd was the first church in Waban, and is the youngest of the Episcopal churches

in the City of Newton. The church building was erected by the Waban Church Corporation in 1896, and the

Rev. William Hall Williams, a presbyter of the Diocese of Massachusetts, was called as the first minister. On December 26, 1896, the Parish of the Church of the Good Shepherd was organized, "for the purpose of maintaining the public worship of Almighty God, according to the faith and discipline of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States of America." And further it was declared in the by-laws then adopted, "no person shall be eligible to

and of the earnest desire to include all the families in Waban, the parish as then established was considered the best arrangement under the circumstances. It was looked upon as a Union Church. The first officers of the Church of the Good Shepherd were as follows:—Minister, the Rev. William Hall Williams. Senior Warden, Charles E. Fish. Junior Warden, Robert W. Pratt. Clerk, Winslow A. Parsons. Treasurer, Alexander Davidson. Ves-



CHURCH OF THE GOOD SHEPHERD, WABAN

the office of rector, unless he is a qualified minister of the Protestant Episcopal Church in good standing." The parish, however, did not enter into union with the Diocese as a regularly constituted Episcopal Church, although it was required that he who ministered to it should be a qualified minister of the Episcopal Church. This was an unusual position for an Episcopal minister, but on account of the different denominations represented in the parish,

trymen, Charles H. Clark, Charles J. Buffum, John E. Heymer, John H. Robinson, William Saville.

During eight years, the Rev. Mr. Williams ministered to the families of Waban. After his resignation in 1904, the parish was without a minister for six months. During this time some families identified with the Church of the Good Shepherd withdrew, and with others established public worship in Waban Hall. In 1912 this society

built a church, and became allied with the Congregational Church, and is now known as a Congregational Union Church.

In 1905, the present incumbent of the Church of the Good Shepherd, Rev. James Clement Sharp, began his ministry as the successor of the Rev. Mr. Williams. In 1908, the Parish of the Church of the Good Shepherd became a regularly constituted Episcopal Church. The parish voted to give to the Waban Church Corporation, which held the church property, and to which the parish had been paying an annual rental of \$300. for the use of the building, the sum of one thousand dollars. This amount was raised by the minister by subscription. It was stipulated that the thousand dollars should be passed over by the corporation to the new Union Society for their building fund for a Union Church. The Waban Church Corporation accepted the money and surrendered the title and deed of the church property held by them to the Parish of the Church of the Good

Shepherd. By an act of the legislature, the Waban Church Corporation was then dissolved. Meanwhile the Church of the Good Shepherd was reorganized, and a constitution and by-laws adopted in accordance with the doctrines, discipline and canons of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

The parish was then received into union with the diocese of Massachusetts, as a regularly established Episcopal Church. Since 1908, the parish has sent its delegates to the annual diocesan conventions.

The present officers of the Church of the Good Shepherd are as follows:—

Rector, Rev. James Clement Sharp. Wardens, William H. Oakes, Edmund Winchester. Vestrymen, David A. Ambrose, Robert E. Hall, Lewis H. Bacon, Herbert R. Lane, Archie C. Burnett, Nelson H. Marvin, Lester B. Cardell, Herbert O. Stetson, Everett W. Conant, Lucius B. Folsom, Albert H. Willis. Treasurer, Herbert O. Stetson. Clerk, David A. Ambrose.

IMMANUEL BAPTIST CHURCH, NEWTON.

Churches multiply in two ways,—like monads, by division, or like plants, from seed; “first the blade, then the ear,” etc. This church originated in the latter way.

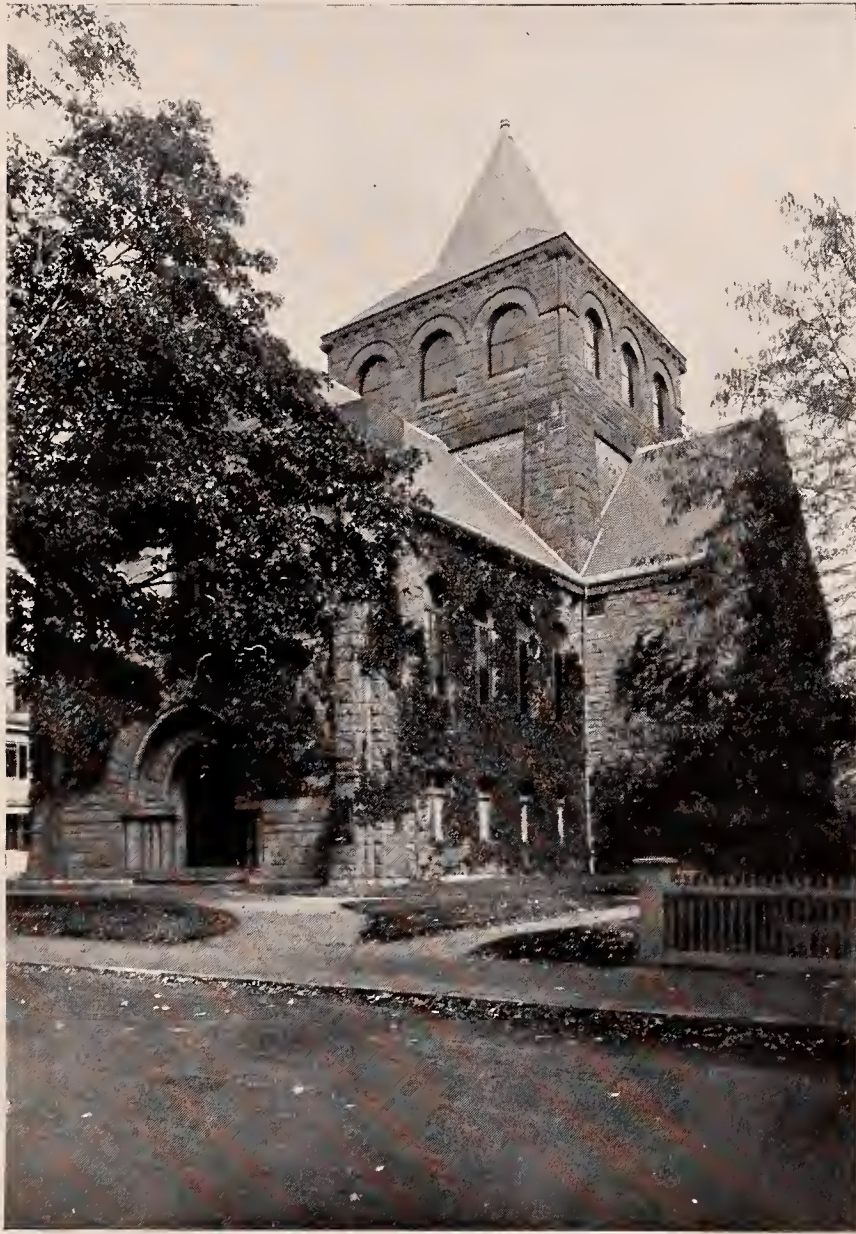
More than half a century ago a little group of Baptists in Wards one and seven, having no nearer church of their own faith than Watertown and Newton Centre, felt that better church and Sunday School facilities were needed, and on April 10, 1859, held their first meeting for public worship in Middlesex Hall.

The first morning sermon was preached by Rev. W. L. Brown of Watertown, and the afternoon sermon

by Rev. J. W. Horton, who was afterwards (in 1866) killed in New Orleans while trying to pacify a mob.

On April 29th a Sunday School was organized with thirty members, which, during the year, increased to one hundred and twelve. J. W. Bailey was the first superintendent and George H. Quincy librarian.

On June 7, 1860, it was voted to form a distinct church organization, to be known as the Newton Corner Baptist Church. The recognition services were held on the 12th of July, 1860, the sermon being preached by Prof. O. S. Stearns, D.D., of Newton Theological Institution. Services were held in



IMMANUEL BAPTIST CHURCH, NEWTON

Union Hall, Cole's Block, until March 29, 1864, when, at the corner of Washington and Hovey Streets, a new church building was dedicated, the corner stone having been laid Oct. 1, 1863.

We little realize the sacrifice made by these pioneers in the infancy of the church and Sunday School. Before the church was built they could only afford to hire the hall for Sundays, and as it was often used for secular purposes late Saturday night, the labor of putting the place in order for the worship of God sometimes extended into the small hours of Sunday morning.

In the new church after four years of patient struggle, conditions were much improved, and accessions of new families of spiritual and social strength helped to put the church upon a stronger basis.

The first pastor was Rev. Gilbert Robbins, who served the church about a year and a half, and was succeeded by Rev. Jeremiah Chaplin, whose pastorate extended from April, 1862, to October, 1865, when Rev. John Tucker was pastor for about a year. The pulpit was then supplied by Rev. Galusha Anderson, D.D., for three years. In

1873 Rev. Thomas S. Sampson was called to the pastorate, which he held for seven years, when he was succeeded by Rev. H. F. Titus. Up to this time 235 had joined by letter, and 167 by baptism.

It was during the pastorate of Mr. Titus that the present church building was erected on Church Street, at a cost of about \$70,000., H. H. Richardson being the architect. (This was the seventh and last church he designed, and the sixty-second of the structures he planned before he went to dwell in the house not made with hands.)

The corner stone was laid May 1, 1885, by Mrs. Caroline Sweetser, the oldest constituent member, and the senior deacon, Horatio N. Hyde, and wife. It was dedicated December 22, 1886, Rev. A. J. Gordon preaching the sermon.

During the more than a score of the succeeding years the church has had a steady growth. *No pews have ever been sold or rented, but all seats are free, and attendants are given the best*

seats available without regard to their contributions.

The debt of over \$20,000, incurred in building the church, has been paid, and not only have running expenses been promptly met, but large sums have been contributed annually for missionary and benevolent objects.

The pastors succeeding Rev. Mr. Titus, who resigned in 1888, have been as follows,—Rev. J. W. McCullough, 1889, Rev. George E. Merrill, D. D., 1890 to 1898, Rev. Frank B. Matthews, 1899 to 1909. Rev. Harrie R. Chamberlin, the present pastor, was installed December, 1909.

The present membership is about 353. The amount raised annually for all purposes is about \$10,000.

Connected with the church are the Young People's and Junior Christian Endeavor Societies, the Immanuel Women's Association, and in the Sunday School the Young Men's League, Immanuel Associates, Harwood Class, Matthews and Philathea organized classes, all working to carry out the principles on which the church was founded.

NEWTON CENTRE M. E. CHURCH.

Mr. C. C. Chatfield, a Local Preacher, who had retired from an active business in New Haven, Conn., and settled in Newton Centre for a quiet home, first gathered a small company of Methodists for a prayer-meeting. The first Sunday service was held June 10, 1875, and there were thirty-four persons present. The old fire-engine house, located where the rear of the church now stands, was the "place of prayer." Marshall S. Rice, "Father Rice" of blessed memory, had previously held occasional class-meetings in his own house. But Mr. Chatfield gave the initial impulse for the organi-

zation of the Methodist Society in this village, and under his leadership many souls were brought to spiritual life. After him Rev. Mr. McFarland, was, for a time the minister; he was then a student in the School of Theology, Boston University.

Services, under the pastorate of Rev. George H. Perkins were held in White's Block, and were continued in that location to the close of his term in 1880. A bequest of \$1000 from Father Rice, and the gift of a lot of land on the corner of Centre Street and Langley Road by Alden Speare, made possible the enterprise of a church building,

which was undertaken by the Trustees in 1879.

This first building was erected at a cost of \$7,578 and was dedicated by Bishop Randolph S. Foster, July 7, 1880. Through the generosity of Edwin M. Fowle, Chairman of the Building Committee, the church was made free of indebtedness, as he assumed all unpaid bills at the dedication.

In the spring of 1888 a house and lot were purchased on Pelham Street. This house, renovated, became the parsonage, and Rev. Dr. W. R. Clark was,

temporarily in Bray Hall during the work of construction. Rev. George H. Spencer was pastor in this period, and rendered efficient service by his energy and good taste. The beautiful and well appointed sanctuary was completed and dedicated by Bishop Cyrus D. Foss, May 7, 1899—the total cost of the church and its furnishings being \$48,063. The entire indebtedness was cancelled ere many months.

The latest material enterprise of the Trustees was the building of a new parsonage on Lake Avenue. From the



NEWTON CENTRE M. E. CHURCH

with his family, the first pastor to be its occupant. In 1896, at the close of Rev. (now Bishop) Edwin H. Hughes' pastorate, a movement was started to raise a Fund for a new church. Pledges amounting to \$14,000 had been secured by the end of that year. The old church was torn down. Under a strong Building Committee, Avery L. Rand, Chairman, plans were adopted for a stone structure, and a contract was awarded to the builders, Pitman and Brown, of Salem, for \$28,000. Services were held

sale of the Pelham Street property in 1908 a new home for the minister became a necessity. The site was bought for \$2,800, and an elegant house was completed in 1912, at a cost of \$14,676. The indebtedness for this parsonage is now in the way of liquidation, so that within a reasonable time the church will have no material burdens that cannot be easily carried.

Since the year 1875 the little company of that time has grown to a membership of nearly three hundred.



CHURCH OF OUR LADY, NEWTON

CHURCH OF OUR LADY, NEWTON.

The Catholics of this portion of the community first met for worship in the fall of 1872, in a hall at Newton Corner, under the direction of Rev. M. M. Green, pastor of St. Patrick's Church at Watertown. Immediate steps were taken towards securing a church edifice, and land was purchased at the corner of Washington and Adams street, where the corner stone of the present church was laid August 31, 1873. The first mass was offered on All Saints' Day, 1874. In August, 1878, Newton was set apart as a parish, with Father Green as its first pastor. On his death in 1885 he was succeeded by Rev. Michael Dolan, pastor of St. Mary's Church at Newton Upper Falls. Father Dolan first gave his attention to the building of suitable rectory, fol-

lowed by the cancellation of the debt on the church, and each year of his incumbency has witnessed some marked improvement in the church property. Possibly his greatest work was the establishment of a parish school and convent. These buildings are adjacent to the church edifice on Adams street and are well equipped and modern in every particular. Over one thousand children are taught in this school, by the Sisters of Charity, who occupy the convent.

The church has recently been thoroughly reconstructed, including a facade of three Gothic porches, the interior beautifully frescoed, and is now a fine type of the pure Gothic style with a seating capacity of 1600.

Father Dolan is a permanent rector,

and under his able management the church established here has taken a foremost place in the archdiocese of Boston.

Father Dolan is assisted by Rev. James F. Kelly, and Rev. Aloysius S. Malone.

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, NEWTON HIGHLANDS.

As the result of a fellowship meeting of Congregational churches held in Newtonville, November 6, 1871, the first religious service of this faith held in Newton Highlands, took place in Farnham's Hall on Sunday, November 12 of that year, and a society was formed January 30, 1872 with Mr. James F. C. Hyde as moderator. Twenty-four of the members of the Newton Centre church were dismissed for the purpose of forming the new society and articles of faith were adopted June 24 of the same year. An ecclesiastical council was held July 9, 1872

and the organization was confirmed with twenty-nine persons as members. Rev. Samuel H. Dana was ordained and installed as the first pastor on October 9, 1872. A meeting house was erected this same year, but it was not completed and dedicated until January 25, 1876. Rev. George G. Phipps succeeded Mr. Dana as pastor on April 4, 1878 and served until January 24, 1893. During his pastorate the society was dissolved and the present Newton Highlands Congregational Church held its first meeting as an incorporated



CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, NEWTON HIGHLANDS

body on December 31, 1890. Rev. Charles E. Havens succeeded Mr. Phipps on November 2, 1893 and served until ill health compelled his resignation January 2, 1901. The present pastor, Rev. George T. Smart,

D.D., was installed on March 11, of that year.

The present church edifice was dedicated in September, 1906, and is one of the best arranged and attractive churches in the city.

TRINITY EPISCOPAL CHURCH, NEWTON CENTRE.

Trinity Church, Newton Centre, was started by a group of people in the village, who found it inconvenient to go to Episcopal churches in other parts of Newton, or to Boston, and they decided to organize a parish of their own. This was in June, 1889, nearly twenty-six years ago. A meeting was held, half a

rector of St. Paul's church, Newton Highlands, a mile away, and asked him to conduct afternoon services. This he did for several months, until he accepted a call to Michigan. The people then applied to the Episcopal Theological School, Cambridge, for some one to hold services. Rev. Samuel G. Bab-



TRINITY EPISCOPAL CHURCH, NEWTON CENTRE

dozen families were represented, and the project was launched.

Associates' Small Hall, on Pleasant street, where the branch reading room of the public library is now located, was secured for the services. The people turned to Rev. Carlton P. Mills, then

cock, then a student in the school, now Suffragan Bishop of the Diocese, took charge for some months. Rev. Robert A. Holland, then a deacon, and a student, was in charge for a year following. He was succeeded in June, 1891, by the present rector, Rev. Edward Taylor

Sullivan, then finishing his middle year as a theological student.

Upon his graduation from the seminary in 1892, he removed to Newton Centre and became the first resident minister. In that year "Trinity Association," as the organization was called, became Trinity Parish; a lot was bought on Pelham street, and the erection of a church was begun. The church was opened for services on February 19, 1893, the First Sunday in Lent.

It was five years later, in February, 1898, that half an acre of land was purchased on the corner of Centre and Homer streets, and the church building was removed to the new location. In 1911 a parish house was built, costing \$16,000; and in 1913 the project of a new church of stone was undertaken. It was at first intended to build only a

portion of the new building; but anonymous gifts of nearly \$20,000 and a loan of \$25,000 for twenty years, without interest, enables the parish to proceed with the erection of a beautiful Gothic church, to cost \$75,000.

The building committee consists of Messrs. Louis H. Fitch, chairman; Robert Casson, John Evans, William H. Bundy and the Rector; with Mr. William G. Snow as special committee in charge of heating and ventilating. The parish officers are: Isaac F. North, senior warden; William H. Bundy, junior warden; Charles B. Moore, treasurer; Samuel B. Paul, parish clerk; Clarence H. Wilkins, assistant treasurer; vestrymen, Louis H. Fitch, Robert Casson, William G. Snow, William B. Neal; Sunday School Superintendent, F. Winchester Denio.

FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST SCIENTIST, WEST NEWTON.

The First Church of Christ, Scientist, Newton, is the newest of the Newton Churches, having its opening service early in 1913. At present it is located in Players' Hall, West Newton, which has been redecorated and happily adapted to its new use.

Adherents of Christian Science have been numerous in the Newtons from the earliest days of the movement. In the latter part of the year 1912 it was deemed advisable to form a church in Newton to serve this increasingly large local following. This was brought about and the new organization held its initial service February 2, 1913 in the newly renovated Players' Hall, formerly a West Newton church edifice, a cut of which is shown above. Like other Christian Science churches, it is a branch of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, Boston. As a branch of the parent organization, it is a self-govern-

ing, democratic entity, making its own by-laws, electing its own officials, and controlling its own funds and property. All seats are free and all contributions are entirely voluntary.



FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST SCIENTIST,
WEST NEWTON.

The services of the church are conducted by a First and a Second Reader. The management of the church is in the hands of an Executive Board who, with the Readers, are elected by ballot annually from the general membership. For 1915 Mr. George H. Moore and Mrs. Minnie Lord Newhall are respectively First and Second Readers.

Like other Christian Science churches, a free reading room is maintained where the literature of the church can be read. A distribution room is

also maintained for the collection and free distribution of current and other numbers of the church's publications. Many volunteers assist in the work, and helpful literature thus finds its way to all parts of the world. Especial attention is given to reaching local hospitals, libraries, clubs, fire and police stations, and the like. Both the reading room and the distribution room are located in the Roberts Building, 297 Walnut Street, Newtonville, opposite the Masonic Building.

CENTENARY M. E. CHURCH, AUBURNDALE.

The beginning of Centenary Church was in the autumn of 1860 and the first sermon was preached November 4 of that year. November 18 of the same year, Rev. George W. Mansfield, then at Newtonville, preached in what was

known as the Riverside Academy and about eighty people were present. During the formative period neighboring pastors preached for the little society and the little handful of people took courage. A Sunday School was organ-



CENTENARY M. E. CHURCH, AUBURNDALE.



FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, NEWTON CENTRE.

ized January 27, 1861. The church itself was organized June 1, 1863 under the pastoral charge of Rev. J. Emory Round. The list of original members includes: John Deavall, Hannah Deavall, George L. Bourne, Priscilla Bourne, Anthon Holbrook, Charlotte I. Holbrook, M. Elizabeth Jackson, Ella Thompson, Dorca Maguire, Mary Cooke, Charles Ricker and William Hubbard. They were called "The Twelve Apostles." The corner stone of the present edifice was laid on Christmas Day, 1866 and Centenary Church was the name given the new church.

The pastors who have served since the church was built are: Henry Lummis, E. D. Winslow, J. R. Cushing, Daniel Steele, J. M. Avann, William McDonald, A. MacKeon, S. F. Jones, Charles Parkhurst, E. R. Watson, W. R. Newhall, W. E. Knox, T. W. Bishop, C. H. Talmage, W. T. Worth, F. C. Haddock, C. E. Spaulding. The present pastor is Rev. George S. Butters, D. D. who has had two other pastorates in this city, one at Newtonville, and he was at Newton seven years before going to Auburndale.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, NEWTON CENTRE.

The first Baptist Church in Newton had its immediate origin in the Great Awakening which followed the work of George Whitefield in America. The call to penitence and reformation led in many communities to the organization of "Separate Churches", and about 1750 there appears to have been such a church in Newton. This body had in

its membership several who held that believers only should be baptized. After the "Separate Church" as an organization ceased to exist, they continued to hold services, first "from house to house," and later in a school house. They were occasionally visited by ministers from other places and thus maintained worship until 1780. In that year a

gracious revival added to their number and suggested the need of a new and better organization.

The earliest record of the reception by baptism of a resident of Newton into a Baptist Church is found in that of the First Baptist Church in Boston bearing the date Dec. 7, 1729. Just fifty years later the ingathering occurred that led to the organization of the First Baptist Church in Newton. On Wednesday, July 5, 1780, a council met in the house of Mr. Noah Wiswall. The visitors approved the steps already taken and advised the brethren in Newton "to embody on this occasion." Rev. Noah Alden of Bellingham preached the recognition sermon, his text being Acts 2:47. Rev. Thomas Gair of Medfield offered prayer and read a "summary Confession of Faith to which thirty-nine persons assented in the presence of a numerous congregation." The service concluded with an exhortation by Rev. Caleb Blood of Weston, who was at once called to the pastorate of the newly organized church.

Mr. Blood remained with the church until 1788. A call was then given to Rev. Joseph Grafton, who immediately entered upon a pastorate of forty-eight years and six months, the longest and most remarkable in the history of the church. He received 561 into the fellowship of the church, residents not only of Newton, but also of eleven other towns. As the number of Baptists increased in these neighboring communities, the church in Newton became to an unusual degree a Mother of Churches. "Father" Grafton, as he came affectionately to be called, died in 1836, his funeral being the last service to be held in the original meeting house. The church has been blessed by a succession of noble and useful men in the pastorate. Space forbids more than naming them. Those subsequent to the be-

loved leader for nearly half a century have been Rev. F. Augustus Willard (1835-1838), Rev. Henry Jones Ripley (1838-1840), Rev. Samuel Francis Smith (1842-1854), Rev. Oakman Sprague Stearns (1855-1868), Rev. William Newton Clarke (1869-1880), Rev. Edward Braislin (1881-1886), Rev. Lemuel Call Barnes (1887-1893), Rev. Richard Montague (1893-1895), Rev. Edgar Young Mullins (1896-1900), Rev. Everett Doughty Burr (1900-1906), Rev. Maurice Ambrose Levy (1907-1914).

The present membership is 619.

The first place of worship was Mr. Noah Wiswall's house. It is said that on fair Sundays the meetings were often held under the elms that shaded the dwelling. He also gave the land for the first meeting house on the shore of "Wiswall's Pond," which as a result of this gift and its being used for nearly a century as a baptistery, became "Baptist Pond," and so remained until in recent years it received the name "Crystal Lake." The meeting house, a plain structure, "bare and barnlike," was begun in 1781, and although used from that time, was not completed until 1795. The church endured rough seats and a pulpit of unplanned boards, rather than incur the burden of a debt. This old building still stands, as enlarged in 1802, just south of the railroad bridge on Centre Street. The second meeting house was dedicated in 1836, and after a half century of service was sold in order to permit the erection of a more commodious and attractive structure. It is today known as the "Associates Block," and the chapel is in use as the Centre branch of the Newton Public Library. The present meeting house, dedicated in 1888, is a beautiful Romanesque structure and one of the architectural features of Newton. It contains elaborate windows in memory of Lizzie Spooner Butler, Gardner Colby

and Mary Low Colby, and Rev. Joseph Grafton. The chimes are dedicated to the memory of Rev. Samuel Francis Smith, the author of "My Country, 'Tis of Thee." The church recently observed the twenty-fifth anniversary of the dedication of this noble house of worship.

The church from the beginning has had the farther and larger vision. Its Bible School dates back to 1819. The founding in 1825 of the Newton Theological Institution led to relations which have been of the happiest and mutually

beneficial. The Woman's Baptist Foreign Missionary Society originated in this church in 1872, and the vision and zeal of its women had much to do with the organization, a few years later, of the Woman's American Baptist Home Mission Society. Ten members are now engaged in active missionary service. The church contributes about equal amounts to local expenses and beneficent or missionary objects, and through the personal service of many is making its contribution to the community, the denomination and the Kingdom.

WEST NEWTON UNITARIAN CHURCH.

The first meetings for worship by the Unitarians of Newton were held in the old brick hotel on Washington street, West Newton, in 1844. In 1847, the meetings which had been discontinued for some time were resumed in Village

Hall on the corner of Washington and Waltham streets, and in 1848 the society was organized under the above title. Rev. William Orne White was the first pastor, resigning in 1850, and was followed by Rev. William H.



WEST NEWTON UNITARIAN CHURCH.

Knapp, who served two years, Rev. Mr. Bicknell, who resigned in six months, Rev. Charles E. Hodges, who served for a year (1854-1855), Rev. Washington Gilbert, who served for nearly three years, Rev. Joseph H. Allen, serving from 1858 to 1860, Rev. William H. Savary, 1861-1864, Rev. John C. Zachos, 1864-1866, Rev. Francis Tiffany, who had two pastorates, the first from 1866 to 1871, and who was recalled in 1873 and resigned in 1883. Rev. Amory Battles succeeded Rev. Mr. Tiffany in 1871, resigning in 1873. Mention is made of these brief pastorates in order that due emphasis may be

laid on the pastorate of Rev. Julian Clifford Jaynes, who was ordained as a minister and installed as pastor of this church on January 28, 1885, and is now the oldest clergyman in point of service in the city.

The first church was built in 1860, on Washington street, West Newton. It was enlarged in 1868, the tower and Sunday School room were built in 1879, and a still further enlargement was made in 1887. In 1905-06 the society built its present handsome edifice at the corner of Washington and Highland streets, the corner stone being laid Sept. 17, 1905 and the dedication service held on October 14, 1906.

ELIOT CHURCH, NEWTON.

Eliot Church was the first church organized in "Newton Corner." The coming of the railroad promoted the development of this community, making church privileges necessary for the growing population. Hon. William Jackson was prominent in the movement as he was in nearly every enterprise for the development of Newton in that generation. The parish was formed in 1844 and the church was organized the next year, being received by a council of churches July 1, 1845. There were thirty-seven original members, coming mostly from the First Church in Newton Centre, and including such names as the Jacksons, Jewetts, Trowbridges, Cobbs, Bacons, Spears, Fullers and others prominent in the community at that time. The last original member died in 1906. The first child baptized in the church is still a member, and there are a few remaining who, as children in the Sunday School, go back to those days of beginnings.

The church has had seven pastors.

Two of these died in service, Rev. Lyman Cutler in 1855, after a pastorate of only six months, having preached but four Sundays of that time, and Rev. William H. Davis, D.D., in 1905, after a pastorate of nine years. Two others of the pastors have died recently, Rev. William S. Leavitt in 1910, having been the first pastor of the church sixty-five years earlier, and Rev. Samuel M. Freeland in 1911. Two pastors are still living, Rev. Joshua W. Wellman, D.D., of Malden, who is ninety-two years of age, and Rev. Walcott Calkins, D.D., of Newton, who is eighty-two. These two men held the longest pastorates, seventeen and sixteen years respectively, totalling nearly one-half the church's history. These were also the most fruitful years. The membership increased in their ministries from 112 to 638, and the material equipment from a small frame-building to the present stone structure. The present pastorate of Rev. H. Grant Person began January 2, 1907.

Three edifices have housed the or-

ganization. The original frame building was too small in four years and was enlarged. That was removed and a second wooden building was erected on the same site in 1860. This was also enlarged to meet the growth under Dr. Wellman. This building burned Sunday morning, January 16, 1887. While the building was in flames several prominent men got together and pledged

the entire equipment, including china, silver and linen.

Eliot Church has always had a strong missionary spirit. At the first meeting that was held in the school house on Washington Street to discuss the possibility of a new church, an offering was taken for Foreign Missions. That spirit of putting benevolences first has survived. The church gives away, each



ELIOT CHURCH, NEWTON.

enough in addition to the insurance to assure a new building, and reported to the people gathered around the smouldering ruins that there were \$90,000 in hand. The present edifice was dedicated May 30, 1889, in Dr. Calkins' pastorate. It cost, above the land value, \$178,967, and the Building Committee had a surplus of \$3,000 to turn into the general treasury, after purchasing

year, about twice what it spends on itself, and in its entire history the reported gifts to benevolence have exceeded the home expenses—including the building of three edifices—by more than a quarter of a million dollars. The total reported benevolence has been \$1,040,000, and the total to home expenses \$775,000 in round numbers.

There is a graded Sunday School. It

has been a distinction that there have been more males in the school for several years than females, both on the roll and in actual attendance. Every male class above the primary grade is taught by a man and at present there are among the officers and teachers twenty professional and business men.

The ministry of music to the community has been an ideal of the church. The organ, with antiphonal organ and chimes, is quite complete. Informal recitals have been given each week in recent years and formal evening recitals are given by noted organists each month through the winter. These are free to the public. A vested choir of forty voices furnishes music of a high character at each service. On the last Sunday afternoon of each month

through the winter, a cantata or oratorio is sung. Mr. Everett E. Truette has been organist and choir master for more than fifteen years. In April, 1913 a concert was given in recognition of these fifteen years of service in which most of the former members of the choir participated, bringing together many of the church soloists of Greater Boston.

The work of the church is well organized under the Eliot Woman's Association, formed in 1898 which unifies most of the work of the women and children and the Eliot Men's Association, organized in 1912, which, through its seven departments, heads up much of the work of the men and boys.

The present membership of the church is about 720.

CENTRAL CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, NEWTONVILLE.

On Wednesday evening, December 11, 1867, about fifteen residents of the village of Newtonville who were members of various Congregational churches, met by invitation at the residence of Mr. Nathaniel D. Vose, for the purpose of social prayer and conference. They then instituted a regular weekly prayer meeting which in three months had a regular attendance of from thirty to fifty persons, and which has been maintained ever since.

In March, 1868, the Central Congregational Society was organized, and the chapel on the corner of Washington and Court streets (now Central Avenue), purchased by members of the Society. The house was opened for regular Sabbath service on April 5th, 1868, the morning congregation numbering about seventy-five, and the evening about one hundred and thirty. Rev. H. J. Patrick of West Newton, conducted the first service in the Church and rendered invaluable assistance to

the enterprise from its beginning by his cheering presence at the meetings and his constant aid and advice.

On the 14th of June Rev. Joseph B. Clark of Yarmouth, Mass., preached both morning and evening. A unanimous call was at once extended to him. He accepted, and on Sept. 8, 1868, the Central Congregational Church was organized with a membership of thirty-six, and its first pastor installed. Mr. Clark finished his pastorate September 5, 1872.

Since that time the church has had the following pastors:—

James R. Danforth, installed Jan. 2, 1873; dismissed April 15, 1874.

E. Frank Howe, installed Dec. 6, 1876; dismissed Sept. 5, 1882.

Frank W. Gunsaulus, installed June 12, 1883; dismissed May 14, 1885.

Pleasant Hunter, Jr., installed Oct. 1, 1886; dismissed Oct. 1, 1889.

David H. Taylor, installed Feb. 27, 1890; died Dec. 10, 1890.



CENTRAL CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, NEWTONVILLE.

John M. Dutton, installed Jan. 11, 1892; dismissed Feb. 14, 1899.

Ozora S. Davis, installed April 5, 1900; dismissed Sept. 9, 1904.

Jay T. Stocking, installed Nov. 14, 1905; dismissed, 1914.

Abraham J. Muste, installed Feb. 23, 1915.

In the summer of 1875 the church was enlarged by the addition of two wings, giving in all 664 sittings; the room in the second story was fitted up for social gatherings, and the whole house refurnished and put in thorough repair. In 1888 this building was found to be inadequate to the growing needs of the church, and steps were taken toward selecting a proper site for a new building. As a result, in 1889, a large lot on Walnut Street, with the dwelling house on it, was purchased at a cost of \$14,000. In 1893 it was decided to erect a stone church on this lot. On June 9, 1894, the corner stone was laid, and on May 28, 1895, the new building was dedicated. From the report of the

building committee is taken the following summary of cost:—

Total cost of new meeting	
house,	\$78,957.49
Furniture, organ, etc.,....	12,000.00
Land,	12,000.00

Total expenditures,\$102,957.49

During the pastorate of Rev. M. Stocking, a determined effort was made to pay off the debt on the church building, and the burning of the mortgage note on Easter Sunday, 1913 was a notable occasion in the history of the church.

On Jan. 27, 1899, the church voted unanimously to incorporate under the name of the "Central Congregational Church of Newton," and received its charter from the state Jan. 30. The property was transferred from the society to the church Feb. 6.

The membership of the church at the time of its organization was thirty-six and now numbers over five hundred.

PERRIN MEMORIAL M. E. CHURCH, NEWTON LOWER FALLS.

Newton Lower Falls methodism was born March 13, 1867 in the home of Noah Perrin, Grantville, now called Wellesley Hills. The meeting there assembled was an adjourned meeting of the Trustees of the Old Needham Circuit. The members present were Noah Perrin, John Mansfield, C. W. Downing, C. W. Flagg, Mark Lee and Lewis N. Sumner, all members of the Newton Upper Falls M. E. Church. It was the desire of these men to have a place of worship nearer home with a pastor in charge. This subject was talked over and discussed and a vote taken to request the bishop of the approaching conference to send a preacher in charge to the Lower Falls and Needham Society.

The bishop honored this request and sent the Rev. John W. Coolidge on April 21, 1867 and the first sermon was preached on that date by him in Wales Hall, Lower Falls, to about thirty persons.

A Sabbath school was formed the following Sunday of fifteen members and a Bible class soon afterwards of twenty-seven members. Noah Perrin was the first teacher of the Bible class. Nellie Foster, afterwards Mrs. Wheeler, was the first convert. By her donation of three volumes she started the Sunday School Library. She was also the first garnered fruit of this church into heaven. In the meantime they changed their place of worship, July 7, 1867, to Boyden Hall and remained there until January 18, 1868.

The first Quarterly Conference was held in Boyden Hall at 9 P. M., September 7, 1867, presided over by Dr. L. R. Thayer, Presiding Elder. The first stewards, W. A. Hunter, John Crossland and Noah Perrin, were then

appointed. Noah Perrin was appointed Class Leader.

The first Board of Trustees was organized April 29, 1869, as follows:—President, George T. Denton; Treasurer, Noah Perrin; Willard Hurd, Leonard Hurd, James Brierly, Charles Ford and Isaac Farwell, Jr. James Brierly was appointed Sunday School superintendent, in which capacity he rendered valuable service for a great many years. Two of our first Sunday School teachers were W. T. Perrin and Marshall L. Perrin, sons of Noah Perrin, who rendered valuable service to our church in its early beginnings.

The society again changed their place of worship from Boyden to Village Hall, formerly a school-house. The building was bought by Thomas Rice and remodeled with stores below and hall above. This building was hired first and soon bought by the Society for the sum of \$3,350.00. This old hall was the scene of many a spiritual refreshing and revival meeting. In the spring of 1869, this society became completely separated from the Needham Circuit and was called the Methodist Society of Newton Lower Falls.

As I have already stated we had some glorious times in the old hall and many were converted to Christ. It may be well to speak here of a few who did splendid service in the church. George T. Denton, very enthusiastic in his endeavor to work for others and in turning many from the error of their way to the Saviour. Charles Ford, always in his place of duty, and Charles Richardson, a faithful Christian and a class leader for many years. He was loved by all.

In 1872 the Board of Trustees consisted of the following members: Noah

Perrin, Charles Ford, George T. Denton, Leonard Hurd, Charles Richardson and Marshal Perrin. The stewards were Noah Perrin, Charles Ford, George T. Denton, Leonard Hurd, Charles Richardson, Marshall Perrin and Peter C. Baker; and the class leaders were George T. Denton and Charles Richardson. All but two of these have passed on to their reward, and our memory of them is sweet; the

Gill, no doubt, laid the foundation for this enterprise, and worked hard for it but it was still unaccomplished at the close of his service here.

In the spring of 1886 he was followed by the Rev. J. B. Gould, but no headway was made during his stay, but in the spring of 1888 the Rev. Arthur Page Sharp, a talented young preacher came, bringing with him his wife. They somehow won the hearts of all, and



PERRIN MEMORIAL M. E. CHURCH, NEWTON LOWER FALLS.

only two survivors being Marshall Perrin and Peter C. Baker.

From this time on until the year 1889 our services continued in the Methodist Hall with a change of ministers every two or three years, all were good men and worked hard for the best interest of the society. The time came during the pastorate of Rev. Joshua Gill, when we decided that we had outgrown the hall, and that we ought to have a church to worship in. Brother

were instrumental in converting many and receiving them into the church. It was he that revived the dying embers of the new church plans, and after much hard, earnest work, with the help of God and aid of his parish, succeeded in raising enough money to start the enterprise.

It was a difficult problem as to where we should locate and build. Some preferred Wellesley, but the majority favored Newton Lower Falls. A lot of

land was bought from Mr. Wallace on Washington street for \$1,400.00 and a building committee was appointed:—Cyrus Washburn, Rev. A. P. Sharp, Peter C. Baker. In the spring of 1889 ground was broken for the new church, and the work of building the church was awarded to Peter C. Baker.

On February 18, 1890 the new church was dedicated and the sermon was delivered by Dr. William Nast Brodbeck. Dr. L. B. Bates presented the indebtedness and raised \$1,200.00. The Rev. J. B. Gould read the dedication service, owing to the absence of the presiding elder and the pastor.

The total cost of the church was \$11,000, and a debt of \$4,000 was left. Later, Rev. A. P. Sharp, the pastor raised through Church Aid collections from twenty churches, \$540.00.

Dr. J. H. Twombly followed Rev. A. P. Sharp, and proved to be a truly great man, rendering the church good service. During the second year of his pastorate he died, January 1, 1893, and was succeeded by his son, Rev. W. L. D. Twombly, who remained during the rest of conference year.

The next to take his place among us was Rev. R. H. Howard, who remained with us two years and accomplished good work. In the spring of 1895, the Rev. O. R. Miller became pastor, and through his personal efforts enough money was raised to pay off the remaining mortgage of \$3,000.00. On June 17, 1897 the mortgage was burned in the presence of a large congregation.

The next five years were in the service of Rev. G. W. Mansfield, who did nobly for our church. In 1903 Rev. J. Edwin Lacount and his bride followed G. W. Mansfield and remained with us two years, both were very much liked, benefitting the church to a great extent. The next to fill the place was Rev. John R. Cushing, who proved to be unusually active in a great many phases.

His family were of great assistance in musical lines and with their father made friends with all. Death claimed him before he had finished his first year, February, 1906, after a short illness of pneumonia. The remainder of the conference year was filled by supplies.

Rev. Eugene H. Thrasher came the following April with wife and son. We found him a conscientious, active and willing worker and not only labored in every department of the church with great zest, but took a great interest in civic affairs, public schools, playgrounds, and organized a "Men's club," he remained with us six years which was the longest time any minister had stayed.

Last but not least, in the year of 1912 Rev. G. W. Jones and wife were sent to us. Surely both have proved to be efficient workers. The first year, through his own efforts, Rev. G. W. Jones raised several hundred dollars for the renovating of the church interior. Since then a beautiful pipe organ has been purchased. During these three years \$2,850 have been expended on improvements. He shows great enthusiasm in the spiritual welfare of the church. The preaching services and the prayer meetings show a marked improvement in attendance, and thus far thirty-six new members have united with the church. The young people are active, and the Ladies' Union Society is a great factor for our good.

Legacies left by the following to the church:—Mrs. Leonard Hurd, \$800; Mrs. Cyrus Washburn, \$1,000; Mrs. Julia Sanderson, \$2,000; Mrs. Sadie Lowell, in memory of her mother, Mrs. Matilda Flagg, \$500.

The present official board consists of the following members:—

Stewards: Mr. P. C. Baker (District Steward); Mr. W. B. Saunders, Prof. M. L. Perrin, Mr. Edward Cooper (Treasurer); Rev. W. L. D. Twombly,

Mrs. Bertha R. Baker (Recording Steward); Mrs. Ida M. Brown, Mrs. Frances Clarke Westergren, M. D.; Mrs. May Hemeon, Mrs. M. S. Stewart, Mrs. S. L. Saunders.

Trustees:—Mr. P. C. Baker, Prof.

M. L. Perrin, Mr. W. B. Saunders, Mr. Edward Cooper, Mr. W. H. Loud, Mr. Frank D. Baker, Mr. Thaddeus Hale, Mr. W. J. Stewart, Pastor, Rev. G. W. Jones.

NORTH CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, NONANTUM.

The North Congregational church, formerly known as the North Village Church, is situated on Chapel street in that section of Newton known as Nonantum. Nonantum, by the way, means place of rejoicing. It is an old Indian name, which in the early days was applied to the whole of what is now known as Newton.

The church itself is the outgrowth of a Sunday School which was established and held its first session on June 2, 1861

in the old Bemis Station, on the Watertown Branch of the Fitchburg Railroad, just across the river from the site of the present church building. This school was founded, the work carried on and the whole project maintained by Samuel E. Lowry, who first gathered the children together, acted as leader, afterwards became pastor of the church, and labored there incessantly for twenty-three years, giving generously his whole-hearted service to the work



NORTH CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, NONANTUM.

which had been that of his own creation.

Lowry came to this country from Ireland, his home being near Belfast, and located in Newton. His employment was that of clerk in a large dry goods store in Boston. He attended Eliot church, and it was during one of his Sunday afternoon rambles through North Village that he conceived the idea of starting a Sunday School for the children of that place. Rallying around him were the Trowbridges, the Bacons, the Spears and the Bassetts.

In July, 1862, the school was transferred from Bemis to a little chapel which had been erected on the site of the present church edifice. Here the work continued and the school grew.

During the year 1865 the chapel was enlarged and on July 11, 1866 a church was organized. Twenty-three people united in forming the church, fifteen of whom came from Eliot church.

On February 21, 1867, Mr. Lowry was ordained as pastor, he having studied and prepared for the ministry under the direction of Rev. J. W. Wellman, the pastor of Eliot church. On June 9, 1872 the chapel was destroyed by fire and the church, as it is today, was built and dedicated on October 16, 1873.

The stone used in its construction was taken from a quarry off Beacon street, Newton Centre. The church, therefore is distinctly a Newton church.

Mr. Lowry served the church until his death, which occurred while he was on a visit to his old home in Ireland on February 20th, 1884. Rev. W. A.

Lamb took up the work shortly after Mr. Lowry's death and served for several years. He was succeeded by Dr. Greene, and in 1900 Rev. Henry L. Oxnard was called to the pastorate. Mr. Oxnard served for more than ten years, and his successor was the late Dr. Charles L. Merriam, who resigned after two years of service to accept a call to the Auburn Street church in Patterson, New Jersey, a church of which he had been pastor twenty years before. Rev. Robert L. Rea, the present pastor came from Camden, N. Y., was formerly at Brockton, Mass., and has been at work since September 1st, 1914.

During Mr. Oxnard's pastorate the church edifice was enlarged and a new organ installed. These changes have added greatly to the success of the work there. The church today is well attended, has a Sunday School of over two hundred young people, an Endeavor Society, junior and senior, named for the first pastor of the church, and under the leadership of Pastor Rea is entering on a most successful career.

Mr. Rea during his brief pastorate in this city has endeared many to him and is slowly but surely warming up his parishioners to the fact that the church can be and will be the same power for righteousness that it was in the earliest days of her history. Men, women and children, who are members of the parish, are working harmoniously and are striving to uphold their pastor's hands.

The work which Mr. Lowry started will abide.

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, AUBURNDALE.

A little more than fifty years ago, in the district since known as Auburndale, four or five families used to live on the winding way to Weston, or on the lane that turned off towards Wal-

tham. Near that fork of the road was the cradle of this church.

Gradually the village grew, but no church was nearer than West Newton. Distance led to the movement for a new



CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, AUBURNDALE.

church, and the first written record of that movement contains these words:

“Auburndale, September 12, 1850. A number of the citizens of Auburndale assembled at the hall in this place to consider the expediency of establishing and maintaining public worship on the Sabbath. Fifteen persons were present.”

Active steps were promptly taken, and the new church was formally set up by a council on November 14, 1850, in the hall above mentioned. That hall was on the west side of Lexington

street, about the middle of the block between Auburn Street and Commonwealth Avenue. Most of the thirty-four members of the new church had been attendants at the Second Congregational Church in West Newton. The name taken was the same as now: “The Evangelical Congregational Church of Auburndale.”

The Congregational Society of Auburndale had been organized October 17, 1850. In 1857 the pew-holders were organized as the “Auburndale Congregational Society.” In June,

1873, the pew-renting system was abolished and "The Congregational Society of Auburndale" was established, holding the usual relation to the religious body in cases of the double organization of church and society. That relation has continued to the present.

The Sunday School was organized before the church, and has continued ever since as an efficient department of the church.

Three different creeds have been adopted, at long intervals, by the church, each showing the religious thoughts and tendencies of the times, but each based on the truth expressed in the unchanged name of the church.

Various societies for adults and young people have been established, and

the organic activities of the church in many ways have been effectively maintained. The church has always been exceptionally strong; it has a record of unusual missionary activity, and has never suffered from dissension. The following ministers have served the church:—

Rev. Edward W. Clark, installed July 1, 1857. Dismissed June 20, 1861.

Rev. Augustus H. Carrier, installed February, 1864; dismissed May 9, 1867.

Rev. Calvin Cutler, installed May 9, 1867; dismissed May 29, 1895.

Rev. Charles M. Southgate, installed November 13, 1895; dismissed June 16, 1905.

Rev. William C. Gordon, D.D., installed January 15, 1908.

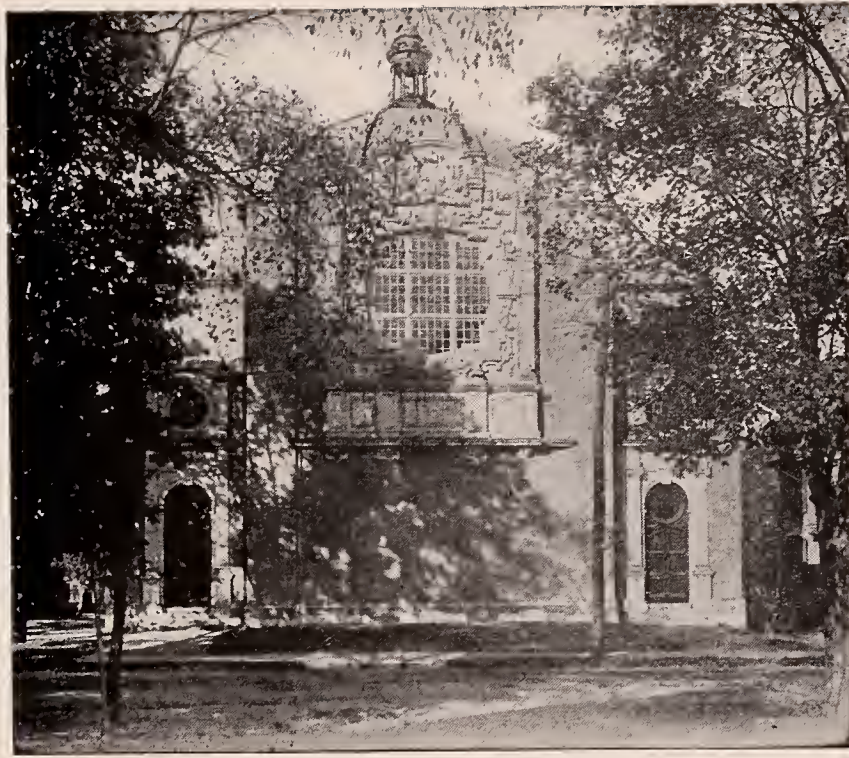
NEWTON M. E. CHURCH.

The Methodist Episcopal denomination is represented at Newton Corner by a vigorous society, which worships in its attractive edifice at the corner of Centre and Wesley streets. The building itself is of cream-colored brick, with terra-cotta trimmings, constructed in the shape of a Greek cross, surmounted by a central dome. Architecturally it is a unique structure, both in its exterior and interior design. The cornerstone was laid May 14, 1896, during the pastorate of the Rev. Dr. Dillon Bronson, and the building was dedicated October 17, 1897, by Bishop R. S. Foster.

The Newton Methodist Episcopal church was organized April 21, 1864, with a charter membership of twenty-one persons, most of whom had withdrawn from the church at Watertown, because they felt that a society was needed in the part of the town in which they lived. John Fisk, Martha A. Gay, Aaron F. Gay, Edwin W. Gay, E. M. Mosher, Olivia Mosher, Thurston

Priest, Mary A. Priest, James Skinner, Mary A. Skinner, Henry Thrall, Minerva Thrall, Frank M. Trowbridge, Abbie A. Trowbridge, Abram Thomas, and Arethusa Thomas came from the Watertown church; Hannah P. Mosher, Mehitable Cromach, Jedediah T. Paine, and Winnette Paine came from other churches; and Emily J. Thrall, Maria L. Thrall and Minerva J. Thrall united with the new society on probation. Of these charter members, the present oldest living member is Mrs. Olivia M. Mosher. One of the early members of the society, who is now unable to attend any of its services, but whose interests lie very close to the church, is Mr. Henry J. Woods, whose account of the first twenty-five years of the history of the church appeared in the *Newton Graphic*, in the issue of November 1, 1889.

After the organization of the Society, the meetings were first held in Cole's Hall, which was the principal hall in the town before the present Eliot Block



NEWTON METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH

was erected. The first meeting House of the society was dedicated September 26, 1869, and was taken down just before the erection of the present structure. There were many difficulties in the way of the progress of the church in its early days. But these were very largely overcome in the days that followed. One reason for this progress is found in the fact that the church has numbered among its leaders, from the beginning, some very strong laymen. Another reason is that the church has been fortunate in the ministers who have been selected to guide its affairs. The following is the ministerial succession since the organization of the Society in 1864: J. C. Cromack, W. G. W. Lewis, C. S. Rogers, S. F. Jones, A. A. Wright, Frederick Woods, William E. Huntington, Samuel Jackson, W. S. Studley, John B. Gould, Joel M. Leonard, Fayette Nichols, A. McKeown, Dillon Bronson, C. E. Holmes, George R. Grose, George S. Butters, J. Edwin Lacount, and G. Charles Gray. The membership has grown steadily

through the years, and during the present year has reached its highest mark, the enrollment now standing at two hundred and seventy-six.

The Newton Methodist Episcopal Church is in the Boston District of the New England Conference, and comes under the guidance of the Resident Bishop of New England, Bishop John W. Hamilton, and the District Superintendent of the Boston District, the Rev. Dr. Dillon Bronson, a former minister, who, with the present minister, and the official laymen, constitute the church officers. The church is well organized to minister to its constituency and to its community. The President of the Trustees is Mr. J. Wesley Barber. The treasurer of the society is Mr. Alonzo R. Weed. The superintendent of the Sunday School is Mr. Frank O. Barber. The principal services of the church are the public worship on Sunday morning at 10.30, and on Sunday evening at 7.30, the Sunday School session on Sunday at 12.00, and the Social

and Prayer Meeting on Friday evening at 7.45. The present minister, the Rev.

G. Charles Gray, came to the church in April, 1914.

UNIVERSALIST CHURCH, NEWTONVILLE.

The Newton Universalist Society was organized at Newtonville, April 11, 1871.

For several weeks prior to this date religious services had been held in private residences and in Music and Tremont Halls.

The first pastor was Rev. John Coleman Adams, D.D., now of Hartford, Conn. He was ordained and installed as pastor, Dec. 19, 1872, assuming charge, however, during the September preceding.

It was during the pastorate of Dr. Adams that the church edifice was erected.

The corner stone was laid October 22, 1872, and the building was dedicated

June 26, 1873. Some time later a commodious parish house was added, making a very beautiful, well arranged, and well equipped plant for parish activities.

On February 9, 1873, the Newton Universalist Church was organized, there being fifteen members. George W. Hall was chosen clerk and the deacons were Edward T. Trofitter and Elijah F. Tainter. Dr. Adams continued in the pastorate until July 4, 1880, having served the society for nearly eight years.

For about a year after Dr. Adams' resignation Rev. Charles H. Leonard, D.D., of Tufts College, was acting pastor. Rev. C. Ellwood Nash, D.D., now



UNIVERSALIST CHURCH, NEWTONVILLE.

of Los Angeles, Cal., was then requested to take charge and was installed June 22, 1881. Dr. Nash continued his work here until April, 1884, when he resigned to accept the pastorate of the Universalist Church at Akron, Ohio.

In October of the same year, Rev. Rufus A. White, D.D., then a student at Tufts College, was ordained and in this, his first pastorate, remained until February 1, 1892, at that time accepting a call to the People's Liberal Church, Chicago, where he is still pastor.

Immediately following the resignation of Dr. White, a call was extended to Rev. Ira A. Priest, D.D., who assumed duties at once and remained until September, 1896.

Then followed the pastorate of Rev. Charles S. Nickerson, from 1897 until April, 1899.

In September of 1899 a call was extended to Rev. S. G. Dunham, now of Fitchburg. Mr. Dunham's pastorate

continued until September, 1902, when he resigned to accept an invitation to become pastor of the Universalist Church at Pasadena, Cal.

From January, 1903, until January, 1914, Rev. Albert Hammatt was the pastor.

After being with the parish eleven years, Mr. Hammatt resigned to accept a call to Springfield, Mass.

The present pastor, Rev. Rufus H. Dix, assumed charge September 13, 1914.

The society is showing a healthy growth. All the different auxiliary bodies are active and prosperous. The society is clear of debt and the outlook is promising.

The trustees at the present time are: Moderator, W. H. Zoller; Treasurer, Lewis P. Everett; Clerk, C. Raymond Cabot; Collector, C. A. Wentworth; A. D. Cady, W. L. Marvin, F. Banchor, W. E. Jerauld, J. B. Newell, C. D. Cabot, F. W. Wise, T. O. Bjornson.

MARY IMMACULATE OF LOURDES' CHURCH, NEWTON UPPER FALLS.

Newton Upper Falls has a primacy of parochial establishment over every other Catholic parish in the Garden City of Massachusetts. St. Mary's Church in it was dedicated in November, 1867, an event anterior to any, similar fact or ceremony in the Catholic history of the city. That memorable occasion was illustrious by the then Bishop, but afterwards Archbishop Williams of Boston presiding over the dedicatory services and the Rev. James Healy, soon to be bishop of Portland, preaching the sermon of the day. Many priests also assisted.

But this old church has now been

relegated into comparative insignificance by the glory of the new one. Architecturally Mary Immaculate of Lourdes' Church, is a perfect specimen of Romanesque, renaissance style, with a beautiful Campanile attached in which are lodged the three large bells used for the service of the Church. Interiorly it is a marvel of beauty, surpassing all other churches in the whole archdiocese, if not, any parochial church in the country. It is a revelation of perfect harmony of color, form and design, coordinating this galaxy of divers parts to the overpowering sense of religious devotion, expressive of the unity and har-

mony of the Catholic faith. A religious art gallery it is, to boot, of marbles, woods, paintings, scenes scriptural and historic, and stained glass windows,—an edifice of which not only its own worshippers may be proud, but anybody and everybody who love art, the classics and the worship of God. An unquestioned glory it is to this celebrated city.

Another beautiful church, with brick foundation stands also, in Needham, a further testimonial to Rev. Father Danahy's zeal in behalf of his parish. The Cemetery,—a legacy from Rev. Father Dolan's administration,—has been beautified by him and made a charming repository for the dead.

This clergyman came to Newton in 1890. St. Mary's parish had outgrown the limitations of one pastor's care, so it was divided into three parishes towards the close of that year, after the demise of the pastor, the Rev. M. O'Brien. This gentleman had ruled wisely and well during his incumbency of five years and added measurably to the temporalities of the parish. His predecessor, Father Dolan, had been a reverend gentleman, who held sway for some fifteen years; one who had undertaken many things; and, of all, had made complete success. St. John's Church in Wellesley Hills was built by this indefatigable laborer in the vineyard of the Lord. St. Mary's Church, enlarged and renovated, rectory added to, 35 acres of land purchased for cemetery purposes, house and land bought as an appenage to the temporalities of the parish, constitute the main features of the Rev. Father Dolan's material work in the parish; blessed, too, as it had been by the vast amount of spiritual good, that an apostolic man alone can do, assisted, as he was, so ably, by the Rev. Father Begley. Father Begley was subsequently professor and treasurer of St. John's Seminary, Brighton,

and afterwards died, pastor of the East Weymouth church.

Rev. Father Dolan's great work branched out into herculean labors at Newton. Thither he was transferred in 1885, on the death of Rev. Father Green, who had built the church there, called Our Lady, Help of Christians. This he has splendidly improved, outside and in, gleaming in its interior with magnificent marble altars, conforming its decorations in kinship to these masterpieces; and in its exterior enlarging it by additions and improvements, until it is now a church reflecting truly a distinctive Gothic style. A large parochial school and rectory; both in brick as well as a beautiful convent of the same material, proclaim his ceaseless activity and undying spirit of sacrifice. The evening of his holy life is now spent in preparing for his triumphant call into eternity. Since this was written he entered into his eternal rest July 26th, 1915.

A gifted, versatile, pious gentleman is Rev. Father Kelly, upon whose shoulders, now lies the burden of responsibility, as administrator, who with his Rev. colleague, Father Malone, rules the parish with the prudence and zeal of his saintly veteran. Before him the Rev. Father Jas. F. Gilfether, now pastor at West Lynn, was, for long, a valiant coadjutor to the venerable pastor of Newton.

1878 saw this parish cut off as a separate one from Watertown, to which it had been, up to that time, a dependency, or mission, under the care of a Rev. Father McCarthy.

West Newton became a parish in May, 1875. Its pastor, Father M. McManus, now of the large and beautiful parish of St. Mary's of Brookline, was transferred to South Lawrence to fill an emergency call. Needless to say, there as well as at West Newton and



MARY IMMACULATE OF LOURDES' CHURCH, NEWTON UPPER FALLS.

Brookline, his work made him a man of distinction. He was succeeded by Rev. Christopher McGrath, who labored in this field but a short time. This gentleman's brief career was snapped short by death, affording little opportunity to display his talents and zeal. The Rev. Father O'Toole came after him. The church, St. Bernard's, was burnt down and by his exhaustless labor quickly rebuilt it and made it more commodious than ever. His most potent co-laborers were the Rev. Chas. Galligan, now pastor of St. Margaret's Church, Lowell, and Father Cronin, who established the great work of the

Catholic Club, which has made itself felt under his able direction and ramify its influence throughout the young Catholic people of the city.

The Rev. Father Keleher, in 1911, after the death of Father O'Toole, was sent by the Cardinal to replace him. In his short pastorate he has recreated that church and made St. Bernard's, henceforward, renowned for its beauty. He has shown great ability, auguring well for the social, spiritual and temporal glory of that parish.

Now, then, to resume the narrative, when we debouched to the two parishes,

not immediately connected with old St. Mary's.

Another cut-off from this in the nineties, 1890, was what is called the Sacred Heart parish, Newton Centre. The late Father Wholey was the founder of this parish. A very beautiful church he erected, and made his influence so felt, that on his transfer to one of Boston's large parishes, as a permanent rector, a most unusual honor was paid him by the non-Catholic, social circles of Newton Centre.

The elite of that part of the City gave a splendid tribute to his urbanity, his facetious spirit, his learning and his zeal by a reception and farewell parting at Bray Hall. Last December the Lord, being pleased with his work, called him to his reward. Bereaved of their gracious pastor by the promotion to Boston, the people of the parish were at their wit's ends by prayer and solicitude, that he may be followed by a man of like calibre and distinction. The Rev. Father D. C. Riordan came and was received with the *caid mille faltha*, peculiar to the Irish and their descendants. His ability is enriched with recognized learning. This appeared in concrete form in the unique and beautiful rectory with which he has adorned his grounds, after a distinctive style of Spanish architecture.

A connecting link between him and the lamented Father Wholey is Rev. Father Haney. He is ubiquitous, intensely zealous and every where a living promoter of good.

The third part of St. Mary's parish went to the Rev. Father Callanan, the same year. That embraces Wellesley and a small section of Newton, or all of Lower Falls. The title of the parish is Wellesley Hills; and so is, improperly, called that of Newton Lower Falls.

This gentleman built a charming parochial house, rejuvenated the church, at much expense, and surrounded his

abode and church with every evidence of refined taste and horticultural skill.

The Rev. Doctor Knappe, coming from old St. Stephen's pastorate of the North End, Boston, on Father Callanan's removal to the charge of the large and flourishing parish of St. Peter's, Cambridge, fell into the succession. Rare ability, canonical learning with distinguished capacity for business, combined with grace of manner, make his characteristics a most valuable asset for his parish as well as a notable acquisition to that beautiful town. Co-operating with him is a former member of the Boston legal profession, whose charm of priestly manner and luminous piety attract all hearts; and make virtue, not self, nor power, nor worldliness, the paramount effort of every member of the flock.

Development of this historic tale has made us, unintentionally, overlook the efforts of some clergymen closely connected with the growth of Catholicity in this city. The Rev. Father Joseph Robichaud has the rectorship of the French population, that his Eminence, Cardinal O'Connell, has so recently made a parish. With such vigor and fidelity has he prosecuted his work that, it is said, he has already accomplished "wonders."

Father C. Reardon, at the Falls in his twelve years of labor in that parish, left an unforgettable reputation for piety, sincere charity and consuming zeal. First Rockport and now East Weymouth is the seat of his parochial activities. The Rev. Father Allchin, a potent factor in the household of Rev. Bishop Anderson, spent three active years laboring in the same parish. He, in turn, was followed by Rev. Father Denis Donovan, who, for more than double the same length of time, is "never weary of doing good"; and, in every way, promoting Christ's doctrine and spirit under the pastor's methods of do-

ing that good. Lately, he has been re-enforced by one, who though quiet in his ways, is deeply entrenched in all the virtues characteristic of the Catholic priesthood, working steadfastly for the betterment of the parish, the Rev. Father Eugene Maguire.

In this parish, at Newton Highlands, a fine Industrial School was erected some twenty years ago, and as an institution for poor boys, has achieved fame and done a power of good.

At the extreme northeast part of the city, trenching on Commonwealth Avenue, Chestnut Hill, has arisen a superb edifice dedicated to learning and the fine arts. In style it is English Gothic. Its stately tower commands magnificent views of all the surrounding country. Beside it is looming up a supplementary building, one of many to follow in due process of time, and fill its enviable site with the palpable, exterior, evidences of fame and learning and the splendid influences these temples of learning will exercise, broadcast, throughout New England. Under the distinguished and famously historic divines of the Society of Jesus this large plant will flourish and bring greater renown to the garden city of Massachusetts. These reverend gentlemen are commonly known as "Jesuits"; and this foundation an extension of Boston College.

On Manet Road, close by, the Sisters of St. Francis have established a community embracing several ladies consecrated to the Lord, working faithfully to advance youth of either sex educationally in all that concerns right living and the refinements of life.

This historic glance of Catholicity in Newton by no means gives a faithful, detailed, graphic record of our subject; but it has seized its salient points and brings before the non-Catholic as well as the Catholic, a more comprehensive view of the progress of this form of re-

ligion among our citizens and compatriots.

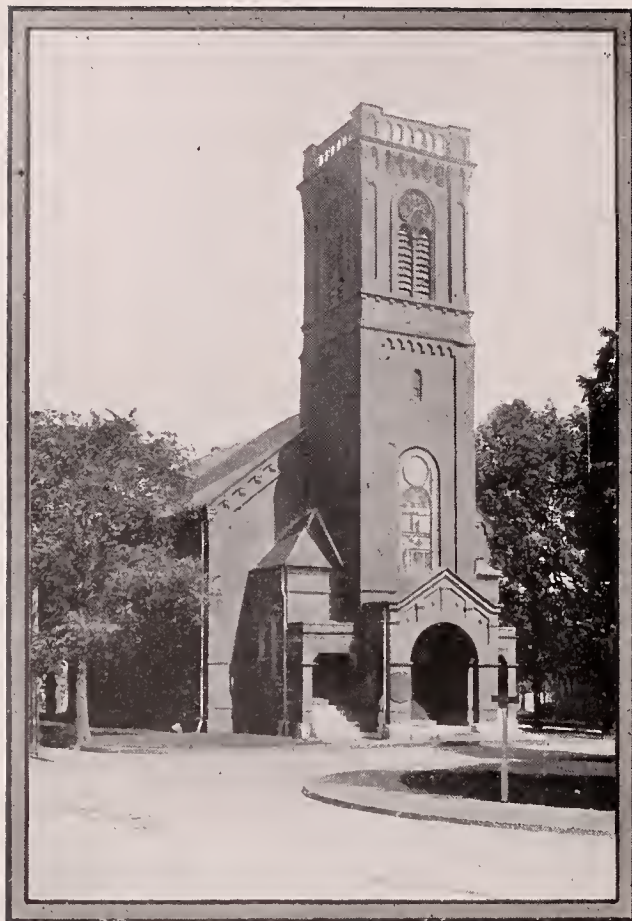
Of the inception of Catholicity in these originally separated villages, now merged into such a beautiful city, no allusion has been made. The charity and freedom from bigotry of the celebrated missionary, Eliot, sheltered with warmest, apostolic hospitality for two weeks a French priest in the bosom of his own family.

Sporadic appearances of members of his faith graced the annals of these townships, down to the incoming of Reverend Father Strain, afterwards Monsignor, and the first of such title in the Archdiocese, who died in February, 1893, pastor of the largest parish in Lynn.

This was in 1846; which was the first divine service of that nature in Newton. That was held in Mr. Cahill's house, whose descendants, as did his progenitor, live in the Upper Falls.

By the Rev. Father Flood of Waltham and by Rev. Father McCarthy of Watertown, religion was nourished, until the epoch mentioned herein at the beginning of this article, and brought down to date.

Catholicity has added, in these later years, splendid testimonies of the activity of its members' faith by the establishment of such beautiful churches within the pale of the City of Newton. Before another decade it will radiate out into other arms of ministration and education, both from its own innate powers of growth and from the distinguished direction of the illustrious Cardinal of Boston, William H. O'Connell, under whose guidance and sanction the reverend clergy labor and the people lovingly co-operate to carry on to stability and perfection the initiatives of these, self-sacrificing, reverend, gentlemen, who have only in view the good of their respective flocks, that of the state and of our beloved country.



NEWTONVILLE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

NEWTONVILLE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

The Methodist Episcopal Church at Newtonville was established in the early spring of 1860, when certain persons having a strong desire for a church of their own faith met at the home of Rev. G. W. Mansfield, and formally organized the society, with Mr. Mansfield as the first pastor.

For some time previous, the Methodists in this vicinity had held class meetings with the church at Watertown, but a craving for a church home of their own, near enough to enable them to train their children in their own doctrines, led to the establishment of a church in Newtonville.

The early records mention the following among those present: Dustin Lancey, Amasa Dexter, Marcus Heywood, Avery Ellis, Ezra Wing, George Denton, F. G. Smith, and George Maynard.

The first list of church members numbered nineteen. A Sunday School was

formed numbering fifty-two, Mr. F. G. Smith, Superintendent.

At first the church services were held in the Dexter Piano Rooms in the old Leavitt Block at the Walnut Street crossing. They rapidly outgrew these accommodations and moved across the square to Tremont Hall.

In 1861 the society moved to the chapel on Washington Street, afterward occupied by the Congregationalists. On March 11th it was dedicated and a new organ costing \$450 was purchased.

The blessing of God was upon the church and the congregations grew so large that it was thought best to move into the Brick Church, the present home of the society. In 1863 they purchased the property for \$6,000.

The Brick Church was originally built by the Baptists, but the panic of 1857 compelled them to leave it unfin-

ished. The Unitarians in 1860 purchased the unfinished structure and worshipped in the auditorium after completing it; but they in turn, wished to dispose of it and, as the Methodists were looking for larger accommodations than were afforded by the chapel, they came into possession of their present home.

At that time a fence with gates extended from the church to Walnut Street, enclosing the churchyard, in which were many evergreen trees.

The entrance was on the side, and in order to pass from the auditorium to the vestry it was necessary to come outside.

The first improvement made in the new church was the finishing of the ves-

try and class rooms for the prayer and class meetings.

In 1868 the work of completing the tower was begun, and a bell purchased and hung therein. The tower added greatly to the finished appearance of the church, but in 1896 it was rebuilt and many improvements made.

Extensive alterations the same year changed the church into its present appearance. The interior was newly frescoed, a gallery built in the rear, beautiful stained glass windows, in memory of those early workers in the service, were placed on the walls, and the steeple on the tower removed.

The present minister, Rev. James W. Campbell, was installed in 1908.

NEWTON CENTRE UNITARIAN SOCIETY.

Unitarian services were first held at Newton Centre on November 11, 1877, and in April of the next year the parish

was regularly organized. The society used Whites Hall as a place of meeting until 1880, at which time it was pros-



UNITARIAN CHURCH, NEWTON CENTRE.

perous enough to build a church of its own. This building has since been enlarged and greatly improved, making it suitable for the increased activities of the parish life.

The first minister was the Rev. Rufus P. Stebbins, D.D. His successors were Rev. Messrs. Horace L. Wheeler, Alexander T. Bowser, Benjamin F. McDaniel, Morgan Millar, Charles W. Wendte, and Alfred H. Brown. In 1909 the present minister, Rev. Alson H. Robinson, was called to occupy the pulpit which had become vacant. The past six years have witnessed a substantial growth in all of the activities and the general life of the church. The membership has been greatly increased; and the services of worship much enriched and beautified by the installa-

tion of a new organ and the maintenance of music of a very high order. Perhaps the most notable contribution which this church can be said to have made to the life of the community during the past two years is the conduct of a series of Open Forum meetings in which a free platform has been provided for the discussion of all sorts of public questions. That these meetings have filled an existing demand in the community is attested by the fact that they have been supported by the leading men and women of all the churches. It is proposed gradually to extend and develop these meetings until they become free from any sectarian association, supported purely by public sentiment and co-operation.

CHURCH OF THE REDEEMER, CHESTNUT HILL.

This parish was organized at a meeting of the St. Andrews Guild, Chestnut Hill Chapter, held on the evening of September 23rd, 1890. The Warrant and Return was read by Col. I. F. Kingsbury, Justice of the Peace. After organization had been perfected according to statute and Col. Kingsbury had been elected Moderator, the following officers were elected:

Wardens, A. D. S. Bell, Robert H. Gardiner.

Vestrymen, John Lowell Jr., Chas. O. Stearns, C. S. Miller.

Treasurer, R. H. Gardiner.

Clerk, John Lowell Jr.

It was voted to authorize the purchase of land on Hammond Street for the erection of a Rectory and to ask the Rev. Henry S. Nash of the Cambridge Theological School to become Rector. In the spring of 1892 the first church building, the gift of Mrs. Au-

gustus Lowell, was dedicated. In February, 1903, the Rev. Dr. Nash was succeeded as rector by Rev. David Claiborne Garrett. In October, 1906, Mr. Garrett was succeeded by the Rev. Harry W. Perkins of Burlington, Iowa. Rev. Lucian W. Rogers of St. George's Church, Central Falls, Rhode Island, became rector in May, 1911 and is the present incumbent. In May, 1907, the Senior Warden conveyed to the parish a lot of land adjoining the parish property with the proviso that a fund of \$20,000 be raised within 20 years for the purpose of erecting a stone church edifice. In June, 1913, the parish voted to proceed with the erection of a new stone church from plans by Henry Vaughan, Esq. The new church building was dedicated on Easter morning, 1915, and five weeks subsequently was consecrated by the Bishop of Massachusetts.

The officers of the parish for the year 1915 are as follows:

Senior Warden, Wm. Blodget; Junior Warden, Wm. H. Aspinwall,

Treasurer, Wm. R. Cordingley; Clerk, Edwin Ford; Vestrymen, A. Winsor Weld, Charles H. Kip, Andrew Adie, Louis B. Harding, Henry W. Bliss, Lincoln F. Brigham.

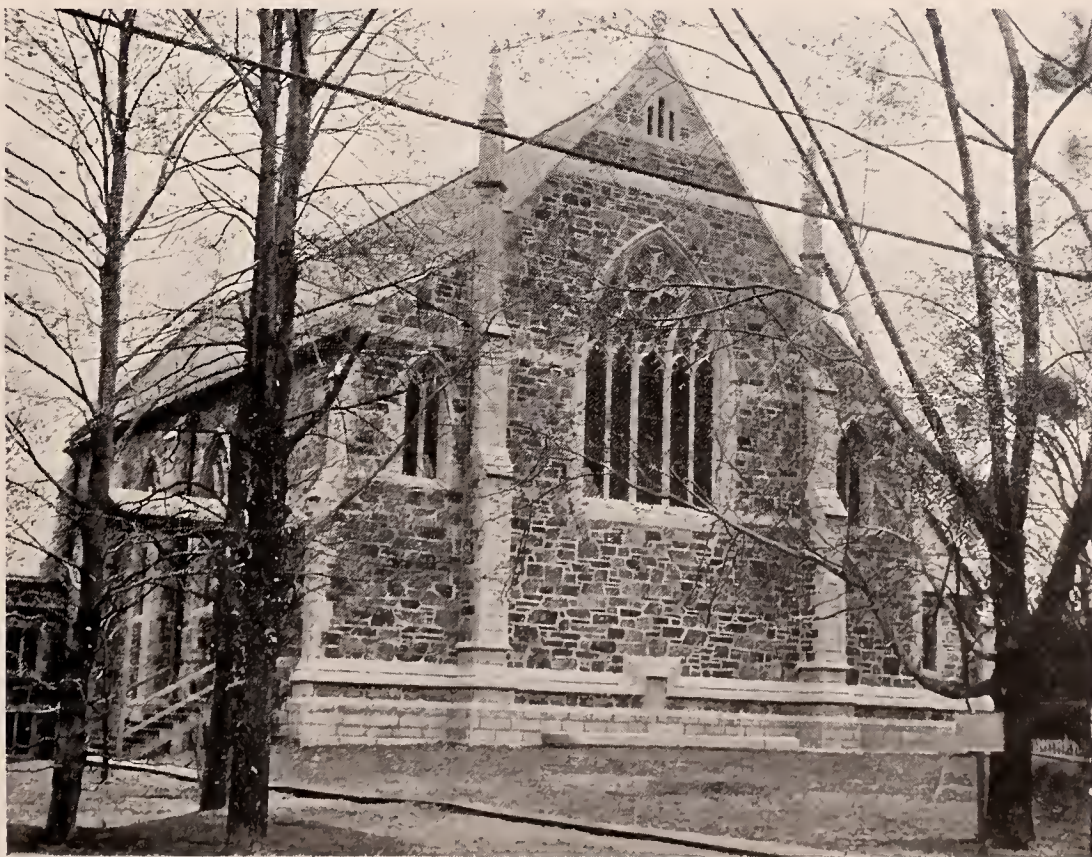
SECOND CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, WEST NEWTON.

When the early settlers of New Town (or Cambridge, as it is now called,) petitioned for more land, the General Court gave them, among other tracts, nearly all of what is now Newton. After some years this large township was divided, the part in which the college stands was called Cambridge, and the name New Town was transferred to our present city. It remained "New Town" till a town clerk began to write the name as one word with a "w" omitted, and it has been Newton ever since.

Needing a church nearer than Cambridge, those early settlers, numbering only forty-three freemen, established

public worship in 1654, built a meeting house six years later, and organized the First Church of Christ in Newton in 1664 (now the First Congregational Church, in Newton Center).

After one hundred and seventeen years, the residents in this part of the town, now called West Newton, thought the First Church too distant; and so in 1764, though still belonging to the First Church and taxed for its support, they bought of the inn-keeper eight rods of land, where this church now stands, for about \$12.00, and built a very plain two-story meeting-house, thirty by forty feet in size, without bel-



CHURCH OF THE REDEEMER, CHESTNUT HILL.



SECOND CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, WEST NEWTON.

fry or porch, unpainted within and without, but with an abundance of windows in both stories, and furnished with a high pulpit and rude benches; and it stood with its side, in which was the main entrance, towards the street, on the ground between the present church and the City Hall.

Here for fourteen years without organizing a church, the people gathered for worship, the school teacher (who was usually a theological student) being engaged to preach or read a sermon on Sunday, while they persistently and annually, but vainly, petitioned the stubbornly-resisting mother church for a

share of the town tax to support public worship, and finally appealed to the Legislature, which, in 1778, divided the town into an East and West parish by a line which ran from Watertown to a point a little west of Echo Bridge.

The new parish, therefore, included Nonantum, most of Newtonville, West Newton, Auburndale, Lower Falls, Waban, and all that portion of Waltham south of the Charles River—nearly half of the township, but containing only one-third of the population. For there were but fourteen houses along this highway from Newtonville to Lower Falls; only one house

was between Newtonville and West Newton; only four houses were in West Newton, where one writer affirms "there were but fifteen houses in a region two miles square." A tavern stood near the corner of Elm Street, behind the elm tree that fourteen years before this church was organized the landlord brought home on his shoulder and set out to please his wife. South and east were the wooded hills and rocky pastures. North and west were the tilled farms reaching to the river, and up the road a little distance was the school-house.

On October 21, 1781, the very day after Cornwallis surrendered, and before the news could have reached Boston, the people of this parish gathered one Thursday on this very plot of ground. One can picture them coming from several directions under the October colors and sunshine, with tanned faces and hard hands, clad in homespun, riding on horseback, men with women behind them, the young people walking, the land sloping more rapidly than now to the babbling Cheesecake brook, the horses tied to the nearest trees, the wooded hills, the open fields, the crooked and ill-made road. Probably all came who could, for to organize a church in the new parish was an event of universal interest. And when they had assembled in the now seventeen-years-old meeting house and listened to a sermon from the pastor of the church at Brookline, thirteen men, including the pastorelect, Mr. Greenough, who had preached for six months, stepped forward as their names were called. Some of them lived in what is now Waltham, and along the Charles River towards Nonantum, one near the Pine farm, one in Waban, one north of Auburndale and four on the Lower Falls road. Six of them had probably served somewhat in the war; two, and perhaps three of them were over seventy years old; four were about

fifty; and five, thirty or under. And standing there they assented to no creed, but covenanted together to form a church of Christ, and devoting themselves to the service of God, they agreed to walk in brotherly fellowship as a church, and signed their names to the covenant.

Two weeks from the following Monday the young pastor (aged 25) was ordained and installed; a week later thirteen women were added; and so the church was formed with twenty-six members, all save two from the First Church, which for seventeen years had fought the existence of a second church, and for twenty years longer continued to dispute with it about the ministerial wood lot, but sent it as part of the communion furnishings a pewter dish and four pewter flagons.

Its first pastor, and its pastor for 50 years, was Rev. William Greenough, valedictorian of his class at Yale, and later a student at Harvard, from which he received the degree of M.A.—a tall and genial gentleman of some wealth and great good sense, who dressed in knee breeches and wore silver-buckled shoes and a cocked hat long after that costume was generally abandoned, but who was greatly beloved, and wielded a wide influence, both within his parish and beyond it. His hospitable home was behind the abundant lilac bushes and tall elms still seen on the west side of Washington Street, beyond Auburn Street, where was his farm. For many years his salary was about \$266, paid in rye at four shillings, or corn at three shillings a bushel, or pork at three pence and two farthings, or beef at two pence and two farthings a pound, together with fifteen cords of wood, and it never was very much more. Indeed, he is said to have given more to the church financially than it ever paid him.

For thirty years he preached in the old building, with its glaring and shut-

terless windows, its bare walls, its uncarpeted floor and its unpainted seats; and it was unchanged, except that a stove was secured after eighteen years, and the rough benches gradually gave place to square pews with hinged seats on each side, which those who could afford to pay five pounds for a "pew spot" bought and built upon. And such "pew spots" were not all disposed of till 1804.

Mr. Greenough died in 1831, at the age of seventy-five, four days after preaching his fiftieth anniversary sermon in Squire Davis' schoolhouse on Waltham Street, as the meeting-house was being repaired, and his body was buried in the old River Street cemetery. He was succeeded immediately by Rev. Lyman Gilbert, who for three years had been his colleague, and was sole pastor for twenty-five subsequent years. In a paper contributed by Dr. Gilbert for the one hundredth anniversary of this church, he describes the parish as he found it in 1831, when there were but sixty houses and four hundred and eighty people between Lower Falls and Watertown, and only forty families connected with the church, which had but fifty members. "In the community were counted twenty drunkards, and twenty more occupying a doubtful position." There was a private English school and two one-story district schools of one room each. "I found no doctor, and the people were healthy; no lawyer, for the people were peaceable; no ex-minister, for all the ministers were needed in those days; no liberally educated man, for his proper work was elsewhere. The people were farmers, mechanics and other laborers. Only one piano was in the place. The church was lighted by fifty windows. A bell for the first time had been put up to ring in the coming of the new pastor. My salary was \$600, and raised by taxation. In the limits of the parish were

two corporations, which have no souls, and could not 'sign off.' The two paid about one-third of my salary, but when the law was repealed three years after, having no souls to care for, they ceased paying."

But they were "a united and loving people, working together to the extent of their ability, and beyond, to maintain the gospel at home, and contribute to the various benevolent objects presented." While Dr. Gilbert was pastor, the new church was erected and nearly paid for by the sale of pews, and the railroad was finished to West Newton.

Dr. Gilbert was succeeded by two young men, who had been classmates at Bowdoin College, first, Rev. Joseph P. Drummond, and second, Rev. George B. Little. Both were brilliant men; but both came to West Newton with incipient tuberculosis upon them; both died shortly after coming, the former in the first year of his service, at the age of thirty-three, the latter in the second year of his service, at the age of thirty-six. The council that dismissed Mr. Drummond installed Mr. Little.

After three months, Rev. Henry Johnson Patriek was installed as fifth pastor of the church. He remained in that position for nearly thirty-four years, and was pastor-emeritus until the time of his death in 1909. His connection with the church thus lasted for nearly half a century.

The council which dismissed Dr. Patrick installed his successor, Rev. Theodore P. Prudden, D.D., who for thirteen years was pastor of the church, and was succeeded in 1907 by Rev. John Edgar Park.

For thirty-one years this was the only church of any kind in this half of Newton; and for sixty-eight years it was the only church save St. Mary's Episcopal Church in Lower Falls, and that it has contributed of its members to form St.

Mary's church, in 1812; the church in Waltham, in 1820; the Unitarian Church in West Newton in 1848; the church in Auburndale, in 1850; the Methodist Church, at Newtonville, in 1863, and at Auburndale, in 1864; the Baptist Church, West Newton, in 1866; the Central Church, at Newtonville, which grew out of a prayer meeting appointed and regularly attended by Dr. Patrick, in 1868; and finally to the Church of the Messiah at Auburndale, and St. John's Church, Newtonville, in 1898. In territory which was once its

it was furnished with more modern pews, and the next year its first small vestry was made in the basement.

In 1848, when it was sixty-seven years old, the new church, of which the present auditorium is the remnant, with graceful spire and basement vestry was built, and the old church, some of the timbers of which are in the present city hall, became a town house.

In 1885-1886 the church was again moved back, its graceful spire removed, and present transepts added and the commodious parish house built in front.



HULL MANSION, FORMERLY ON WALNUT AND AUSTIN STREETS, NEWTONVILLE.

sole parish, there are now at least twenty churches.

Since that first building, reared one hundred and forty-six years ago, (in 1764), it has had but one new meeting-house, but it has made frequent enlargements and improvements. In 1812 the primitive structure was moved back, lengthened fourteen feet, and adorned with porches, a belfry, larger galleries and a richer pulpit. Nineteen years later (1831) it was turned around facing the street, its galleries removed, and

Again, in 1894, the auditorium was extended from the pillars outward and fitted with new pews and furniture; in 1898, the large assembly-room became our present complete chapel and Sunday School room.

In December, 1908, a meeting of the congregation was held upon the recommendation of the church committee, at which the question of rebuilding the church was mentioned. It was felt that for reasons both of economy and dignity the time had come to prepare for a

new church. The scheme was well received, and the congregation pledged itself by a rising vote to support the movement heartily. The sum of \$37,500 was raised at Easter, 1909, for this purpose. In 1913 a new site on the side of the hill above the railroad station was purchased, and a sum of \$112,000 was in hand on Easter, 1913. The foundation stone of the new church was laid on the 150th anniversary of the laying of the foundation stone of the first building.

In 1863 a parsonage costing \$10,000, of which Miss Sarah Baxter gave half, was erected.

The church has always been progressive. It was a pioneer in the custom of reading the Bible without comment as a part of worship, it having been voted at the first business meeting of the church "that a portion of Scripture be read in public on each part of the Lord's Day." It was a pioneer in church music, being among the first to adopt singing by note, which many other churches opposed because their fathers had sung in another way, and before it was eight years old it voted fifty dollars for the improvement of psalm singing. It was a pioneer in having a choir, in using a bass viol and other new musical instruments and in adopting congregational singing, in which for years it greatly

excelled. It has progressively used as musical instruments, a pitch-pipe, a bass viol, a violin, a flute, a melodeon, a small reed organ, a pipe and reed organ, a small pipe organ, and the present organ, which was purchased of the First Congregational Church, Manchester, N. H., after twenty years of use, and was set up here in 1876.

It was among the earliest to establish a Sunday School (in 1819) which met in a little schoolhouse on Waltham Street, opposite the Davis school. It is doubtful if any school in any church can show such a record of long and always successful labor as that of Miss S. Maria Clarke, who, with the exception of one year, conducted the large primary department for forty-six years.

The church brought the village here; for the meeting-house was not placed where it is because the village was here, but the village grew where the church was. For all these years it has maintained a sanctuary amid the temptations and sorrows of life, and the services which have tended to make duty more clear and imperative, life more beautiful, trials more endurable, courage more strong, and mercy, patience, hope and faith more abundant.

(The above historical sketch is founded upon the one hundred and twenty-fifth anniversary sermon, preached by Dr. Prudden.)

THE REBECCA POMROY NEWTON HOME FOR ORPHAN GIRLS

The Pomroy Home for Orphan Girls was opened in November, 1872, the day after the destructive Boston fire.

When the Boston Children's Aid Society decided to give up its girls' home in Newton Centre, Miss Mary C. Shannon, Miss Mary Shannon, and Mrs. Daniel Furber, benevolent, strong, generous women, felt it necessary and wise to start in Newton a charity of the same kind. They asked Mr. Nathaniel T. Allen of West Newton to act as their president, which he did till his death, a period of over thirty years; and these, together with Mrs. Rebecca Pomroy, as superintendent, started the Orphans Home, the first real charitable institution in Newton.

Having voluntary promises of aid from ladies and gentlemen throughout Newton, a home was secured, at first on Church Street, and afterwards on Hovey Street, which residence they still occupy and own.

The Orphans' Home has always sheltered from four to twenty of Newton's destitute girls, between the ages of two and eighteen, and the strong influence of the first beautiful superintendent, "Auntie Pomroy", has never ceased to be felt. It has always been a real *home*, for its children are taught to aid in every department of household work, thus preparing them for future usefulness in the world, as house maids or mother's homes, too, are secured for

them after they leave, where they can, if possible, be members of the family rather than mere servants. Then, too, the children enter the excellent public schools of the city, like other children of Newton, and so are not exclusively by themselves. Through the incessant and untiring efforts of the founders, the Pomroy Home has received the sympathy and attention of the whole community. The clothing is mostly provided by friends, also milk, vegetables, fruit and groceries, while recently many kind friends have improved the appearance of the house by painting, papering, and having hard wood floors laid. Not the least among its benefits is the influence it has had in developing and sustaining the loving, bountiful charity which has enabled the Home to welcome, provide, and care for the large number who sought its protection. The Home is now in the hands of an able Board of Directors as follows: Charles A. Haskell, President, Mr. Hiram E. Barker, Mr. Oliver M. Fisher, Treasurer, Miss Lucy Allen, Mrs. Andrew B. Cobb, Mrs. George S. Harwood, Mrs. S. E. Howard, Miss Mabel L. Riley, Mrs. H. M. Taylor, Mrs. Arthur Walworth, and Miss Anna Whiting, chosen from each denomination in Newton, who co-operate with the superintendent, Miss Hayes, a woman eminently well fitted for the position.

THE ASSOCIATED CHARITIES OF NEWTON

The Associated Charities of Newton was privately organized at the house of Dr. Mary L. Bates of Newton Centre on the 15th of March, 1889, with the object of "aiding and elevating the poor and unfortunate among the inhabitants of Newton."

Dr. Bates was chosen president, Mrs. Richard Rowe, and Mrs. R. D. Morehouse, vice-presidents, Mrs. John W. Brigham secretary, and Mrs. Henry W. Downs treasurer.

On the 9th of April a public meeting was held in Masonic Hall, then in Central Block, Newtonville, at which a large and representative audience was addressed by the Hon. Robert Treat Paine, Rev. Edward Everett Hale, and citizens of our own city prominent in public life, who urged support for the new organization.

The pioneers visited the offices of the Boston Associated Charities, and made a careful study of its methods and its literature.

Naturally, in the beginning, too much stress was laid upon immediate financial relief, but the society had already enlisted a large corps of friendly visitors, and all cases were more or less thoroughly investigated.

In October, 1890, Dr. Bates having resigned, a new organization was effected, and a constitution adopted. The Rev. R. A. White, then pastor of the Universalist Church in Newtonville, was elected president. Among the men on the Board were Nathaniel T. Allen, Rev. J. C. Jaynes, Rev. F. B. Hornbrooke, Dr. D. E. Baker, Rev.

Wm. A. Lamb and Seward W. Jones.

Mr. White was a very ardent worker in philanthropic fields, and by October, 1891, he had added to the regular work of the Associated Charities—the investigating, registering and friendly visiting, a Labor Bureau, which tried to find employment for the handicapped; a Provident Branch, which received and distributed clothing, and kept in hand an Emergency Fund for immediate relief when necessary; a Penny Savings System for the promotion of habits of thrift; and engaged as paid secretary and agent, Mrs. Mary R. Martin, who has ever since been the working officer of the society. Very soon after effecting these changes Mr. White was called to a pastorate in Chicago, and the Rev. Wm. A. Lamb was chosen president, Mr. S. R. Urbino taking his place as treasurer.

The presidents since then have been Rev. Dr. A. S. Twombly, Rev. I. A. Priest, Herbert S. Chase, David E. Baker, M. D., and Charles S. Ensign.

The treasurers have been Warren P. Tyler, Edward L. Pickard, Bruce R. Ware, and John F. Lothrop.

Other men who have served as directors are Albert Metcalf, Rev. D. L. Furbee, Gorham D. Gilman, Capt. S. E. Howard, Wm. Z. Ripley, Otis Pettee, Geo. F. Richardson, Rev. E. Y. Mullins, Rev. Wm. E. Huntington, Rev. E. D. Burr, Rev. John H. Pillsbury, Rev. F. B. Matthews, Rev. J. T. Stocking, Rev. H. E. Oxnard, and Rev. John Matteson.

The women directors serving generally as long as they lived, or until they removed from the city, have not changed so often, but among those who have left us are Miss Margaret C. Worcester, Mrs. Henry C. Hardon, Mrs. James C. Braman, Mrs. Luke Davis, Mrs. Kate Mead, Mrs. Horace Dutton, and Mrs. Allen Jordan.

In 1893, a bequest of \$500 from Charles E. Billings of Newton, made it necessary that the society be incorporated, and a charter was secured with the assistance of Lawrence Bond, Esq. This has been the only bequest to the

mate work, hard to report, but requiring limitless energy, patience, ingenuity, and perseverance, it could name family after family in this city or elsewhere, living comfortable lives now, whom it found suffering under great stress.

In 1896 or 7 a committee appointed from the Board of Directors memorialized the City Government upon the subject of the bequest of Mr. Joseph Stone of West Newton, which action resulted in the establishment of the present Stone Institute and Home for Aged People at Newton Upper Falls. The



BRIDGE, FARLOW PARK, NEWTON.

society, with the exception of \$3,000 from Miss Mary Shannon, which has not yet been paid. During the twenty-five years of its existence, the society has through its side departments given clothing to the needy, much of it new; found work for about one in five of those applying for it, besides often being of use to those seeking workers; and has taught generations of children that pennies accumulate into dollars.

At one period, for a year or two, it maintained a Garden Department in Nonantum. As a result of its legiti-

site was suggested to the trustees of the Stone Fund by this society.

It has maintained correspondence with similar societies all over the United States, England, Canada, and Australia. Any one of these agencies, having a former resident of Newton stranded upon its hands, can call upon this society to investigate his antecedents, and find out if there is any one in the city able and willing to help him.

Of course, it is sometimes the duty of the society to expose an impostor, and it is partly owing to its work in this di-

rection that there are fewer fraudulent beggars at our doors than there were twenty years ago.

A much more difficult task is to convince the benevolently inclined that there are families in our city to whom material relief is not a help but an injury.

It cannot be claimed that the Associated Charities has ever been as prominent as some organizations in Newton, although it has a body of very loyal supporters, but the co-operation with other agencies which should entitle it to

presidents since they left our Board.

The present organization is as follows:—President, E. S. Ensign; Vice-Presidents, Mrs. J. P. Tolman, Charles Matlack; Treasurer, J. F. Lothrop; Secretary, Mrs. M. R. Martin; Auditor, Reuben Forknall. The other directors are Mrs. G. G. Phipps, Miss E. Spear, Miss A. D. Hills, Kenelm Winslow, E. E. Wakefield, Jr., Rev. R. T. Loring, Miss H. F. Randall, Dr. D. E. Baker, Miss A. P. Wise, Rev. L. MacLure, Miss E. C. Williams,



NONANTUM SQUARE, 1902.

its name has never been what it ought to be. Nevertheless, it has ample evidence that it has had its part in the education of the community along modern lines of scientific charity, and it is especially interesting to note the number of workers who have gone from it to broader fields. Among our past directors there are several now prominent in philanthropic work in the West, one college professor prominent in research work, and three who have been college

C. S. Thomas, J. F. Capron, Dr. F. W. Putnam.

The resignation of the Secretary making several changes necessary, efforts are being made to bring about a re-organization which shall make the society a true Associated Charities, more than ever worthy of the cordial and generous support of the community.*

*The Associated Charities has recently been merged with the Newton Welfare Bureau.

NEWTON FREE LIBRARY

By MISS ELIZABETH P. THURSTON, *Librarian.*

Newton's Public Library had its origin in the Newton Book Club, an association formed at Newton Corner in January, 1848, with twenty-six subscribers. A year later the members of the Book Club, "desirous of promoting the cause of Intelligence and Literature," formed themselves into a corporation under the title of the Newton Library Association, and one hundred and seventeen volumes were given by the Book Club to the new organization. The Library was opened Wednesday afternoon and Friday evening of every week.

The public-spirited citizens of Newton had for a long time wished to establish a *free* library open to all, and in June, 1866, a subscription paper was circulated to buy the lot of land 20,550 square feet upon which to build the present library building. The names of the subscribers were D. R. Emerson, J. C. Chaffin, Albert Brackett, Joel H. Hills, Joseph N. Bacon, Fred Davis, George H. Jones, William O. Edmands, H. D. Bassett, J. W. Wellman, I. T. Burr, F. Skinner, G. D. Gilman, Louisa S. Brown, A. B. Underwood, Aaron F. Gay, James French.

Later J. Wiley Edmands contributed \$15,000 on condition that a like sum be raised by the citizens, for the erection of such a library building as should meet his approval. The subscription was raised, and in August, 1868, the corner stone of the building was laid.

The Newton Free Library was organized Sept. 29, 1869, with a board of

eleven managers, but the amount which had been raised was insufficient to meet the cost of the building and other necessary expenses, and at this critical moment John C. Chaffin promised \$5,000 provided the remainder of the required sum be contributed. The amount was secured and the building was dedicated June 17, 1870. The library was opened with a collection of seven thousand volumes, obtained partly from purchase and partly from gifts. George W. Bacon was elected superintendent, and Hannah P. James and Cornelia W. Jackson librarians. In 1871 the Newton Free Library was incorporated by the Legislature of Massachusetts.

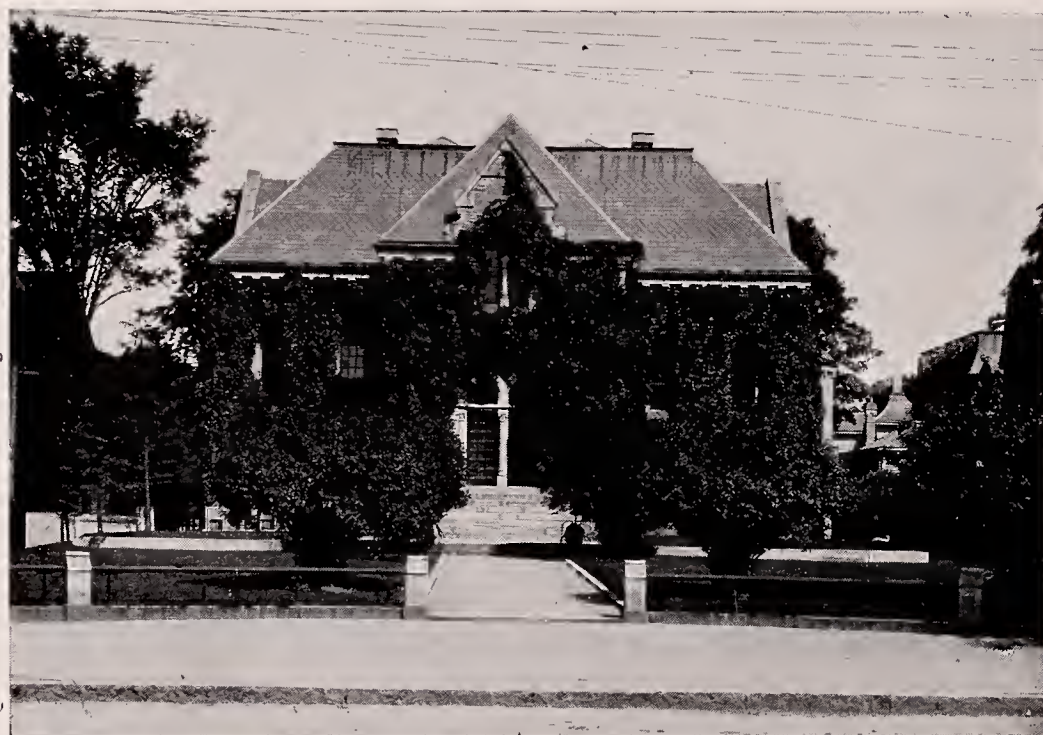
The Newton Centre Library Association in 1873 presented its collection of between fourteen and fifteen hundred books to the Newton Free Library. In November, 1875, a tender of the library was made to the city of Newton. The gift was accepted, and the transfer was formally made March 16, 1876, the Newton Free Library passing into the control of the city government for the free use of the citizens forever. The government of the library was placed in the hands of seven trustees elected by the city council, and the city has annually made appropriations for the support of the library since that time. In 1886 a special appropriation for an enlargement of the building was made, which gave the much needed room for the stacking of books and for the various departments of library work.

These accommodations were made to suffice until 1912, when the city again appropriated an amount for enlarging, repairing and refurnishing the main library building. The results were most satisfactory, and in April, 1913, the renovated library was formally opened to the public, although it had not been found necessary to close the library at all during the changes, the regular work of the library having been continued through the ten months that the workmen were making the additions and alterations. The extension, two stories and a basement, at the rear of the former building, covers a space fifty-six feet by forty-nine, and is equipped with steel stacks. This leaves the front part of the library for the magazine reading room, reference and circulation departments, giving readers opportunity to read, with free access to the books. The rooms are all well lighted and are very attractive in appearance. The children's room and an audience room are on the lower floor.

On Dec. 4, 1913, two bronze tablets, containing over four hundred names of

Newton men who served in the Revolution, were dedicated. These memorial tablets are the gift of the Sarah Hull Chapter of the D. R. to the city, and are placed in a prominent position near the delivery desk in the centre of the library.

The library has steadily grown in size and usefulness in the community. In 1894 the West Newton Athenæum, with its fifty-five hundred volumes, was given over into the hands of the Newton Free Library. A reading room and branch library has since that time been maintained at West Newton. At the beginning of 1900 the Auburndale reading room was also put under the same management, and during the year the Newton Centre reading room followed the same course. In January, 1901, the reading room at Newton Upper Falls became a fourth branch. Since that time five more branches have been established, and opened at the following dates: at Nonantum, Jan. 1, 1907; at Newtonville, Jan. 1, 1907; at Newton Highlands, Jan. 4, 1908; at Thompsonville, Jan. 14, 1910; at Wa-



NEWTON FREE LIBRARY, NEWTON.



NEWTON CEMETERY.

ban, Jan. 1, 1912. The reading room at the main library is furnished with upwards of one hundred and fifty magazines and newspapers, the branches with a lesser number each. There were in 1914, about 87,000 volumes in the library. Each branch has a deposit of books from the main library, numbering from 500 to 1600, a certain portion of which are exchanged at frequent intervals.

The library has several funds which have been given or bequeathed by Newton citizens, the incomes from which are used for the purchase of books: the Alden Speare Fund, \$1,000 given by the Hon. Alden Speare, especially intended for works upon manufactures and the mechanic arts; a Reference Fund of \$5,000 for reference books, given by John S. Farlow; the Jewett Art Fund, \$10,000, for art books, photographs, etc.; the Chaffin Fund, \$5,000, given by John C. Chaffin, for books of an instructive and elevating character; and the Read Fund for books of a general nature, given by Charles A. Read, which furnishes about \$600 a year.

The present management, 1914, is in the hands of five trustees appointed by the mayor and approved by the board of aldermen. Mr. Frank H. Howes is the president, Mr. William M. Bullivant the treasurer of the fund accounts, and the other members are Mr. Charles E. Kelsey, Mr. Thomas W. Proctor, and Hon. John C. Kennedy. Meetings are held monthly except during the summer. The trustees annually appoint a librarian and assistants. The librarian serves also as secretary to the board of trustees.

The library is open every day except Sundays and legal holidays from 8 a. m. till 9 p. m. Six of the branches are open seven hours a day; two open for five hours, and Thompsonville is open only two days in the week. The library and branches open Sunday from 2 to 6 p. m. from Nov. 1 to May 1. Three of the branches have rooms in the public school buildings, the others have rented quarters in the different villages. An agency is maintained at Lower Falls.

The library has for many years kept in close connection with the schools, furnishing the teachers with books and

pictures, lantern slides, etc. for help in their work. The library's collection of photographs and other pictures runs into the thousands, and is in general circulation and much used. These pictures comprise an excellent representative selection of the paintings of the old masters, a good collection on sculpture, a beginning on architectural material, a large number of geographical and a smaller number of historical subjects. Recently several thousand lantern slides have been acquired and are

being more and more used. A collection of sheet music is also much in demand.

The library has a very full card catalogue; printed class catalogues are issued at intervals and bulletins ten times a year. An unlimited number of books may be drawn by each reader.

The circulation of books to the homes of the readers is now about 285,000 annually, which means more than seven books per capita, a very good comparison with other libraries of the state.



GATEWAY, NEWTON CEMETERY.

GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC

Charles Ward Post 62, Grand Army of the Republic, was organized in July 1868 with General A. B. Underwood, William B. Fowle, Thomas P. Haviland, J. Cushing Edmands, Allston W. Whitney, Fred S. Benson, George S. Boyd, Hosea Hyde, Isaac F. Kingsbury and Albert Plummer as charter members.

The Post was named for Charles Ward, a native of the town, and a member of one of its oldest families, and who gave up his life for his country on the battlefield at Gettysburg.

Charles Ward Post has always been a leader in the work for which the Grand Army, was organized, to assist its needy comrades and those dependent upon them, to inculcate patriotism and loyalty, to honor and respect the flag of our country and to teach the young the true significance of Memorial Day. Since its organization, Charles Ward Post has expended sixteen thousand dollars in assisting the needy, and its relief fund, though still ample for present needs is considerably reduced as the veterans become unable to continue earning.

Three fairs or carnivals have been held under the auspices of the Post to augment this fund and some \$4000 has been raised in this manner. The Camp Fires of the Newton Post are famous for their interest, brilliancy, and wit, and are greatly enjoyed and largely attended by friends from far and near.

The Post has entertained many notable guests during the existence, including such well known men as General William T. Sherman, General Nel-

son A. Miles, General Russell A. Alger, General Simon Buckner, the noted Confederate officer, and General Wheeler, the former Confederate and later a Union general during the Spanish War.

The Post has three auxiliary organizations, the J. Wiley Edmands Camp of Sons of Veterans, the Mrs. A. E. Cunningham Tent Daughters of Veterans and the Associate Members of the Post, the last numbering many of the prominent and patriotic men of the city.

The observance of Memorial Day under the auspices of the Post, joined by the Spanish War Veterans of Newton, the Claflin Guard, the City Government, associate members, and citizens, has ever been a most notable occasion in Newton. The soldiers' burial lot at the Newton cemetery was established and is maintained by the Post, and in this lot are buried many veterans who otherwise would have been left to sleep in nameless graves.

The headquarters of the Post at the Masonic Building, Newtonville, are most attractive, consisting of a smoking-room, relic-room, and Post-room. More than 150 pictures and portraits adorn the walls, illustrating vividly the various battles of the war on land and sea. There are also photographs of noted generals and others. A collection of war relics gathered from Southern battlefields occupies the octagonal relic-room, leading to the Post-hall, and is of great interest.

The membership of the Post has at times reached nearly 200, but is now about 100. It probably includes, how-

ever, nearly all the veterans of the war residing in Newton, as very few are willing longer to remain outside the ranks of the order.

A few years more, however,—very few now,—and the Grand Army of the Republic will be only a name. No successors will fill the ranks. The Great Commander above is giving the order “Fall in, fall in,” and this one and that one hears the voice, obeys the call, and the great column moves on until all shall be gone.

POST COMMANDERS

1868,	Wm. B. Fowle.	1879-80,	Geo. P. Clark.
1869,	J. Cushing Edmands.	1881-2,	Henry W. Downs.
	Adin B. Underwood.	1883-4-5,	Wilfred A. Wetherbee.
1870,	Charles P. Clark.	1886,	Wm. H. Park, Jr.
	Wm. W. Carruth.	1886-7-8,	A. T. Sylvester.
1871,	Geo. F. Brackett.	1888,	Rodney M. Lucas.
1872,	Geo. F. Brackett.	1899-90,	Samuel S. Whitney.
	F. H. Graves.	1891-2,	Chas. W. Sweetland.
1873-4,	Hosea Hyde.	1893,	J. Erastus Gott.
1875,	W. C. Emerson.	1894,	Willard D. Tripp.
	David A. Conant.	1895-6,	Samuel S. Whitney.
1876,	David A. Conant.	1897-8,	Henry D. Degen.
1877,	Thomas Pickthall.	1899-1900,	John Flood.
1878,	Wm. W. Carruth.	1901,	George Hill.
		1902,	Colon S. Ober.
		1903,	George L. Keyes.
		1904,	C. C. Patten,
		1905,	Wm. T. Shepherd.
		1906,	Henry Haynie.
		1907,	W. W. Montgomery.
		1908,	Richard E. Ashenden.
		1909,	James E. Reid.
		1910,	Isaac F. Kingsbury.
		1911,	Albert Plummer.
		1912,	Charles Ogden.
		1913,	Joseph O. Perkins.
		1913,	Wm. H. Partridge.
		1914,	Geo. M. Fiske.



NEWTONVILLE SQUARE, 1902.

THE MASONIC FRATERNITY

The Ancient Order of Free and Accepted Masons is represented in this city by two subordinate or "Blue" lodges, Dalhousie and Fraternity, by the Newton Royal Arch Chapter, by Cryptic Council, Royal and Select Masters, by Gethsemane Commandery, Knights Templar, and by Palestine Chapter, Order of the Eastern Star, all of whom have a large, enthusiastic and constantly increasing membership.

Free masonry appeals to the thinking mind and attracts to itself men from every walk in life. It is an order whose creed is the "Fatherhood of God and the Brotherhood of Man", and is founded on liberality, brotherly love and charity. It is not a rival of the church but it inculcates a religious morality, a belief in a Supreme Being, and a reverence for his Holy Name.

DALHOUSIE LODGE

It is fitting that these attributes should have been realized more keenly during the strenuous period just before the Civil War, and that the first meeting of Masons in this community was held on St. John's Day, June 25, 1860, a dispensation granted on August 3rd of that year, and an organization effected on the 26th of the following September. The first officers were: Wor. Bro. William D. Coolidge, Worshipful Master, Albert A. Kendall, Senior Warden, and S. H. Munson, Junior Warden. In January, 1861, Wor. Bro. Coolidge, who had been elected Grand Master of Masons in Massachusetts, was succeeded by Peter C. Jones as Worshipful Master.

The name of Dalhousie was taken in honor of the Earl of Dalhousie of Scotland, who, in 1769, had granted letters of deputation to General Joseph Warren, as Grand Master of Masons in Boston. The Dalhousie arms were also adopted by the lodge as a seal.

The first meetings were held in the old Tremont Hall (which stood at the southwest corner of Washington and Walnut streets, Newtonville, until torn down in the abolition of grade crossings in this city.) Succeeding meetings were held in the Swedenborgian Chapel, then located on Bowers Street, later removing to the old church building at the corner of Washington Street and Central Avenue, which was the lodge room until 1874, when Claflin Block was erected and more commodious quarters secured in that building. The growth of the lodge, however, was so rapid that in 1895 the present beautiful Masonic Building was erected and Newton members of the fraternity now rejoice in the possession of one of the best arranged and equipped buildings in the country.

Dalhousie lodge, chartered in 1861, with a membership of 27, now boasts of a membership roll of over 700 members and a record of fraternity which is hard to equal.

The following persons have served as Masters of the lodge:

Albert A. Kendall	1860-1861
George E. Bridges	1862-1863
Cephas Brigham	1864-1865
Luther E. Leland	1866-1867
Marcus T. Heywood	1868-1869
Horatio B. Hackett	1870-1871



MASONIC BUILDING

William R. Wilson	1872-1873	Edward C. Wyatt	1911
Stephen W. Trowbridge	1874-1875	Arthur G. Hosmer	1912
Charles N. Brackett	1876-1877	Fred M. Blanchard	1913
James B. Fuller	1878-1879	Frederick S. Fairchild	1914
Wilfred A. Wetherbee	1880-1881	Allen D. Cady	1915
Edwin W. Gay	1882-1883		
Henry H. Mather	1884-1885	FRATERNITY LODGE	
Albert L. Harwood,	1886-1887	Fraternity Lodge was instituted September 3, 1875, and had a precarious existence for nearly ten years, when its charter was surrendered, and not revived until 1911. Since that time it has had a rapid and substantial growth and has the most pleasant fraternal relations with the officers and members of Dalhousie lodge.	
John W. Fisher	1888-1889		
Geo. P. Whitmore	1890-1891		
Robert Bennett	1892-1893		
George A. Gleason	1894-1895		
Winfield S. Slocum	1896-1897		
Frank R. Moore	1898		
Wallace C. Boyden	1899		
Clarence E. Hanscom	1900		
John A. Fenno	1901		
Mitchell Wing	1902	The following persons have served as Masters of Fraternity lodge:	
Edward S. Benedict	1903	Horatio B. Hackett	1875-76-77
Samuel F. Brewer	1904	William W. Keith	1878
Oliver M. Fisher	1905	William I. Goodrich	1879-80-81
Henry L. Fairbrother	1906	Edward W. Cate	1882-83-84
H. Stewart Bosson	1907	Horatio B. Hackett	1911-12
Harry N. Milliken	1908	William O. Hunt	1913
Chas. E. Hatfield	1909	Edward E. Savory	1914
Carlyle R. Hayes	1910	William S. Osborne	1915

NEWTON ROYAL ARCH CHAPTER

Newton Chapter of Royal Arch Masons was instituted in 1869 with General Adin B. Underwood as its first High Priest, and has also had a splendid record for consistent fraternal work in the higher branches of Masonry.

The following persons have served as High Priests of this Chapter:

Adin B. Underwood	1869-1871
Cephas Brigham	1871-1872
George E. Bridges	1872-1873
John M. Griswold	1873-1874
James A. Greenwood	1874-1875
James B. Fuller	1875-1876
John S. Hayes	1876-1878
William R. Wilson	1878-1880
William H. Young	1880-1882
David W. Farquhar	1882-1883
Henry O. Martin	1883-1884
Lewis E. Binney	1884-1886
George G. Davidson	1886-1888
William O. Hunt	1888-1890

Henry A. Thorndike	1890-1892
Elliott J. Hyde	1892-1894
Charles F. Mason	1894-1896
Albert L. Harwood	1896-1898
John Glover	1898-1899
Charles F. Mason	1899-1900
Edward P. Hatch	1900-1901
Charles D. Burrage	1901-1903
J. Franklin Rider	1903-1904
Frank Farwell Morris	1904-1905
Austin H. Decatur	1905-1906
Albert M. Miller	1906-1907
Wm. Lee Church	1907-1908
Chas. E. Hatfield	1908-1909
Horace A. Carter	1909-1910
C. Arthur Boutelle	1910-1911
Richard W. Vose	1911-1912
William H. Bliss	1912-1913
George A. Miller	1913-1914
William H. Colgan	1914-1915

GETHSEMANE COMMANDERY, K. T.

Gethsemane Commandery, Knights Templar, has carried the name and fame of this city all over the length and



NEWTON CORNER IN THE EARLY SEVENTIES. HALL AND CENTRE STREETS.

breadth of the country. Instituted in 1872, it now has a membership of over 600 and the work of its escort at the Triennial meetings of the Knights Templar of the nation, has attracted the most favorable attention of the fraternity. One of its Eminent Commanders has served as the Grand Commander of the Grand Commandery of Massachusetts and Rhode Island, and it numbers in its membership many of the prominent residents of the city.

The following gentlemen have served as Eminent Commanders of Gethsemane Commandery:

- James M. Greenwood
- Robert L. Davis
- William W. Keith
- Henry C. Hayden
- Moses Clark, Jr.
- James B. Fuller
- Henry J. Preston
- Albert L. Harwood
- Lewis E. Binney
- George T. Coppins
- Rufus G. Brown
- George Breeden
- Frank K. Porter
- Clarence Tebbets
- Samuel Shaw
- Frank L. Nagle
- Edmund G. Pond
- William F. Jarvis
- J. Franklin Rider
- W. E. Peterson
- Asa C. Jewett
- W. L. Church
- Charles J. Shepard
- Austin H. Decatur

CRYPTIC COUNCIL

Cryptic Council Royal and Select Masters was granted a dispensation on

December 22, 1873, and the first meeting was held for organization on January 15, 1874, Henry O. Martin being the first Illustrious Master.

Meetings were held until July 1, 1886, when the Council voted to surrender its charter, and it was not revived until January 13, 1913, since which time there has been a steady and gratifying growth and a present membership of about 120.

The following persons have served as the Thrice Illustrious Master of this Council:

Henry O. Martin	1874-1875
Henry C. Hayden	1876-1877
Robert L. Davis	1878-1879
Charles R. Brown	1880-1881
James B. Parker	1882
James B. Fuller	1882-1883
Moses Clark, Jr.	1884-1885
James B. Fuller	1886
James B. Fuller	1913
John W. Fisher	1914
Charles E. Fogg	1915

PALESTINE CHAPTER

Palestine Chapter, Order of the Eastern Star, an organization composed of ladies whose male relatives are members of the Masonic fraternity, was organized in 1908 and has a flourishing list of members.

The Chapter has been served by the following Worthy Matrons:

Mrs. Ettie L. Lowell	1908
Mrs. Laura M. Wingate	1909
Mrs. Etta Whitney	1910
Miss Myrta Kimball	1911
Mrs. Dorothy Sprague	1912
Miss Annie M. Gorse	1913
Mrs. Marion I. Fogg	1914
Miss Margaret L. Sandholzer	1915

THE I. O. O. F.

Odd Fellowship, founded to carry out in the daily intercourse of its members the fundamental principles of the order,—friendship, love, and truth,—which induces the rich to help the poor, the well to nurse the sick, the learned to instruct the unlearned, and make all men seek to imitate the goodness of the Father of all men, and in so doing recognize the Fatherhood of God and the Brotherhood of Man, is represented in this city by three lodges, Waban Lodge No. 156 at Newtonville, Home Lodge No. 162 at Newton Highlands, and Newton Lodge No. 92 at West Newton, by one encampment, the Garden City Encampment No. 62 at Newton Highlands and by three Rebekah lodges, Highland Rebekah Lodge No. 82 at Newton Highlands, Tennyson Rebekah Lodge No. 119 at West Newton, and Sumner P. Lawrence Rebekah Lodge at Newtonville.

The first lodge instituted in Newton was Elliot Lodge No. 58, which was formed at Newton Upper Falls on January 30, 1845, and continued its existence until May 30, 1851, when the charter was surrendered. When reinstated, February 25, 1870, it was moved to its present location in Needham.

About the time Elliot Lodge surrendered its charter, owing to the strong prejudice in the public mind against all secret societies, many lodges surrendered their charters, some of them being reinstated later. For fifteen years no new charters were granted, but from 1866 the growth of the order has been rapid and permanent.

The next lodge organized in Newton was Waban Lodge No. 156, which was instituted in the village of Newton, April 19, 1871, and later, removed to Newtonville, December 1, 1901. Home Lodge No. 162, was instituted at Newton Upper Falls, April 3, 1873, and removed to Newton Highlands in October, 1887. Newton Lodge No. 92, was instituted at West Newton, June 15, 1887.

A brief account of the most trying time Odd Fellowship has ever experienced will be of interest. When the Grand lodge met in Baltimore in 1861, war had been declared. Sumter had been fired on, the battle of Bull Run had been fought and brothers of the South had taken up arms against brothers of the North. When the roll was called, the seats of all the representatives from south of Mason and Dixon's line were vacant, and though previous to the session an attempt had been made to form a Grand Lodge of the Confederate states, it had been frustrated. The sessions of 1862 and 1863, held in Baltimore, were repetitions of the session of 1861. War was still raging, and the representatives of the South were still absent. The session of 1864 was held in the city of Boston. It was felt that the war was drawing to an end. The South was growing weaker and less able to carry on the struggle. In 1865 the session was held in Baltimore, every state being represented except Florida and North Carolina. The brothers of the North showed their brotherly feeling toward the brothers of the South, many of whom had lost all that they possessed,

by remitting the tax of all the Southern jurisdictions to the Grand Lodge for the years 1861-1864.

After the organization of the subordinate lodge, in response to a demand for a higher branch of the order, the encampment branch was organized. The first encampment in Newton was Newton Encampment No. 50, instituted in the village of Newton, March 29, 1875; in 1882 the members voted to surrender their charter, but it was subsequently moved to Waltham and the name changed to Waltham Encampment. Garden City Encampment No. 62, was instituted in Newton, May 16, 1887, and being obliged in 1890 to procure another hall, moved to Newton Highlands January 1, 1891. They were burned out February 5, 1903, and then moved to Newtonville, but in 1895 returned to Newton Highlands.

Early recognizing woman's worth in carrying out the principles of the order, and her endowment by nature with the tenderness and sympathy which especially qualified her for nursing the sick,

members of the order desired to establish a degree for the wives of Odd Fellows, so that they might be cared for in sickness, as their husbands were. At first this met with great opposition, and it was not until 1851 that a degree for women was established, called the degree of Rebekah. It was an honorary degree, and in 1868 its members were allowed to establish lodges of their own. There are three Rebekah lodges in Newton,—Highland Rebekah Lodge, No. 82, instituted at Newton Highlands October 15, 1889, Tennyson Rebekah Lodge, No. 119, instituted at West Newton November 11, 1892 and Sumner P. Lawrence Rebekah Lodge instituted at Newtonville April 14, 1910.

The Odd Fellows of Newton are doing a noble work, walking hand in hand with the Christian Church in visiting the sick, relieving the distressed, burying the dead, and educating the orphan; and either of the lodges in Newton will welcome to its membership any man of good health and good character, who desires to help his brother man.



ELIOT BLOCK, NEWTON.



STONE INSTITUTE AND NEWTON HOME FOR AGED PEOPLE.

STONE INSTITUTE AND NEWTON HOME FOR AGED PEOPLE

One of the most interesting philanthropies of the city is the Stone Institute and Newton Home for Aged People, located on extensive and attractive grounds on Elliot Street, Newton Upper Falls.

The Home was made possible through the will of the late Joseph L. Stone, who provided a fund for the purpose of establishing and maintaining a home for the support of aged and respectable men and women in indigent circumstances. The trustees of the fund were incorporated in 1894 and in 1911 transferred the property to the Newton Home for Aged People, which had previously incorporated in 1898.

The Home has filled a long felt want in the city from the start, and it was soon realized that better and larger quarters were needed. Under the leadership of a competent board of officers, funds were raised and plans drawn for a larger and better building, and a por-

tion of that building has already been constructed at a cost of \$42,000. At present the Home can care for 24 inmates, but when the building is remodelled there will be accommodations for at least 60 persons, and from the long waiting list of pathetic cases, there should be no delay in its construction.

The officers and directors are Charles E. Riley, president; Joseph Byers, vice president; Albert P. Carter, secretary; Henry Baily, clerk; and Lewis H. Bacon, James E. Clark, Mrs. Henry E. Cobb, Mrs. Morton E. Cobb, Calvert Crary, Hon. George H. Ellis, Frank Fanning, Mrs. John A. Gould, Oliver M. Fisher, Frank J. Hale, Mrs. George Hutchinson, Mrs. Ellen P. Kimball, Hon. Marcus Morton, Francis Murdock, William Price, Miss Abby Spear, Edgar W. Warren, Henry C. Wiley and Edwin I. Woodbury. Mrs. Anna E. Hale is the matron.

LASELL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG WOMEN

One of the noteworthy educational institutions of "Beautiful Newton" is Lasell Seminary (a private school for girls) founded by Professor Edward Lasell of Williams College, in 1851. "It is located in the village of Auburndale, West Newton, Mass., on the line of the Worcester Railroad, ten miles from Boston and within eight hours' ride of New York and Albany." Thus reads the first catalog of this well known school in 1852-53. The changes that the years have brought to our city are evident when this paragraph is compared with the corresponding one in the latest catalog of 1915. "It is situated on the crest of a hill in the village of Auburn-dale, a part of the city of Newton, is ten miles from Boston on the Boston and Albany Railroad; express trains from New York (now five hours away) stop at Newtonville."

Through all these years the school has been steadily at work. Its principals during the first two decades were Dr. George W. Briggs, Dr. Josiah Lasell, and Rev. Charles W. Cushing. The standards were high from the beginning, and the principals men of sterling worth. For thirty-four years Dr. Charles Cushman Bragdon of Evanston, Ill. was principal. He proved himself the man for the place, freeing the institution from debt, and adding to its numbers and reputation. When he turned it over to other hands in 1908, he had increased its registration three-fold or more, added a new wing and new buildings to the equipment, and introduced methods of education for young

women that have since been adopted the country over.

Lasell has always given the training for the home the first place in its plans for the education of a young woman. Its ambition has been to make a home school, homelike in its furnishings, homelike in its atmosphere, and as far as possible homelike in its discipline. Lasell believes in the ability of young womanhood, if properly directed and trained, to make ideal homes and to aid in the betterment of civic life. It is a firm believer in the education which combines the higher academic courses with those of scientific housekeeping, home-making, sanitation, sewing and dressmaking. These were introduced in 1878, and bitter indeed were the criticisms made of a school introducing these studies "not fit for a school to teach" and thus lowering the educational standards. Among the instructors of these early days appear the names of the well-known home economics experts, Miss Parloa, Mrs. Daniell, Mrs. Lincoln, Miss Barrows, and Miss Talbot.

In 1908 Dr. G. M. Winslow, who had for ten years been at the head of the Department of Science, became principal. He has been in sympathy with Dr. Bragdon's methods in the essential points, but has, through improved equipment and increased attendance, extended and widened the influence of the school. Lasell has now in addition to the main building, (called Cushman Hall), Carter Hall, Clark Cottage, Caroline Carpenter Hall, Hawthorne House, Bancroft House and Gardner

Hall, the last four having been added under the new regime. The present registration is about two hundred students from many states in the Union, as well as from England, Mexico, and China. The present senior class of fifty-three is the largest in its history. The faculty, including the officers of administration, numbers forty-three.

The school curriculum includes college preparatory, home economics, music, and business courses which may when desired be made an integral part of the regular course leading to the Lasell diploma. Separate certificates are given in these courses.

The campus, covering twenty acres,

provides not only a fine setting for the buildings, but ample space for tennis courts and hockey games. Athletics are encouraged. A fine gymnasium makes possible proper exercise and indoor sports. The school has its own riding horses and a resident instructor in horsemanship. Under the gymnasium is the swimming pool. Ten minutes walk from the seminary the Charles River runs its winding course, offering delightful recreation in canoeing and skating.

It is specially adapted to the high school graduate who does not care for a college course, but desires two or three years of advance study in special lines.



LASELL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG WOMEN

CLUBS IN NEWTON

With a city composed of a number of distinct villages, it is only natural that the social life of the community should find expression in the formation of num-

erous clubs, each social unit having one or more, and some having commodious club houses.

THE NEWTON CLUB

The present Newton Club was incorporated in 1909 by James L. Richards, Stephen W. Holmes, Henry C. French, Edward P. Hatch, George B. H. Macomber, Lewis R. Speare, Oscar W. Walker, Albert P. Carter, Charles S. Dennison, William J. Follett, George P. Bullard, James Richard Carter, Charles E. Hatfield, Frank A. Day, Edwin T. Fearing and Charles F. Avery.

On January first, 1916 the roster comprised 216 names, of which 25 were honorary members comprising the ministers of the city and a number of army and navy officers resident in Newton. All memberships include the ladies of every member's family, admission to the club house on neighborhood nights and on open holidays being included, and also on occasions of lectures, concerts, dancing assemblies and special entertainments. The club house is open after 8 A. M. daily.

The officers of the club for the year 1915-1916 are as follows:

President—Charles E. Riley.

Vice Presidents—Samuel L. Powers.

John A. Fenno.

Frank L. Nagle

James L. Richards

William J. Follett

Jarvis Lamson

Secretary—Horton S. Allen.

Treasurer—William T. Halliday

Executive Committee—

William C. Bamburg

Edgar S. Barker

C. Arthur Boutelle

Albert P. Carter

Harold O. Hunt

Albert M. Lyon

George F. Malcolm

Fred E. Mann

Henry J. Nichols

Carl F. Schipper

H. Belden Sly

When the Newton Club was first organized in 1887, it remodeled the old residence on the northern corner of Walnut and Austin streets, Newtonville, on the site now occupied by the brick block of stores. The present house of the club was erected in 1892, and is considered an excellent form of colonial architecture, striking in its massiveness and harmonious in its setting among the residences surrounding its position on the corner of Walnut street and Highland avenue, Newtonville.

being represented in record pinfalls. On Thursday evenings and general holidays the alleys are open to the ladies of members' families.

On the main floor are the ladies' parlors and dressing room with an adjoining toilet; the great hall; the reading room, where a large variety of magazines and newspapers are regularly received and a small library is kept; the billiard and pool room, with five tables; and the clerk's office.

A private staircase to the second



THE NEWTON CLUB

The building is of three stories and basement, the latter containing the bowling alleys, separated into two sets, one set of four alleys with a gallery for spectators, and another set of two alleys in an adjoining room. These alleys are maintained in first class condition and are of the regulation pattern, brilliantly lighted and well ventilated. Recent tournaments have brought into activity as many as eighteen teams of men and twelve teams of ladies, many members

floor leads from the ladies' parlor, and a sumptuous staircase for general use from the great hall to the second floor lounge. On the second floor there is another tastefully decorated ladies' parlor; two large card rooms; a general lounging hall; two beautiful private dining rooms, colonial in architecture; and a large oak dining room, adjoining which is a grill room in old Flemish style. The kitchens and steward's quarters are on this floor. By way of the ladies' parlor,

the road from the first floor leads to the staircase rising to the ball room on the third story, the floor being of a size that will hold nearly 100 dancing couples. When used for entertainments, the stage is extended in size, the seating capacity being about 200. When the small stage is used, about 300 persons can be seated.

Every Thursday evening the entire house is opened to members, their ladies and guests, the occasion being well known as Neighborhood night. Bowling, cards, billiards and pool are enjoyed by all, and informal dancing in the ball room attracts many to that part of the house. Once each month, from October to May, there is a formal assembly with dance music by a symphony orchestra; the February assembly being a masquerade dance. Saturday nights are Men's Club Nights for members and their male guests, a stag luncheon being served at 10 P. M., and a smoke talk being given once a month. Once each month, also, there is after-

noon bridge for ladies only, and there is an occasional evening bridge as well. Tasteful souvenirs are provided on such occasions.

A squash court building has been erected recently, the cost of it being contributed by general subscriptions among the members. It consists of two fully equipped regulation courts with lockers and dressing room and a visitor's gallery. Many new members have been admitted as a result of this new addition to the activities of the club, it being an important factor in making the roster the largest in the club's history.

There is a fine tennis court on Highland avenue and many members keep the court busy during the summer days.

The present good financial condition of the club is a criterion of the excellent supervision of the officers and committees, and the widespread good spirit among the many families which are active in the pleasures and sports of the club.

NEWTON BOAT CLUB

The Newton Boat Club is one of the oldest social organizations in the city, for the attractiveness of the Charles river was early recognized and an organization of those who enjoyed boating was soon affected. The club was first organized in the late seventies, and its first club house was on the western side of the river. In 1878 land was leased opposite Norumbega tower and

a modest club house erected. In 1886 the present location at Riverside was secured and a new house erected. The club was incorporated in 1897.

The June concerts at this club house have long been one of the pleasant features of the summer season and in winter the club entertains its members and friends with dancing and bowling.

HUNNEWELL CLUB

The Hunnewell Club, with its present commodious and convenient clubhouse at the junction of Eldredge and Church streets, in Newton, was the outgrowth of a neighborhood club organized in 1895 as the Hunnewell Hill Club, and with membership limited to

urer, and Hon. Hermon E. Hibbard, Dr. Albert B. Jewell, and Messrs. Samuel Farquhar, Charles W. Hall, Francis H. Nichols, Henry W. Kendal and Walter B. Trowbridge.

In 1898, Messrs. F. E. and F. O. Stanley erected the present club house



HUNNEWELL CLUB, NEWTON.

residents of that locality. Its first clubhouse was the Bartlett mansion, now located on Breamore road, and its cardinal principle of temperance attracted a constantly increasing membership. In 1897 the club was incorporated under the name of "The Hunnewell Club of Newton." The first permanent board of officers included Mr. Edward W. Pope, president; Mr. George Agry Jr., vice-president; Mr. J. Edward Hills, secretary; Mr. John D. Barrows, treas-

and in which the Club held its first formal reception on April 14 of that year. The great success of the Club has been largely due to the generosity and foresight of Messrs. Stanley in providing such admirable quarters for the many social functions held under the auspices of the Club during the past few years.

The Hunnewell Club is now one of the recognized social centres of the city and its membership includes many of the most prominent men in the city.

BRAE BURN COUNTRY CLUB

The Club was organized as a Golf Club in 1897 with about one hundred members, but the demand for a Country Club, with all the features pertaining to the modern Country Club became so insistent that the membership gradually increased and a large club house was erected and the title of the club changed to the Brae Burn Country Club in 1905.

The membership was increased to 650 single and family memberships, in addition to which are many non-resident members and a few honorary members.

The golf course of the club is considered one of the best in the country and has been played on by all the notable players of this and other countries. In fact the club may be said to have an international reputation. Many of the National Tournaments and State Tournaments have been played on its grounds.

The club maintains a large number of Tennis Courts which are in constant use during the tennis season and many state tournaments have been held on these courts.

The club house has been many times enlarged since the incorporation to meet the demand for bedrooms and restaurant service, and an important addition will soon be under way which will give the club a room 40x30 which will be practically a screened piazza in the summer and a sun-parlor in the winter. This room will have a fine dancing floor.

The winter carnivals on the pond are famous and occur every week during the winter months when there is ice. The illumination of the pond is a feature to which the club gives special attention and the occasions are always greatly enjoyed and make a scene of great beauty. Skating instructors are provided for the convenience of members.



BRAE BURN COUNTRY CLUB

THE NEIGHBORHOOD CLUB

This club was organized in December, 1890 by the residents of West Newton hill and has a membership of about one hundred. Its club house is on Berkeley street and furnishes a social centre for its members. The club has always made a specialty of tennis and its tournaments in the early nineties attracted many tennis enthusiasts from all over the country. It was on the courts of this club that Dr. Pim and

H. S. Mahoney, the first Englishmen to come over for tennis were entertained. The club has several good bowlers in its membership and its alleys are in constant use.

The chief object of the club however is to promote an intimate acquaintance and neighborly spirit among its members. Its ideals are simplicity and genuineness in social intercourse and its membership is highly prized.

THE PLAYERS, INC.

This organization is one of the best amateur dramatic clubs of the country and its name and fame are known beyond the limits of the city. It was organized on March 16, 1887 and its first performance of "Our Boys" was given that spring. The club has an active and an associate membership, the former including the actors and managers, and the latter persons who subscribe to the expense of the various productions.

The club gives a series of entertainments each winter, usually selecting well known plays, and has always produced them in a most artistic manner.

Through the generosity of two of its members, Hon. Charles E. Hatfield and Mr. Harry L. Burrage, the club now has comfortable quarters in the old Unitarian Church building in West Newton.

THE NORTH GATE CLUB

This club is located on the north side of West Newton and has a commodious clubhouse on Waltham street, which was the result of the generosity of Mr. Henry B. Day and the late Capt. S. E. Howard. The club was organized in

1901 and has a membership of about one hundred members.

The club has taken a great interest in athletics and its bowling team won the city championship for several seasons.

Other clubs which maintain club houses in this city are the Chestnut Hill Club on Middlesex Road, Chestnut Hill; the Newton Catholic Club on Washington street, West Newton; the Newton Centre Squash Tennis Club, on Chestnut terrace and Commonwealth

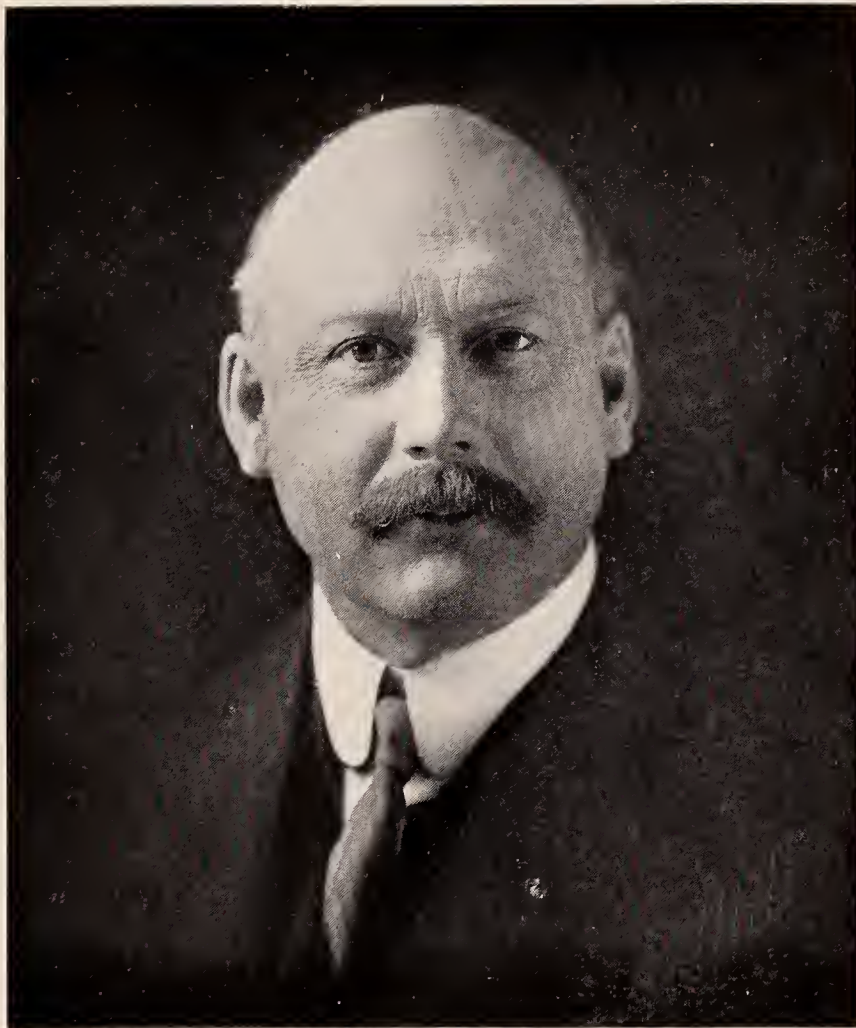
avenue, Newton Centre; Woodland Golf Club, on Washington street, Woodland; Commonwealth Country Club on Algonquin road, Chestnut Hill; Newton Golf Club on Centre street, Newton and the Albemarle Golf Club on Crafts street, Newtonville.

“The home of many successful business men of Boston whose wealth has been lavished on beautiful estates and artistic residences, set in an environment of fine streets, shaded with handsome trees.”

“biographical sketches of prominent citizens who have done so much for the benefit of the community.”

—From “A Foreword” Page Two.

Notable Men
and
Attractive Homes



HON. JOHN WINGATE WEEKS

Junior United States Senator from Massachusetts was born at Lancaster, N. H., April 11, 1860. He was educated in the public schools of his native state and at the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis, Md., graduating in 1871. He was assigned to the ships Powhattan and Richmond, but resigned from the navy in 1883 to become Assistant Land Commissioner in the Florida Southern Railway. In 1888 he became a member of the firm of Hornblower & Weeks, bankers and brokers, of Boston. During his active career in business, Senator Weeks was president of the Massachusetts National Bank of Boston, president of the Newtonville Trust Co., vice president of the First National Bank of Boston, and a director in numerous other enterprises, from all of which he retired on his election as United States Senator in 1913. Upon the organization of the Massachusetts Naval Brigade, Mr. Weeks was elected commander, later succeeding to the command of the first battalion and subsequently commanding the brigade for six years. During the Spanish war he commanded the second division of the auxiliary navy and also served as a member of the military advisory board appointed by Governor Wolcott.

Mr. Weeks was elected a member of the Newton Board of Aldermen for 1899, 1900 and 1901 and served as the fourteenth mayor of the city in 1902-1903. In the fall of 1903 he was elected a member of the National House of Representatives where he served until his election as Senator. During his service in Congress he was House Chairman of the Committee on Post Office and Post roads, and a member of the National Monetary Commission.

He is a member of the Boston Art Club, University Club of Boston, Brae Burn Country Club, Chevey Chase Club, Chevey Chase, Md., Metropolitan, and the Army & Navy Clubs of Washington, D. C.

Senator Weeks is married and has a son and a daughter. He resides on Valentine Street, West Newton.

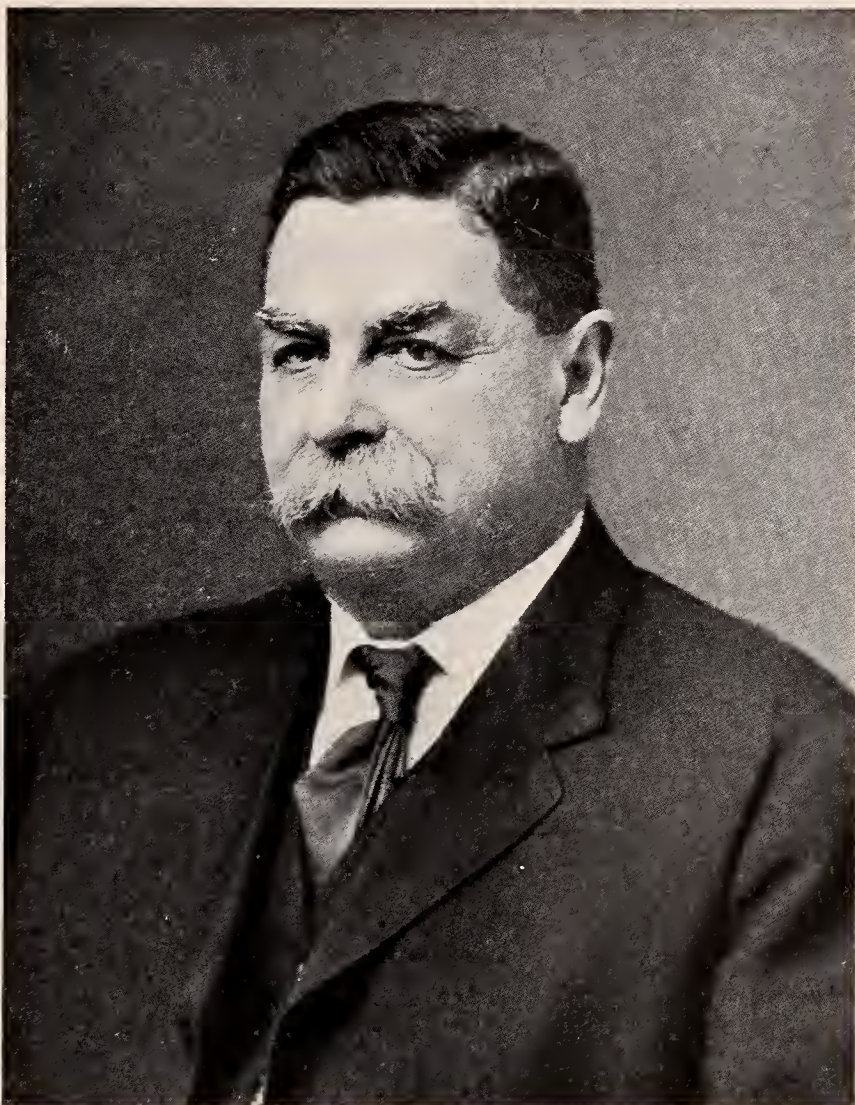


HON. EDWIN OTIS CHILDS, JR.

The nineteenth mayor of Newton has been a life long resident, having been born here August 10, 1876, the son of the late Edwin Otis Childs. He was educated in the Newton schools, graduating from the high school in 1895, from Harvard College in 1899 and from the Boston University Law School in 1901.

Mr. Childs has been a director of the Newton Young Men's Christian Association since 1899, and has taken a deep interest in its work. He founded the Nonantum Boys Club, now the Nonantum Athletic Association, and has given many years of work in behalf of the youth of this city. He is a member of Eliot Church, and active in its work.

Mr. Childs served as a member of the Board of Health of Newton from 1908 to 1914, when he was elected mayor. He is also a member of the Harvard Club of Boston, and the Middlesex Club. He married Miss Mildred E. Roy of Watertown, Mass., January 11, 1908.



HON. GEORGE H. ELLIS

Hon. George H. Ellis was born at Medfield, Mass., October 3, 1848. He was educated in the public schools of that town. In 1865 he entered the office of "The Christian Register", becoming publisher of that paper in 1867. In 1873 he started a small job printing plant, a foundation upon which was built the establishment of the Geo. H. Ellis Co., one of the largest printing houses in Boston, of which he is the treasurer.

Mr. Ellis has made his home in Newton for many years, where his residence on Commonwealth Avenue, West Newton, known as Wauwinet Farm, is with his outlying farms, the largest dairy farm in New England.

Mr. Ellis served the City of Newton as an alderman in 1903-04-05-06 as a representative to the General Court in 1910-11-12-13-14, and as state senator from the Newton (First Middlesex) District in 1915 and 1916. While a member of the legislature he held many important committee appointments, and was chairman of the special committee which settled the Lawrence strike. Mr. Ellis is a trustee of the Massachusetts Agricultural College, a trustee of Simmons College, a director of the Newton Home for Aged People, a trustee of the Home Savings Bank and a trustee of the Permanent Fund, Boston Young Men's Christian Union.

He is a member of the Boston City Club, the Boston Unitarian Club, the Unitarian Club of Newton, the Brae Burn Country Club, the Neighborhood Club, North Gate, Massachusetts Reform, Massachusetts Clubs, and the Republican Club of Massachusetts.

Mr. Ellis has been twice married, first to Miss Sarah Dale in Boston, October 3, 1869, who is survived by two children, Herbert D. Ellis and Martha E. (Mrs. George F. Parmenter of Waterville, Me.), and second to Miss Elizabeth Shaw at Newton on Dec. 25, 1886.



HON. CHARLES EDWIN HATFIELD

Eighteenth mayor of Newton, was born at Medford, Mass., Sept. 30, 1864, the son of Charles and Ann L. Hatfield. He was educated in the public schools and at Dean Academy.

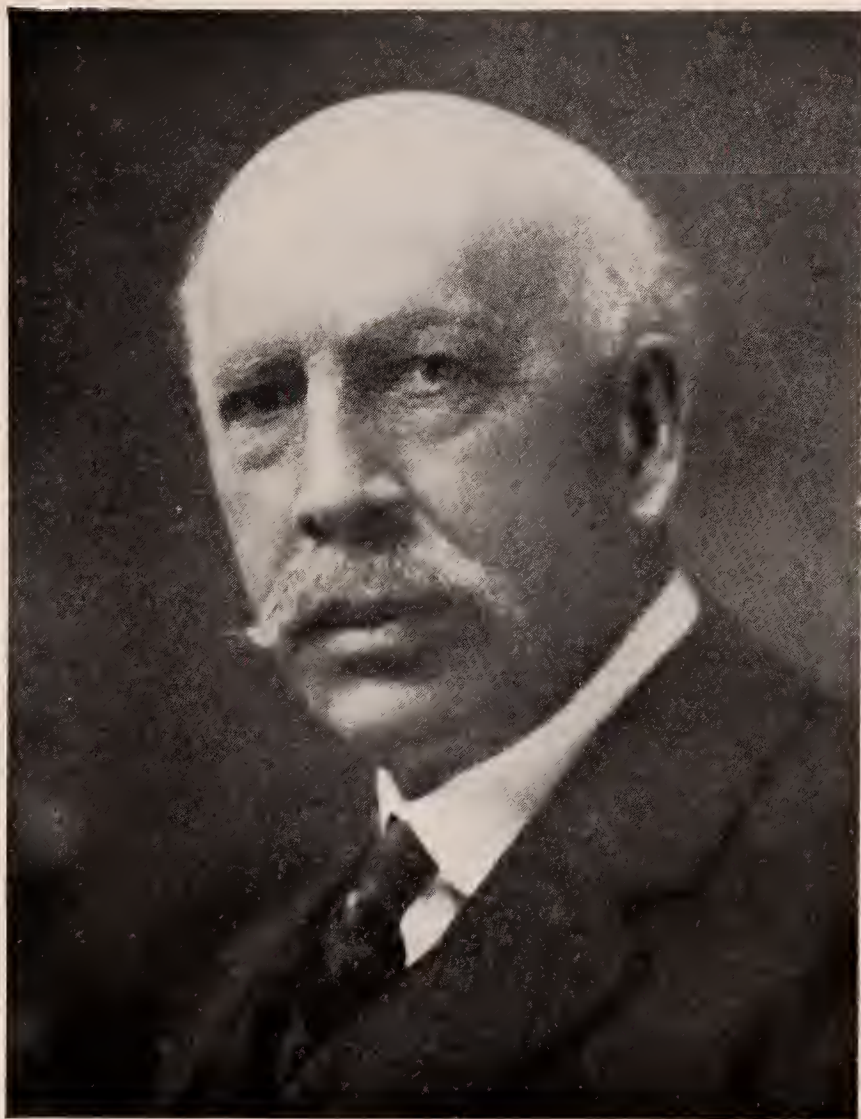
Mr. Hatfield has had a long and distinguished political career, beginning with service in the Newton Common Council in 1894-95 as mayor of Newton for four years, 1910-11-12-13, for many years a member and chairman of the Republican City Committee of Newton and for four years, 1910-11-12-13 as chairman of the Republican State Committee. Mr. Hatfield is also a Past Master of Dalhousie lodge of Masons, a Past High Priest of Newton Royal Arch Chapter, and a member of Gethsemane Commandery, K. T., Newton lodge, I. O. O. F., the Knights of Pythias, Knights of Honor.

He is also president of the North Gate Club, president of the Allen School Alumni Association, treasurer of the Newton Boat Club, and treasurer of The Players, Inc.

Mr. Hatfield is a director in many business concerns and is president of the First National Bank of West Newton.

He married Miss Martha Pelton of Chicago, and they have one daughter, Margaret, the wife of Mr. Stuart Chase of Allston.

Mr. Hatfield resides on Cherry Street, West Newton.



HON. SAMUEL LELAND POWERS

A prominent member of the Boston bar, and an influential factor in the business and political activities of the state, was born in Cornish, N. H., October 26, 1848. He was educated at Kimball Union Academy and Phillips Exeter Academy, and graduated from Dartmouth College in 1874. He studied law in the Law School of the University of New York and was admitted to the bar of Worcester County in 1875. He began the practise of law in Boston in 1876, and became a resident of Newton in 1881. He was a member of the Common Council of Newton in 1883-1884-1885 and of the board of aldermen in 1885 and also served for three years as a member of the school committee. In 1900 he was elected to the 57th Congress from this district and was re-elected in the fall of 1902 to the 58th Congress, in which he was an influential member. At the close of his second term he retired from active political life to resume his law practise.

Mr. Powers is a member and one of the founders of the Newton Club; he is president of the Boston Art Club, and is a member of the Boston University Club, Exchange Club, the Atlantic Conference, and many other social organizations. He is also president of the Middlesex Club. He married Eva C. Powers in 1878, and they have one son, Leland Powers, who is a member of the law firm of Powers & Hall.



HON. SEWARD W. JONES

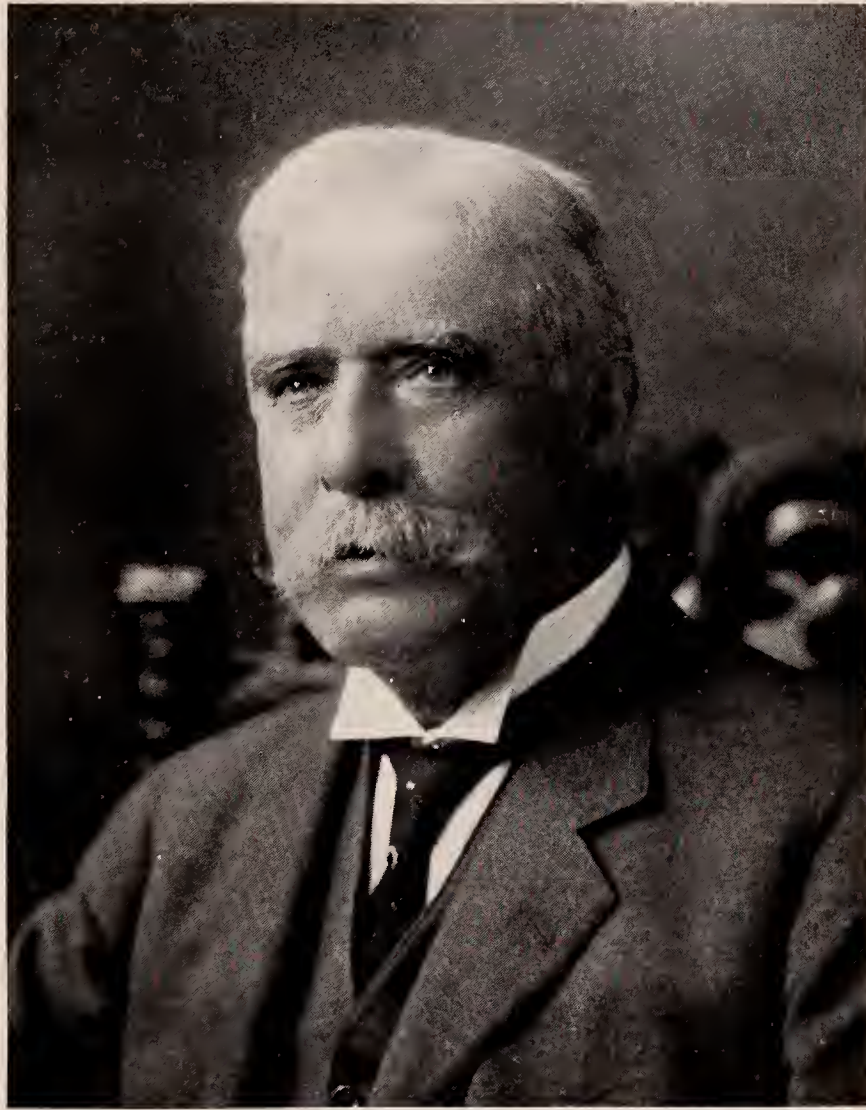
President of the Newton Trust Co. and treasurer of Jones Bros. Co., granite producers, with quarries at Barre, Vermont, was born at Ebensburg, Penn., February 9, 1857, and educated in the common and soldiers orphan schools of his native state.

Mr. Jones has been prominent in state and city affairs, serving as a member of the Newton Board of Health for thirteen years from 1893, for four years as a member of the State Board of Insanity, as a member of the Governor's Council in 1907-08-09, and as a trustee of the Danvers State Hospital from 1910 to date.

Mr. Jones has also been active in business circles, having been a trustee and president of the Newton Centre Savings Bank, and a director for twenty (20) years of the Newton Trust Company.

He is a member of the Newton Club, Brae Burn Club, Massachusetts Republican Club, Massachusetts Club, Norfolk and Middlesex Clubs, and Vice President of the Traffic Club of New England.

Mr. Jones is married and has a family of two daughters. He resides on Columbus Street, Newton Highlands.



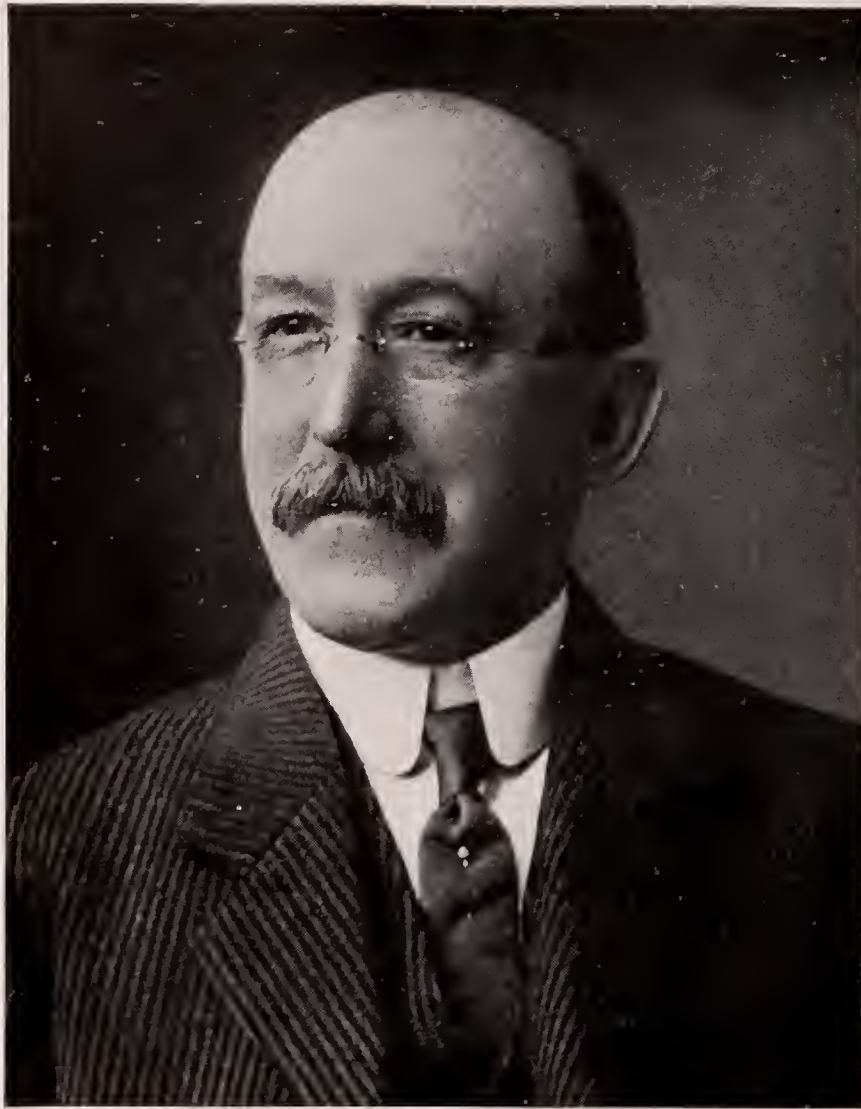
HON. G. FREDERIC SIMPSON

Director of the Simpson Bros. Corporation of Boston, was born at Sullivan, Maine, the son of Captain Amos B. and Amelia (McKay) Simpson. He was educated in the common schools, enlisted at an early age in the 26th Maine Regiment, and saw considerable service in the Civil War at the siege of Port Hudson and other battles. While his health failed he remained with his regiment until honorably discharged at Bangor, Maine, in 1863. After the war he engaged in the granite business, then went to sea for a time. In 1869 he organized the firm of Simpson Bros. and engaged with his brother, James, in the business of bituminous and concrete paving. In 1885 the firm of Simpson Bros. Co. of Chicago was formed with three members, J. B. Simpson in charge. In 1896 Mr. James Simpson died and the next year the Chicago business was sold and the Simpson Bros. Corporation of Boston formed with Mr. Simpson as President, and J. B. Simpson as Vice President. Since then Mr. Simpson has devoted all his time to the Boston firm.

Mr. Simpson is a director in the Newton Trust Co., director Newton Co-operative Bank, Trustee in Boston Suburban Electric Co., Vice President and Trustee of the Newton Savings Bank, and a member of the Brae Burn, Hunnewell, Katahdin Clubs of Newton, Exchange Club of Boston, Charles Ward Post G. A. R.

Mr. Simpson served as a member of the Governor's Council in 1913, but has held no other public office.

He is married and resides on Franklin Street, Newton, Mass.



CHARLES EDWARD RILEY

Was born at Burnley, England, March 4, 1852, and educated at St. James School and Mechanics Institute. He is President of the C. E. Riley Company and the H & B American Machine Company, and engaged in the business of Cotton Machinery and Manufacturing.

He is President of the Newton Club, a member of the Hunnewell, Algonquin, Eastern Yacht, Exchange, Brae Burn Country, Commonwealth, Newton Golf, Republican and Boston City Clubs, the National and American Cotton Manufacturers Associations, Wamsutta and Quequechan Clubs, President of the Stone Institute and Newton Home for Aged People, Trustee of the Newton Y. M. C. A. and Newton Hospital, Warden of Grace Church and a Director in many New England and Southern Cotton Mills and a member of many charitable and philanthropic societies. Mr. Riley served as an Alderman-at-Large from Ward 1 for two years, 1904-1905.

He married Miss Agnes A. Winslow of Philadelphia, and they have one daughter, Mabel Louise. Mr. Riley has one of the most attractive homes in the city, on the top of Mt. Ida.



LOUIS KROH LIGGETT

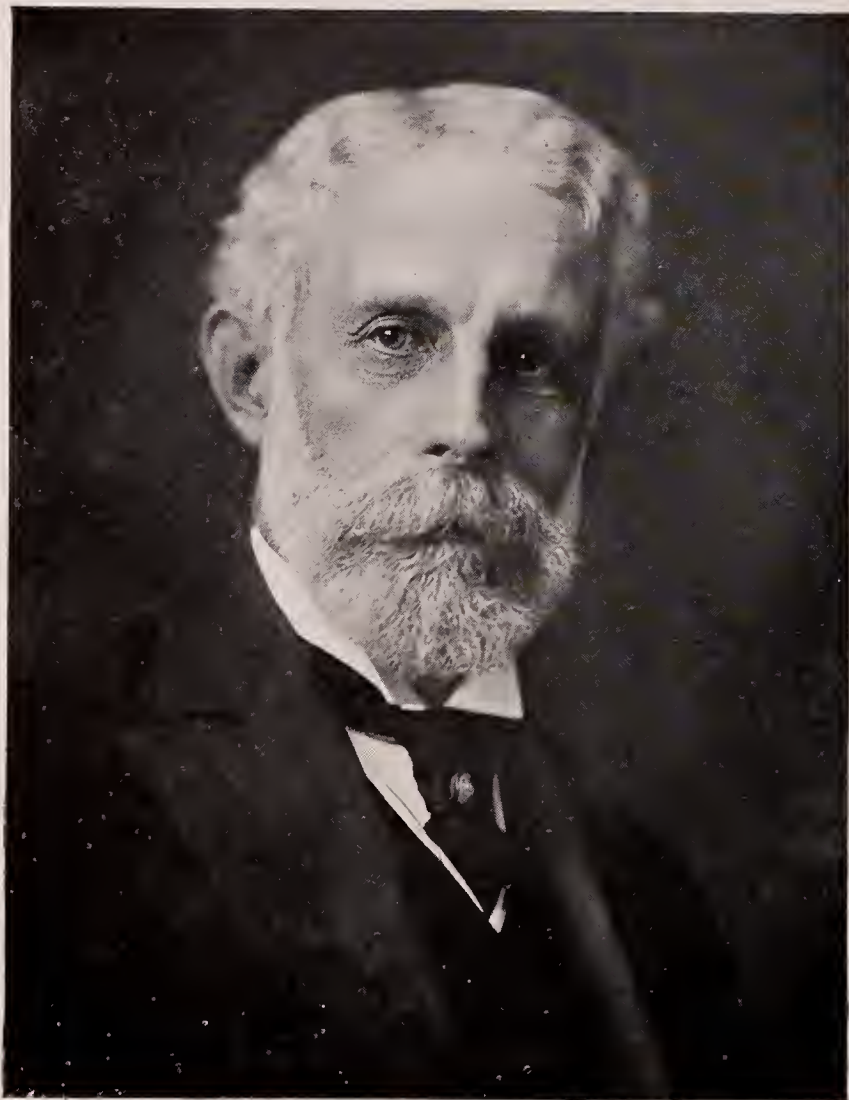
President of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, was born at Detroit, Mich., April 4, 1875, and educated in the public schools of his native city.

He began his business life at the age of 14 years and at the age of 19 was the first mill broker in Detroit. He turned his attention to the drug business in 1895 and soon saw the possibilities of manufacturing and merchandising drug store goods on a co-operative plan, which in 1902 led to the organization of the United Drug Company, of which he is now the president and general manager. In 1906 he organized the National Cigar Stands Company, in 1908 he formed the United Druggists Mutual Fire Insurance Company and in 1909 he organized the Louis K. Liggett Company, of which he is the president.

Mr. Liggett is a director in twenty concerns, including the American Trust Company of Boston, the National Rockland bank of Roxbury, and the New Netherland Bank of New York. He is a member of the Algonquin Club, Brae Burn Country Club, Wollaston Golf Club, Corinthian Yacht Club, Boston Yacht Club, Boston Athletic Association, Exchange Club, the Commonwealth Country Club and the Dalhousie Lodge of Masons.

He married Miss Musa Bence and they have a family of four children, Leigh Bence Liggett, Janice Liggett, Musa Loraine Liggett and Louis K. Liggett, Jr.

Mr. Liggett resides in one of the handsomest places in the city, on Beacon and Hammond Streets, Chestnut Hill.



JOHN HOPEWELL

A prominent manufacturer and merchant, was born at Greenfield, Mass., February 2, 1845, the son of John and Catherine Hopewell.

He was educated in the district school and business college and in 1868 became a salesman for L. C. Chase & Co., manufacturers of plushes, robes, Chase leather, etc., of Sanford, Me. In 1885 he bought out the Chases and became the senior partner of L. C. Chase & Company.

Mr. Hopewell resided for many years in Cambridge, where he took a prominent part in its business and political affairs, serving as president of the Cambridge Board of Trade, as president of the Cambridge Club, and as a representative in the State legislature in 1892. Mr. Hopewell was a delegate to the Republican National Convention in 1896, and was a delegate for four years to the National Board of Trade. He was a member of the Boston Chamber of Commerce; one of the organizers and Vice Presidents of the Home Market Club of Boston; one of the Managers of the American Protective Tariff League; a member of the Algonquin Club; Boston Athletic Assoc., Boston Art Club; Brae-Burn Country Club; American Guernsey Cattle Club; ex-president of the Cambridge Club and of the Hunnewell Club, and a member of the Hampden Lodge of Masons of Springfield.

He was Director and for many years Treasurer of the Sanford Mills, Sanford, Maine; ex-president and Director of the Reading Rubber Mfg. Co.; Director of the Troy Blanket Mills, Troy, New Hampshire; Director of the First National Bank of Boston.

Mr. Hopewell married Miss Sarah W. Blake, and they have five children, Messrs. Charles F., Frank B., Henry C. Hopewell, and Mrs. Clarence C. Colby (Nellie H.) of Newton, and Mrs. C. M. Casselberry (Mabel G.) of Brookline.

Mr. Hopewell resided at the corner of Waverley Avenue and Sargent Street, Newton.



JAMES LORIN RICHARDS

Was born at East Longmeadow, Mass., January 8, 1858. He was educated in the public schools and began his business life at the age of sixteen. For some years, Mr. Richards was engaged in the wholesale tobacco business and was associated with the late Austin R. Mitchell of Newtonville. He was one of the organizers and a large owner in the Wellesley & Boston Street Railway Company, which is now a part of the Middlesex & Boston system, and subsequently became the president of the Newton Street Railway Company and of its successor, the Middlesex & Boston Street Railway Company. Mr. Richards has large interests in the following companies: Boston Consolidated Gas Company, President and Director; East Boston Gas Company, President and Director; Citizens' Gas Light Company of Quincy, President and Director; Newton and Watertown Gas Light Company, President and Director; New England Gas & Coke Company, President and Trustee; Massachusetts Gas Companies, Trustee; Federal Coal & Coke Company, President and Director; Boston Tow Boat Company, President and Director; J. B. B. Coal Company, Director; Middlesex & Boston St. Ry. Co., President and Director; Newtonville & Watertown St. Ry. Co., President and Director; Norumbega Park Company, Director; Boston Suburban Electric Companies, Trustee; Boston Elevated Railway Company, Executive Committee and Director; New York, New Haven & Hartford R. R., Executive Committee and Director; Merchants National Bank, Director; Commonwealth Trust Company, Director; Newton Trust Company, Executive Committee and Director; Massachusetts Bonding & Insurance Company, Chairman of Executive Committee and Director; Rockland & Rockport Lime Co., Director; Boston Dwelling House Company, Director; Newton Real Estate Association, Director; Newton Hospital, Director.

He is also a member of the Union, Algonquin, Exchange, Commercial, Engineers, B. A. A., Boston City, Colony Club of Springfield, Newton, Brac-Burn Country, Albermarle Golf, Woods Hole Golf, Seapuit, Osterville, Mass., Eastern Yacht, Beverly Yacht, and Newton Boat Clubs. He married Cora E. Towne and they have two children.



JOHN QUINCY ADAMS WHITTEMORE

A prominent manufacturer of Boston, was born at St. Johnsbury, Vt., January 29, 1848, and educated at the Highland Military Academy of Worcester, Mass.

He is a member of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, Boston Chamber of Commerce, the Bostonian Society, N. E. Shoe and Leather Exchange, National Shoe and Leather Association, Brae Burn Country Club, Hunnewell Club, Old Colony Club and the Beverly Yacht Club.

In business life Mr. Whittemore is a member of the Whittemore Bros. Corporation of Cambridge, manufacturers of shoe polishes.

He is married and resides with his wife and one son on Washington Street, Hunnewell Hill, Newton. His three daughters are married and live in Brookline, Brockton and Cleveland, Ohio.



EDMUND WINCHESTER CONVERSE

Senior member of the firm of Converse, Stanton & Co. dry goods commission agents of Boston and New York, was born in Boston, June 5, 1859, but has resided in Newton nearly all his life. He was the son of the late Edmund W. and Charlotte Converse and was educated in the Newton Grammar and High Schools.

Mr. Converse has been a president and director in the Conanicut Mill of Fall River and a director in the Atlas Bank of Boston. At present he is a vice president and director in the Universal Winding Co.

He is a member of the Union, Commercial and Algonquin Clubs, and the Chamber of Commerce of Boston, the Brookline Country Club, the Dedham Polo and Country Club and the Merchants Club of New York.

He married Miss Julia A. Pearson and resides in the family homestead on Centre Street, Newton.



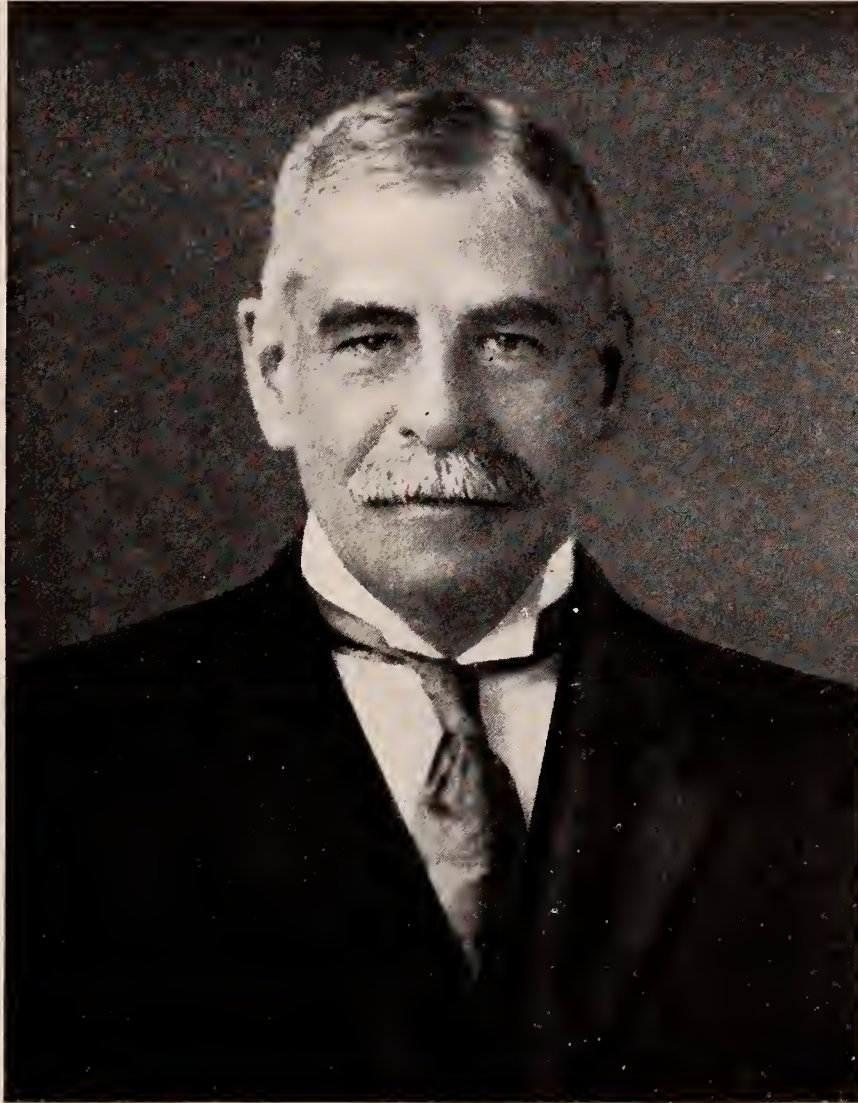
BENJAMIN SANBORN PALMER

Was born in East Boston, Mass., October 21, 1856, and was the son of Benjamin F. and Abigail Palmer. He was educated in the schools of Boston, graduating from the English High School in 1873, where he was awarded the Franklin medal for scholarship. Mr. Palmer immediately engaged in the tea importing business with the firm of Williams and Hall, and in 1884 entered the well-known house of Chase and Sanborn, where he was admitted as a partner in 1900.

Mr. Palmer attended the Second Congregational Church of West Newton, and was a prominent member of the Brae Burn Country Club, the Neighborhood Club and of the Exchange and Algonquin Clubs of Boston.

He married Miss Marion P. Crocker and they have one daughter, Miss Mary Bradford Palmer.

Mr. Palmer built one of the first residences on West Newton Hill, where he resided until his death on December 26, 1912.



FRANK ASHLEY DAY

One of the best known residents of Newton during the last generation, was born in this city January 17, 1852, and died at St. Augustine, Fla., January 14, 1914.

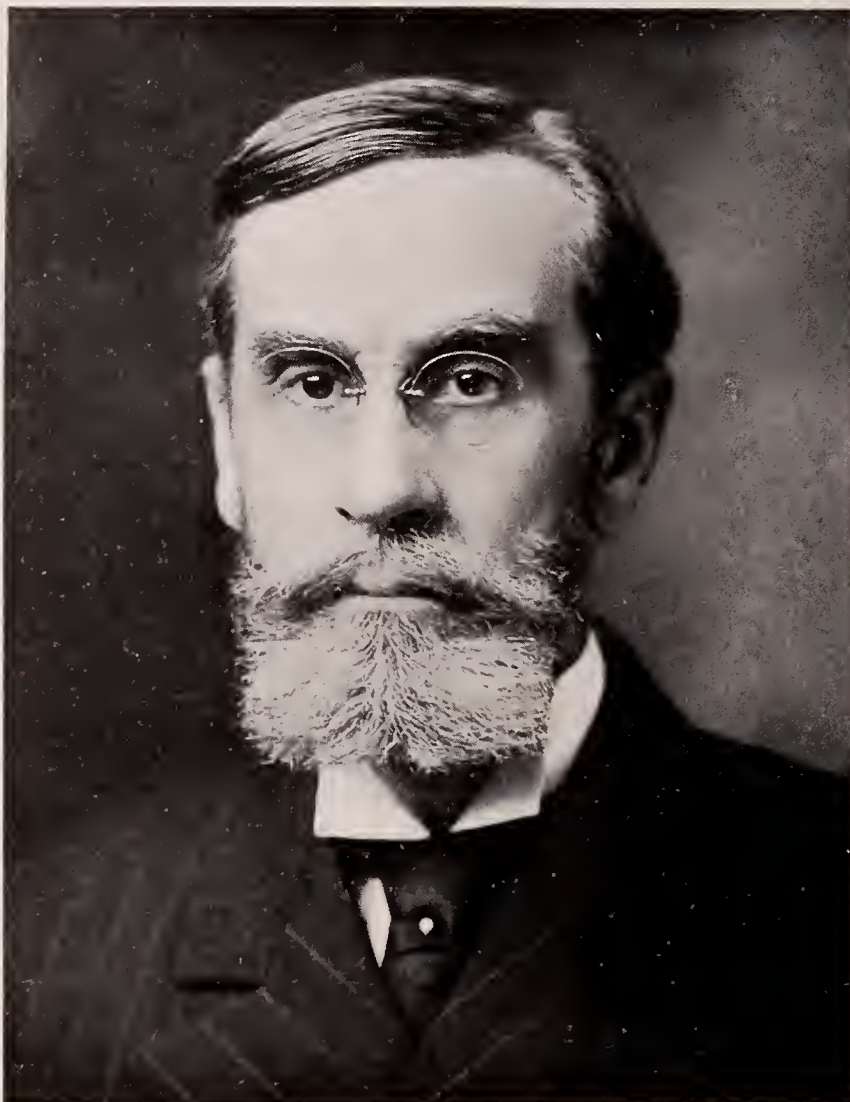
After receiving his education in the public schools of Newton he entered the Boston banking house of R. L. Day & Co. Of this firm which had been founded by his father, he was the head for the last twenty-five years of his life.

The progress of his business career was attended with an ever increasing interest in every charitable and philanthropic movement. He gave liberally of his time and means and few men have exerted a wider influence for good.

The Newton Y. M. C. A. in large measure, owes its splendid plant to his initiative and support, and he was a life long benefactor of the Newton Hospital. He was a prominent member of the Eliot Church and of the various organizations of the Congregational denomination.

He served the city of Newton as alderman from 1903 to 1909.

Mr. Day was twice married, his first wife, Miss Emma Ranney,—being survived by one daughter, the widow of the late General Carlo Montanari of Rome, Italy, and his second wife, Miss Mary A. Ellison, having two children, Frank Ashley Day, Jr., and Ellison Goddard Day.



WILLIAM M. BULLIVANT

Was born at Newark, N. J., April 11, 1858. He was educated in the common schools and in business life, is president of the Northwestern Leather Company of Boston. Mr. Bullivant is a trustee of the Newton Free Library. He is married and has a family of five children. He resides on Mt. Vernon Street, West Newton.



ALLSTON BURR

A member of the firm of Perry, Coffin and Burr, of Boston, was born in Newton, July 3, 1866, and is the son of Isaac T. and Ann F. Burr. He graduated from the Newton High School in 1885 and from Harvard College in 1889.

Mr. Burr served in the board of aldermen of Newton from 1906 to 1910.

He married Miss Elizabeth J. Randolph of Philadelphia, June 11, 1898 and resides on Chestnut Hill Road, Chestnut Hill.



JAMES PORTER RUSSELL

A member of the law firm of Russell, Pugh & Kneeland, of Boston, was born at Kingfield, Maine, May 11, 1877. He was educated in the public schools of Farmington, Maine, graduated from Tufts College (A.B.) and from the Harvard Law School (L.L.B.) and was admitted to the Massachusetts Bar in September, 1901.

Mr. Russell served as a member of the Board of Health of Cambridge and was instrumental in the establishment of the Tuberculosis Hospital in that city. He was one of the organizers and for some years a director of the Massachusetts Real Estate Exchange, and is a Trustee of the Franklin Square House.

He is a member of Middlesex, Massachusetts, and American Bar Associations, of the Boston City, Economic and Tufts Clubs, of the Hunnewell and Unitarian Clubs of Newton, and Dalhousie Lodge of Masons.

Mr. Russell married Miss Edith B. Pratt, of Turner, Maine, September 10, 1902, and lives at Shornecliffe Road, Farlow Hill, with his family of four children, Francis H., Portia, Robert P. and Elizabeth Russell.



SAMUEL W. BRIDGES

Was born at Brooklyn, New York, January 28th, 1874, and educated at the Polytechnic Institute of that City. He is a partner of the firm of Ayres, Bridges & Company, Importers and Exports, President of the China American Trading Company, a Director of the Queensbury Mills, Worcester, Mass., and a Director of the Vannette Bobbinless Sewing Machine Co., Amsterdam, N. Y.

Mr. Bridges is a member of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, the Boston Wool Trade Association, the Brae Burn Country Club, the Hunnewell Club, Newton Golf Club, and the Commonwealth Country Club.

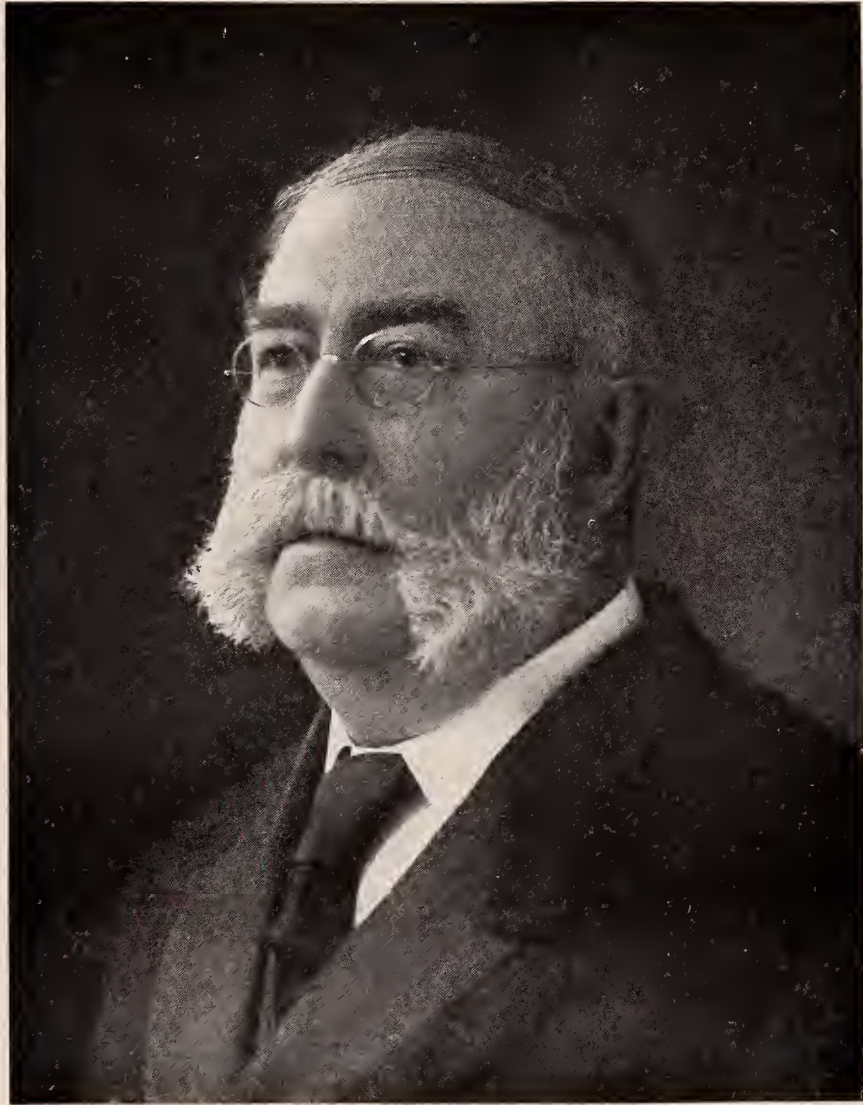
He is married and resides with his wife and family, a son, Samuel Willard, and two daughters, Helen Mabel and Dorothy Bridges, on Fairmount Avenue, Newton.



JARVIS LAMSON

Senior member of the firm of Lamson and Hubbard, of Boston, was born in Hamilton, Mass., and received his education at Dummer Academy.

He is a member of Dalhousie lodge of Masons, Newton Royal Arch Chapter, Gethsemane Commandery, Knights Templar, the Brae Burn Country Club, the Newton Club, the Boston Chamber of Commerce and the Boston City Club. Mr. Lamson is married and has a family of two daughters, Elsie M., and Barbara C. Lamson, and one son, Mr. Jarvis Lamson, Jr. He has an attractive home on Temple Street, West Newton, where he has resided since 1893.



CHARLES FRENCH AVERY

Of the well known wool firm of Mauger & Avery of Boston, and one of the most prominent residents of Newtonville, was born in New York City, March 25, 1847, and educated in its public schools.

Mr. Avery was a member of the school committee of the city for six years beginning with 1895, and was an alderman in 1908-09-10-11, being chairman of the Finance Committee the last year of his service. He was also the second president of the Albermarle Golf Club and retired after sixteen years of service. Mr. Avery takes a deep interest in the affairs of the St. Johns Episcopal Church, of which he is Junior Warden.

He is also a member of the Civic Club, Geographical Society, the Episcopalian Club, Newton Club, Boston Art Club, Boston Art Museum, Bostonian Society, Traffic Club of New England, Metropolitan Museum of Art of New York, Brae Burn Country Club, Newtonville Improvement Association, and Vice President Boston Wool Trade Association.

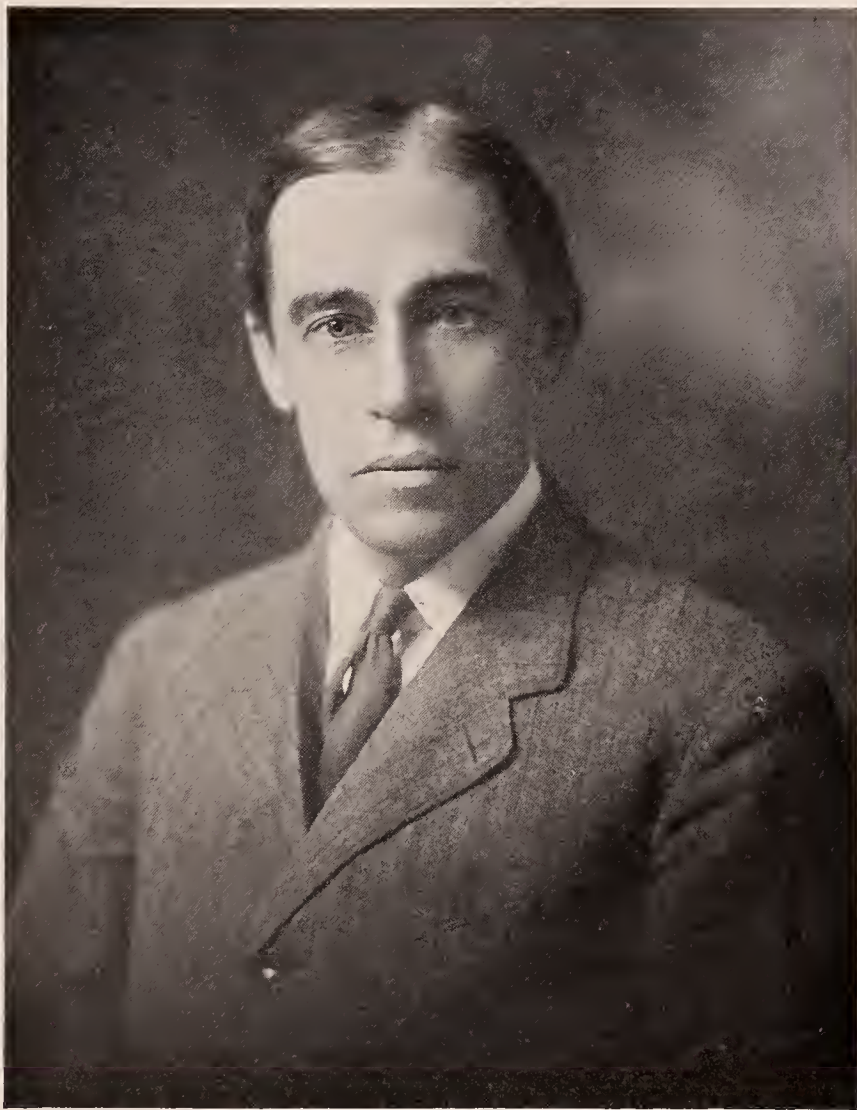
He is a widower, with three surviving children, Elisha L. Avery of Newtonville, Mrs. Frederick H. Blake of Yonkers, N. Y., and Miss Florence Gladys Avery of Newtonville. He resides on Crafts Street.



RESIDENCE OF JOHN Q. A. WHITEMORE, WASHINGTON STREET, NEWTON



RESIDENCE OF J. PARKER B. FISKE, WOODLAND ROAD, AUBURNDALE



ALBERT FARWELL BEMIS

President of the Bemis Bro. Bag Co., and a director of the Boott Cotton Mills of Lowell and the Angus Jute Co. of Calcutta, India, is a resident of Chestnut Hill, where he has an attractive home on Old Orchard road. He was born in Boston, November 11, 1870 and was educated in public and private schools of Newton, at the Cutler Academy and Colorado College of Colorado Springs, Col., and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

Mr. Bemis entered the employ of the Bemis Bro. Bag Co. on leaving Technology in 1893, was elected secretary of the Company in 1897 and its president in 1909.

He is a life member of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology Corporation, president of its Alumni Association in 1910, a member of the board of government of the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers, 1910-1915, a trustee of Colorado College, 1912-1913, a director of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, and served from 1911 to 1914 inclusive as an alderman of the city of Newton where he rendered excellent service as chairman of its Finance Committee.

Mr. Bemis is also a member of the Alumni Association of Colorado College, American Cotton Manufacturer's Association, the Society of Arts, the Exchange, University, Engineers, Longwood Cricket, Brookline Country, Technology, Manchester Yacht, Cohasset Yacht, and the Cohasset Golf Clubs.

He married Miss Faith Gregg and they have five children, Farwell Gregg, Faith, Alan Cogswell, Alice and Judson Bemis.



RESIDENCE OF FRED R. HAYWARD, CENTRE STREET, NEWTON HIGHLANDS



RESIDENCE OF JAMES L. RICHARDS, KIRKSTALL ROAD, NEWTONVILLE



CHARLES PALEN HALL

Vice president of the American Hide and Leather Company, was born in New York City, July 6, 1859, and received a high school education.

Mr. Hall is a director in the American Hide and Leather Company and of the New England Shoe and Leather Association and recently resigned as a director of the Boston Elevated Railway Company to act as a Federal trustee of the Boston & Maine Railroad Company. He is also a director of the First National Bank, Boston.

He is a member of the West Newton Unitarian Church, the Brae Burn Country and Neighborhood Club of Newton and the Algonquin and Exchange Clubs of Boston.

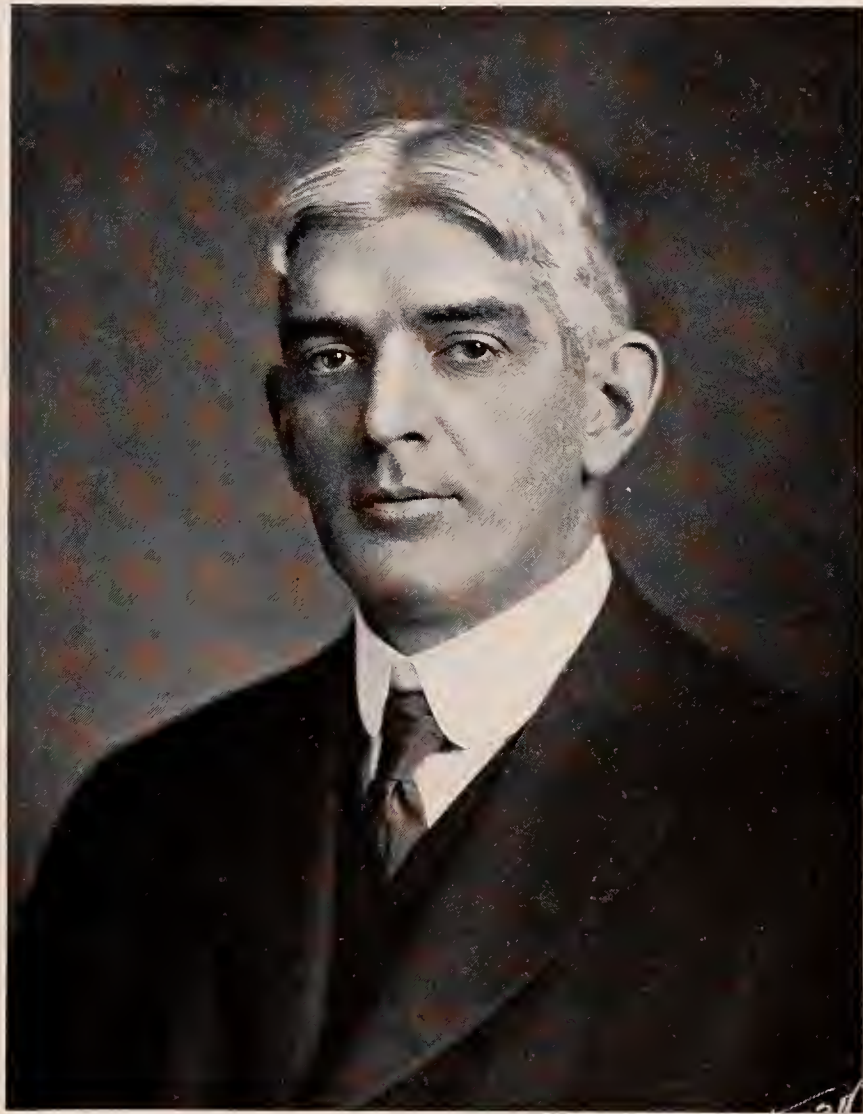
He is married and resides with his wife and family of two children on Prince Street, West Newton.



RESIDENCE OF GEORGE A. FROST, CHESTNUT STREET, WEST NEWTON



RESIDENCE OF LOUIS M. PRATT, SUFFOLK ROAD, CHESTNUT HILL



WILLIAM H. RICE

Chairman of the School Committee and a member of one of the oldest families of Newton, was born at Newton Centre, May 14, 1874, and educated in the Newton schools.

Mr. Rice has been a member of the School Committee since 1908, is a past president of the Newton Centre Improvement Association, president of the Newton Welfare Bureau, treasurer of the Newton Centre Savings Bank and a member of the Newton Centre Squash Tennis Club and Brae Burn Country Club. He is also a member of the First Church in Newton.

In business Mr. Rice is treasurer of the Rice, Sayward & Whitten Co., clothing manufacturers.

He is married and has a family of two children and resides on Centre Street, Newton Centre.



RESIDENCE OF DAVID H. ANDREWS, LAKE AVENUE, NEWTON CENTRE



RESIDENCE OF DONALD M. HILL, PINE RIDGE ROAD, WABAN



MITCHELL WING

President and Treasurer of the Mitchell Wing Company, has been a resident of this city for twenty years and has an attractive home on Hunnewell Avenue.

He was born in Nantucket, Mass., May 26, 1854 and was educated in the Moses Brown School at Providence, R. I. Mr. Wing taught school for two years, acted as clerk at the Lake Mohonk House, Lake Mohonk, N. Y., for two years and as bookkeeper in Boston for ten years, when he established his present successful business of laundry supplies in 1879.

He was elected a member of the Common Council of Newton for 1894-1895 and 1896, serving as president in 1896. Mr. Wing was also a member of the School Committee, 1912-1914, and for many years has been a trustee of the Read Fund and Eliot Memorial Fund.

He is a regular attendant at Channing Church, and a member of Dalhousie lodge of Masons, of which he is a Past Master, of Newton Royal Arch Chapter, Gethsemane Commandery, K. T., the Hunnewell Club, the Boston Chamber of Commerce and the Boston City Club.

Mr. Wing married Miss Abbie B. Freeman of Sandwich and they have two children, Alfred H. Wing and Miss Esther M. Wing.



RESIDENCE OF ALBERT M. LYON, WALNUT STREET, NEWTONVILLE.



RESIDENCE OF SAMUEL W. BRIDGES, FAIRMONT AVENUE, NEWTON.



EDWARD P. BOSSON

Of the firm of Bosson & Lane, manufacturing chemists, was born in Chelsea, Mass., August 30, 1864, and educated in the Chelsea schools.

Mr. Bosson has resided in Newton since 1892, making his home on Hillside Road, Newton Highlands. He served for three years on the Republican City Committee, as an alderman in 1905-1906-1907-1908, and as president of the Men's League of the Newton Highlands Congregational Church from 1910 to 1912.

Mr. Bosson is a member of the Drysalters Club, the Boston Chamber of Commerce, the Home Market Club, Massachusetts Republican Club, the Middlesex Club, Economic Club, Carter School Associates, The Players, American Forestry Association, New Hampshire Forestry Association, the Civic Club of Newton, and the Men's League.

He married Miss Abbie L. Marshall in 1891 and they have two children, Ruth and Flora M. Bosson.



RESIDENCE OF HARRISON P. EDDY, GREY CLIFF ROAD, NEWTON CENTRE



RESIDENCE OF AUSTIN H. DECATUR, OTIS STREET, WEST NEWTON



FRANKLIN T. MILLER

Treasurer of the F. W. Dodge Co., was born at Auburndale, April 15, 1873. He was educated in the Newton schools and at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, from which he graduated in 1895. He served as an alderman of Newton from 1907 to 1912 inclusive and rendered valuable service to the city as chairman of the Committee on Finance.

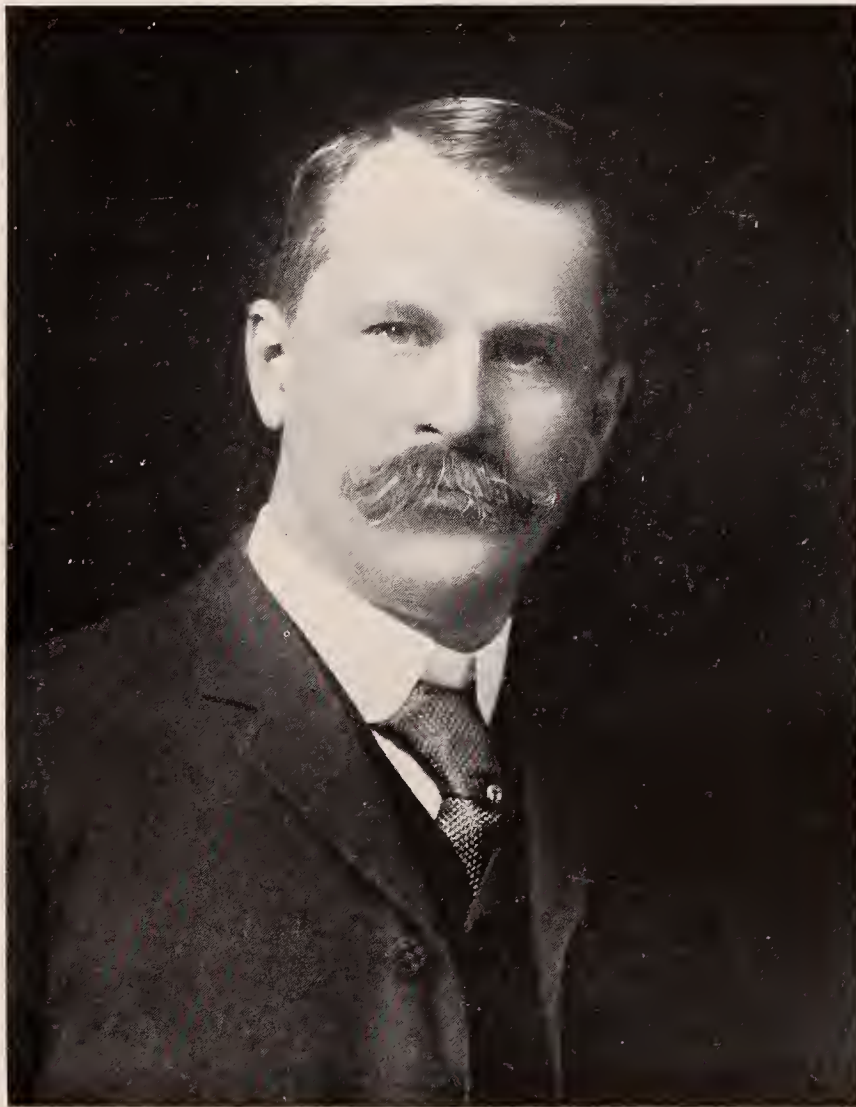
Mr. Miller is a member of the Engineers' and Technology Clubs of New York. He is married and resides in the Miller homestead on Grove Street, Auburndale.



RESIDENCE OF EDWARD B. STRATTON, KENMORE STREET, NEWTON CENTRE



RESIDENCE OF DR. HENRY D. LLOYD, GROVE HILL AVENUE, NEWTONVILLE



OLIVER M. FISHER

President of the M. A. Packard Company of Boston and Brockton, manufacturers of men's fine shoes, was born in Henniker, N. H., November 2, 1855. He was educated in New Hampshire academies and in the Newton High School. Mr. Fisher served as a member of the board of aldermen of Newton in 1899, 1900 and 1901 and is a Republican in politics. He is a member of the Boston City Club, treasurer of the Twentieth Century Club of Boston, a member and past president of the Hunnewell Club of Newton, a past master of Dalhousie lodge of Masons, a member of Newton Royal Arch Chapter, Gethsemane Commandery, Knights Templar, Cryptic Council of Newton, Aleppo Temple, Boston, and of all the Scottish Rite bodies.

Mr. Fisher is married and with his wife and two daughters, the Misses Edith R. and Caroline W. Fisher, resides on Franklin Street, Newton.



RESIDENCE OF FREEDOM HUTCHINSON, CENTRE STREET, NEWTON.



RESIDENCE OF ALBERT F. BEMIS, OLD ORCHARD ROAD, CHESTNUT HILL



EDWARD FRANKLIN WOODS

President of the Boston Board of Fire Underwriters and one of the leading insurance men of Boston, was born at Somerville, Mass., March 14, 1864 and educated in the public schools and Harvard College.

He is a director of the Fourth-Atlantic National Bank, of the John Hancock Mutual Life Insurance Company, the First National Bank of West Newton, of the West Newton Co-operative bank, vice president of the Massachusetts Association Local Fire Insurance Agents, and a member of the insurance firm of Hinckley & Woods.

Mr. Woods is secretary of the Brae Burn Country Club, and a member of the Neighborhood and Northgate Clubs of Newton, the Exchange, University and Harvard Clubs of Boston, and the Harvard Club of New York.

Mr. Woods is married and resides with his family on Berkeley Street, West Newton.



RESIDENCE OF THOMAS P. CURTIS, LAKE AVENUE, NEWTON HIGHLANDS.



RESIDENCE OF HERBERT E. FALES, HIGHLAND STREET, WEST NEWTON.



EDWARD KIMBALL HALL

Vice President and Director of the New England Telephone & Telegraph Company and one of the leading attorneys of Boston, was born at Granville, Illinois, July 9, 1870. He was educated in the Hinsdale (N. H.) High School, St. Johnsbury Academy, and at Dartmouth College.

Mr. Hall has always taken a deep interest in local affairs and he served as an alderman in Newton in 1906 and 1907. He is a member of the American Bar Association, Boston Bar Association, American Economic Association, first vice president and director of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, member of the Board of Governors of the Boston City Club and a member of the Exchange, Traffic, and Engineers' Clubs of Boston, Newton Club, Brae Burn Country Club and the Campfire Club of America.

Mr. Hall has always been particularly interested in athletics and served for three years as secretary and since 1911 as chairman of the Intercollegiate Foot Ball Rules Committee. He also was president of the Dartmouth Athletic Council, retiring in 1910 after twelve years' service.

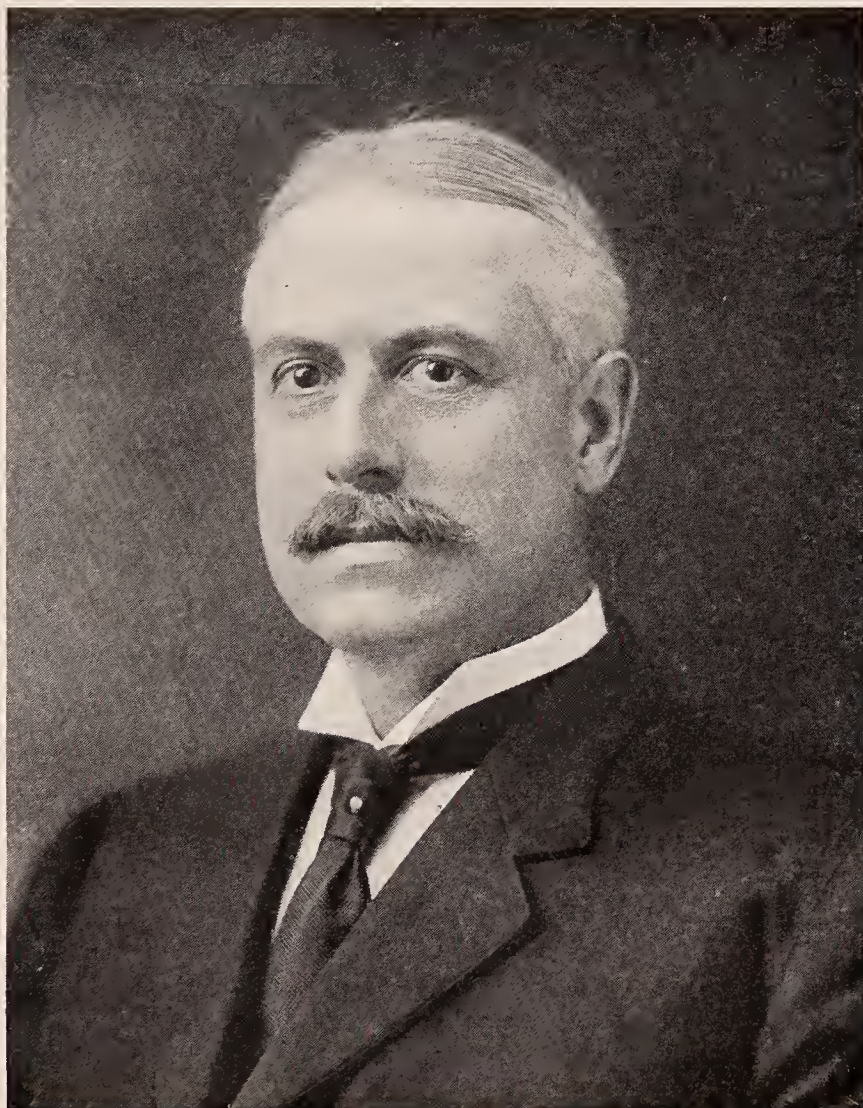
He married Miss Sally Maynard Drew, July 1, 1902 and they have three children in their home on Grove Hill, Newtonville, Dorothy, Richard D., and Edward K. Hall, Jr.



RESIDENCE OF SUMNER ROBINSON, BURNHAM ROAD, WEST NEWTON



RESIDENCE OF FRANCIS E. STANLEY, CENTRE STREET, NEWTON.



THOMAS WILLIAM PROCTOR

A counsellor at law and member of the firm of Nason and Proctor of Boston, was born at Hollis, N. H., November 20, 1858. He was educated in the schools of his native town, the Lawrence Academy at Groton, Mass., and graduated from Dartmouth College with the class of 1879, and later from the Boston University Law School.

Mr. Proctor was law clerk to the District Attorney of Suffolk County in 1884, served as Assistant District Attorney for that county from 1886 to 1891, and as Assistant City Solicitor of Boston from 1891 to 1894. He is a trustee of the Newton Free Library, and a member of the Chestnut Hill Club, the Beacon Society, University and Curtis Clubs of Boston, and of the Brookline Country Club.

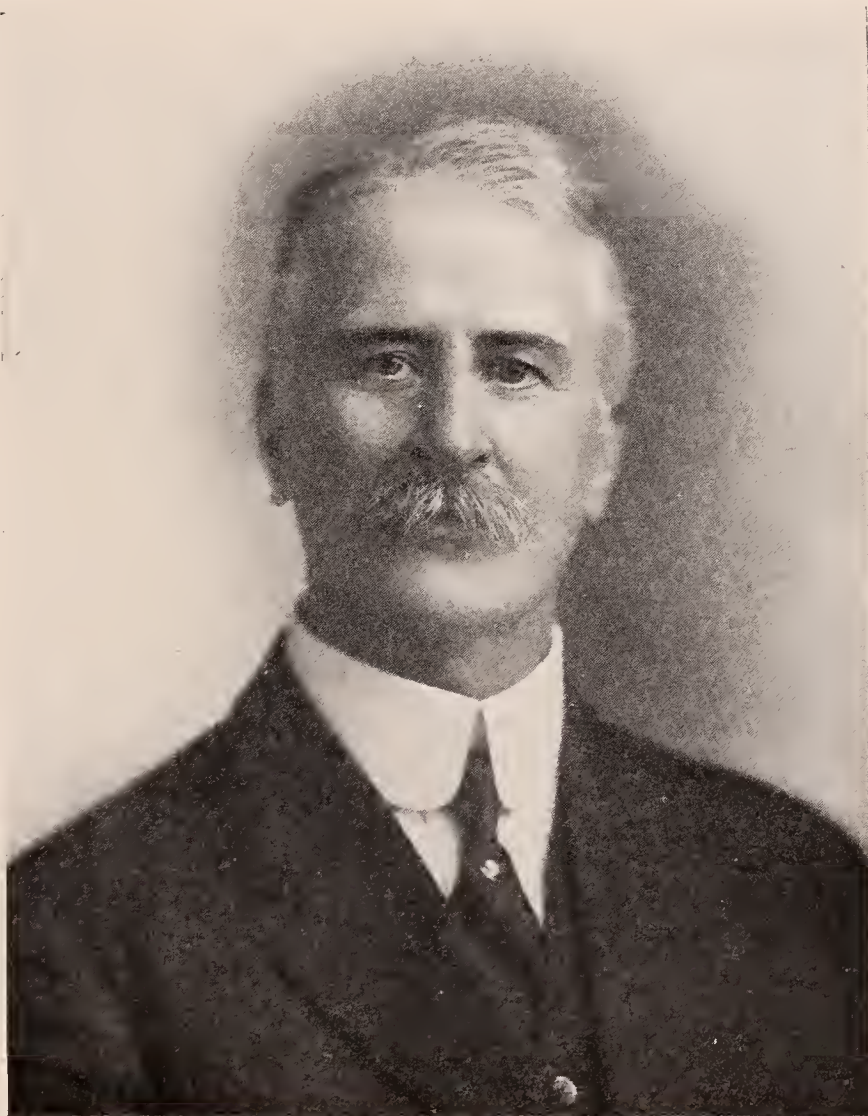
Mr. Proctor married Miss Anne Louise White, March 20, 1895 and resides with his family of three children, Thomas White Proctor, Robert Proctor, and Mary Proctor, on Hammond Street, Chestnut Hill.



RESIDENCE OF JOHN B. HUNTER, KIRKSTALL ROAD, NEWTONVILLE.



RESIDENCE OF HAROLD D. COREY, FARLOW ROAD, NEWTON.



ALFRED H. BRODRICK

President of the Chadwick-Boston Lead Company, has been a resident of Newton Highlands for many years, with a comfortable home on Bowdoin Street. He was born in Randolph, Mass., December 8, 1859, and educated in the Boston shcools. Mr. Brodrick entered the offices of the Boston Lead Company in 1874 at the age of fifteen. In 1879 he became connected with the Chadwick Lead Works and became general manager when the two companies consolidated in 1901. In 1905 he was elected president of the company.

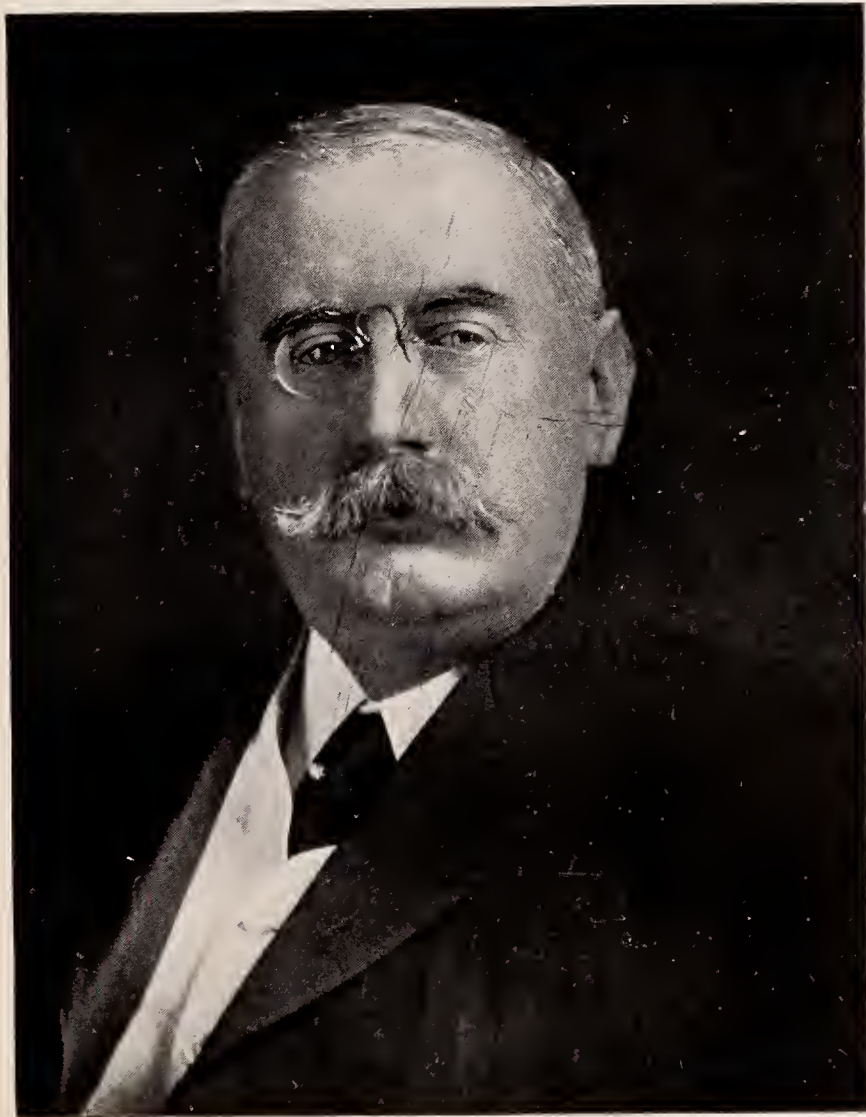
He is a member of the Brae Burn Country Club, is married and has a family of wife and two children.



RESIDENCE OF FREDERICK M. CREHORE, SUFFOLK ROAD, CHESTNUT HILL.



RESIDENCE OF THOMAS F. BAXTER, BRISTOL ROAD, WEST NEWTON.



JAMES BROWN

The President and General Manager of the Hotel and Railroad News Company of Boston, was born in Lasswade, Scotland, in 1852. He was educated in Greenock Academy, and finished his studies at Glasgow University. Mr. Brown is a member of the Boston Athletic Association, Boston Press Club, and Boston City Club, as well as a prominent member of the Scots Charitable Society. He is a staunch Republican, although he has never held any political office.

Mr. Brown takes keen pleasure in the aesthetic and artistic side of life, and many choice examples of local and foreign artists adorn the walls of his beautiful home on Commonwealth Avenue and Hobart Road, Newton Centre, Massachusetts.



RESIDENCE OF ROBERT CASSON, GREY CLIFF ROAD, NEWTON CENTRE.



RESIDENCE OF GEORGE W. EDDY, BIGELOW ROAD, WEST NEWTON.



FRANK JUDSON HALE

General Manager and Director of the Saco and Lowell Shops, and one of the successful business men residing in the city, was born at Newton Upper Falls, Mass., August 14, 1862, and was educated in the Newton schools.

Besides his interests in the Saco-Lowell Shops, Mr. Hale is connected as a director with the Colonial Securities Co., Davis Mills of Fall River, Dratton Mills of Spartansburg, S. C., Dunnean Mills, Greenville, S. C., Gainesville (Ga.) Cotton Mills, Harmony Mills, Cohoes, N. Y., Hoosac Cotton Mills, Adams, Mass., Indian Head Mills of Alabama, International Cotton Mills Corporation, J. Spencer Turner Co., New York, Lincoln Manufacturing Co., Fall River, Monarch Cotton Mills, Union, S. C., Quissett Mill, New Bedford, and the Textile Securities Company, and is secretary and a director in the Eastern Machinery Co. In local affairs he is a director of the Newton Trust Co., the Newton Co-operative Bank, and the Newton Home for Aged People, and a trustee of the Newton Savings Bank.

Mr. Hale served in the Common Council of Newton in 1888 and 1889, resigning in June of that year to accept an election to the school committee, where he served until December 31, 1898.

He is a member of the Algonquin, Engineers, Home Market and Exchange Clubs of Boston, the Boston Chamber of Commerce, the Traffic Club of New England, The Brookline Country Club, the Point Shirley Club, the Prout's Neck Country Club, the Republican Club of Massachusetts, and the Brae Burn Country Club.

Mr. Hale is married and resides on Walnut Street, with his wife and family of one daughter, Miss Marjorie Hale and one son, Roger Drake Hale.



RESIDENCE OF CHARLES E. RILEY, BELLEVUE STREET, NEWTON



RESIDENCE OF WILLIAM M. NOBLE, BRACEBRIDGE ROAD, NEWTON CENTRE.



DANIEL COLLAMORE HEATH

Publisher of school books, founder and first president of the firm of D. C. Heath & Co., was born at Salem, Maine, October 26, 1843, and died at his home in Newtonville, January 29, 1908. Mr. Heath fitted for college at the Nichols Latin School, Lewiston, Me., was graduated from Amherst College in 1868 and received his degree of M.A. in 1871. In his young manhood he was a teacher and a student of theology.

Mr. Heath was a member of Central Church, of the Newton Club, one of the founders of the Twentieth Century Club, a member of the Boston Athenaeum, a trustee of the Peoples' Palace, a member of the Boston City Club, the School-Masters Club, the University Club, the Congregational Club, the Massachusetts Club, and of the Aldine Club of New York. He was president of the Amherst Alumni Association, of the Pine Tree State Club of Boston, the Katahdin Club of Newton, and of the Newton Education Association.

Mr. Heath married Mrs. Nelly Lloyd Knox of Colorado Springs, Col., January 6, 1881, and they have had four sons, Stanley D. Heath, deceased, Arnold C. Heath, Daniel Collamore Heath, and Warren N. Heath.



RESIDENCE OF FRANK HOPEWELL, WAVERLEY AVENUE, NEWTON.



RESIDENCE OF FRANK B. HOPEWELL, PARK STREET, NEWTON.



CHARLES SUMNER DENNISON

Was born in Newton, June 20, 1858, and was the son of Eliphalet and Lydia (Beals) Dennison. His early education was received from private tutors and the public schools of Newton, Allen's English & Classical School of West Newton, the Highland Military Academy of Worcester, and at the school of Mechanical Arts of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. He then entered the machine shop of his father's plant, the forerunner of the present Dennison Manufacturing Company, and later went to New York as a salesman. He was appointed purchasing agent for the company in 1892, treasurer in 1896, and president in 1909, and served until his death on August 22, 1912.

Mr. Dennison was a life long resident of Newtonville and closely identified with all of its varied interests. He was a member of the Board of Aldermen for three years, 1903-04-05. He took a deep interest in the Newton Club, and served as its president for several years. He was a trustee of the Newton Hospital and presented that institution with the Dennison Children's Ward.

He married Miss Mary Rosabel French of Jamaica Plain in 1883, and they have a family of two daughters.



RESIDENCE OF CHARLES E. LORD, CLAREMONT STREET, NEWTON.



RESIDENCE OF HON. JOHN W. WEEKS, VALENTINE STREET, WEST NEWTON



HON. HENRY EDDY COBB

The eleventh mayor of Newton was born in Hartford, Conn., June 21, 1839 and died in Newton, February 2, 1908. He was educated in the Newton grammar and high schools and for many years was engaged in business in Boston as a banker, and as a member of the firm of Brewster, Cobb and Estabrook.

Mr. Cobb served as an alderman of this city in 1883-1884, and was elected mayor for the years 1896-1897 and 1898, during which time many large improvements were completed.

He was a prominent member of the Newton Club, of which he was at one time president, and he was also a member of the Algonquin, Exchange, Country, Oakleigh and Brae Burn Country Clubs, and at the time of his death was president of the Newton Home for Aged People, chairman of the Executive Committee of Wellesley College trustees, a trustee of the New England Conservatory of Music and of Bates College, and a member of the Pilgrim Society and the City Club of New York.

Mr. Cobb married Miss Hattie M. Cooley and they have had one son and three daughters, one of whom died in childhood. The family have made their home for many years in a handsome estate on Mt. Ida.



RESIDENCE OF ALFRED H. BRODRICK, BOWDOIN STREET, NEWTON HIGHLANDS



RESIDENCE OF HERBERT A. WILDER, FAIRMONT AVENUE, NEWTON



WARREN FENNO GREGORY

Treasurer and General Manager of the Lothrop, Lee & Shepard Company, book publishers, Boston, was born in Winchendon, Mass., July 12, 1863. He fitted for college at Cushing Academy, Ashburnham, Mass., in the class of 1883 and graduated from Dartmouth College in 1888, and in 1896 was given the degree of A.M. Mr. Gregory entered the publishing business in 1897, having been previously engaged as an educator and editor of books. He married Miss Annie Laurie of West Newton in 1898 and they have one child, Hope, born in 1908.

Mr. Gregory is president of the Hunnewell Club of Newton, a member of the Dartmouth Club of Boston, and a director of the Boston North End Mission. He lives on Walnut Street, Newtonville.



RESIDENCE OF FREDERICK C. PERRY, WALNUT STREET, NEWTONVILLE



RESIDENCE OF JOHN HOPEWELL, WAVERLEY AVENUE, NEWTON



GEORGE PARTRIDGE BULLARD

President and Treasurer of the Eastern Expanded Metal Company of Boston, and a resident of Temple Street, West Newton. He was born in West Medway, Mass., June 25, 1857, and was educated in the public schools of that town and of Franklin. For ten years Mr. Bullard was a partner in the firm of Bacon & Co. of Boston, engaged in the iron and steel business, withdrawing in 1886 to form the firm of G. P. Bullard & Co. Besides his interests in the Eastern Expanded Metal Co., Mr. Bullard is president of the U. S. Electric Signal Co. and the American Electrical Tool Co., both of which have their manufacturing plants in West Newton, president of the West Newton Savings Bank and a director in First National Bank of West Newton. Mr. and Mrs. Bullard are prominent socially in the city, Mr. Bullard being a member of the Brae Burn Country Club, the Newton Club, the Exchange Club of Boston, and of Dalhousie Lodge of Masons. He attends the West Newton Unitarian Church.

Mr. Bullard served in the common council of Newton in 1894 and in the board of aldermen in 1895. He was also a representative in the General Court in 1901-02 and 03.

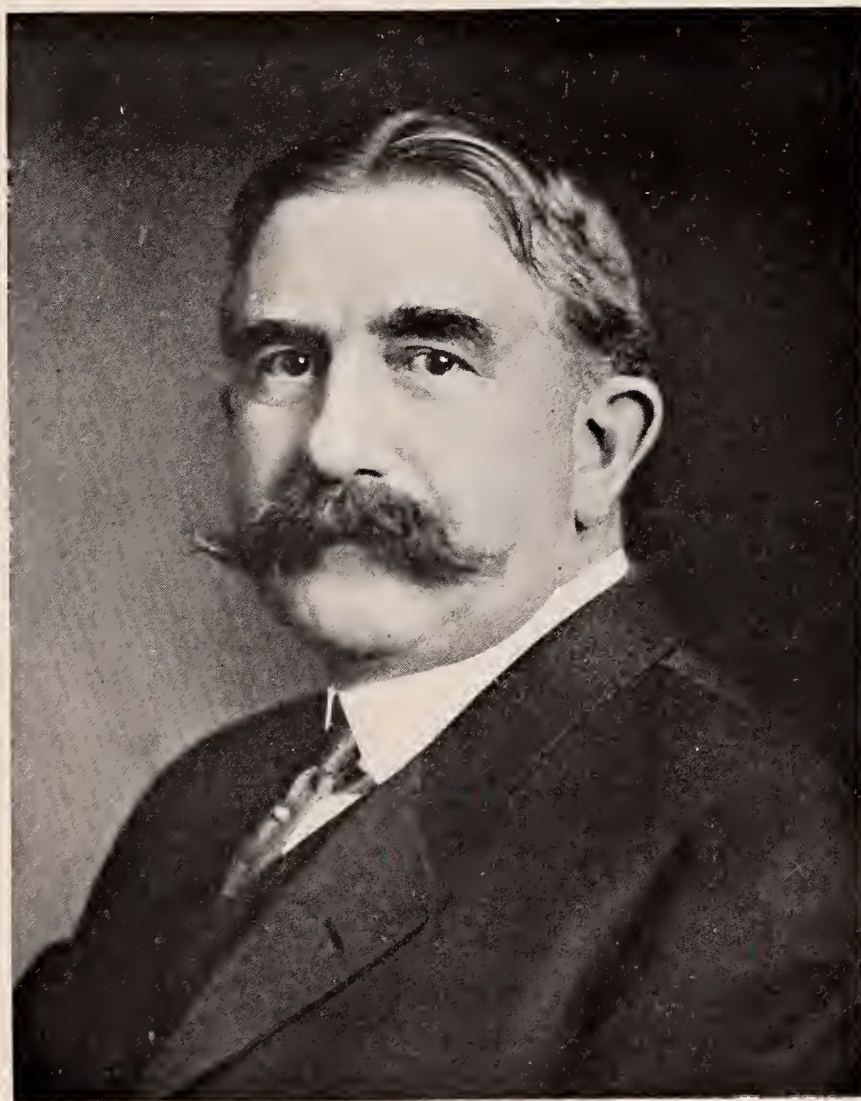
He married Miss Nina F. Jenks of Franklin, Mass., and they have two daughters, Mrs. Charles E. Lauriat, Jr. of Cambridge, and Miss Clara M. Bullard.



RESIDENCE OF G. FREDERICK SIMPSON, FRANKLIN STREET, NEWTON



RESIDENCE OF H. W. CROOKER, HIGHLAND STREET, WEST NEWTON



FREDERIC MORTON CREHORE

Paper manufacturer, under the firm name of C. F. Crehore & Son, the business having been established by his grandfather, Lemuel Crehore in 1825, was born at the Crehore homestead, Newton Lower Falls, July 16, 1858. He was educated at the Allen School, West Newton, by private tutors and at Harvard University, graduating in the class of 1881.

Mr. Crehore has rendered considerable public service to his native city, as a member of the Water Board from 1890 to 1894 as a member of the Common Council in 1890 and as an alderman in 1891. He also served as a member of the School Committee from 1897 to 1900, inclusive, and again in 1902 and 1903.

He is a member of the Harvard and Exchange Clubs of Boston, Longwood Cricket Club, Brookline Country Club, the Newton Boat Club, and of the Loyal Legion.

Mr. Crehore married on June 1, 1897, Miss Frances Isabelle Carter, the daughter of Hon. Henry A. P. Carter and Sybil Augusta (Judd) Carter of Honolulu, and they have one daughter, Sybil, born April 6, 1900.

Mr. Crehore resides on Suffolk Road, Chestnut Hill.



RESIDENCE OF W. HERMON ALLEN, KIRKSTALL ROAD, NEWTONVILLE



RESIDENCE OF JACOB A. KARNHEIM, HAMPSHIRE STREET, WEST NEWTON



HARVEY STUART CHASE

One of the most noted experts on municipal accounting and finance and head of the well known firm of certified public accountants, Harvey S. Chase & Company of Boston and Washington, D. C., was born at Portsmouth, N. H., June 18, 1861. He was educated in the private, grammar and high schools of Haverhill, Mass., and graduated from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, in 1883 as a mechanical engineer. He was superintendent of the gas and water works at Great Falls, N. H., from 1886-1891, and for some years was trustee and auditor for engineering and mining corporations in New York City. He originated systems of uniform accounting for municipalities and public service corporations; has served as an expert to governors of many states and to the Treasury Department of the United States; was a member of the Commission on Economy and Efficiency appointed by President Taft, and has written many articles on municipal finance and accounting, and in relation to a "budget" for the United States. He is an ex-president of the Massachusetts Society of Certified Public Accountants, a trustee of the American Association of Public Accountants, a member of the American Economic Association, American Statistical Association, City Club of New York, Boston City Club, Technology Club, Cosmos Club of Washington, Brae Burn Country Club, Neighborhood Club, treasurer of the National Economic League and of the Economic Club of Boston, and a member of the Executive Committee of the National Municipal League.

Mr. Chase married Miss Nettie F. Rowe of Haverhill, December 22, 1886, and they have two children, Stuart Chase, and Mrs. H. T. Folsom (née Adelaide H. Chase.)



RESIDENCE OF JAMES BROWN, COMMONWEALTH AVENUE, NEWTON CENTRE



RESIDENCE OF HERBERT M. COLE, SOMERSET ROAD, WEST NEWTON



LOREN D. TOWLE

One of the best informed real estate experts in Boston, has been a resident of this city since 1899 and occupies a most attractive home on Franklin Street. He was born in Newport, N. H., March 25, 1874 and was educated in the public schools of his native town and at the Eastman Business College of Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

Mr. Towle was a member of the Board of Aldermen of Newton in 1911-1912, was president of the Newton Improvement Association in 1912, and is a director in the International Trust Co. and in the Boston Real Estate Exchange and Auction Board.

He is also a life member of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society of the Bostonian Society of Dalhousie lodge of Masons, Newton Royal Arch Chapter, Gethsemane Commandery, K. T., a member of the Hunnewell, Newton Golf, Eight O'clock clubs, and the Boston Chamber of Commerce.

Mr. Towle married Miss Helen M. Leland, June 28, 1899 and they have two daughters, Evelene Marion and Charlotte Frances Towle.



RESIDENCE OF HARRY F. MORSE, SHORNCLIFFE ROAD, NEWTON



RESIDENCE OF JOHN S. ALLEY, CHESTNUT STREET, WEST NEWTON



ALBERT P. CARTER

Was born at Newtonville, December 13, 1873, and fitted for college in the Newton schools. He graduated from Harvard College in 1894 and from Harvard Law School in 1897. He was admitted to the bar in 1897 and has been practising law in Boston since that time.

Mr. Carter served as a member of the Board of Aldermen in Newton six years, beginning in 1902, and was President of the Board during the last two years of his service. He is now a member of the Playground Commission of the City of Newton. He is a director of the Newton Trust Company, Treasurer of the Stone Institute and Newton Home for Aged People, and a member of the Brae Burn Country Club, the Newton Club, the Newton Boat Club and the Harvard Club of Boston.

Mr. Carter married Miss Elizabeth C. Cheney and they have two daughters, Elizabeth C. and Martha A. Carter. Mr. Carter resides on Highland Avenue, Newtonville.



RESIDENCE OF JAMES P. RICHARDSON, WALNUT STREET, NEWTONVILLE



RESIDENCE OF W. B. H. DOWSE, COMMONWEALTH AVENUE, WEST NEWTON



FRANK A. SCHIRMER

Senior member of the firm of F. A. Schirmer & Co., bankers and brokers of Boston, was born in Dorchester, September 6, 1863 and was educated in the Boston public schools. Mr. Schirmer is vice president of the Franklin Square House, trustee of the Boston Penny Savings Bank and a director in numerous business corporations. He is a member of the Boston Art Club, Engineers' Club, Exchange Club, Boston City Club, Automobile Club, the Brae Burn Country Club, Engineers' Club of New York and the Denver Club of Denver, Colorado, trustee Robert Brigham Hospital for Incurables, member New York Stock Exchange, member Bankers Club, New York City.

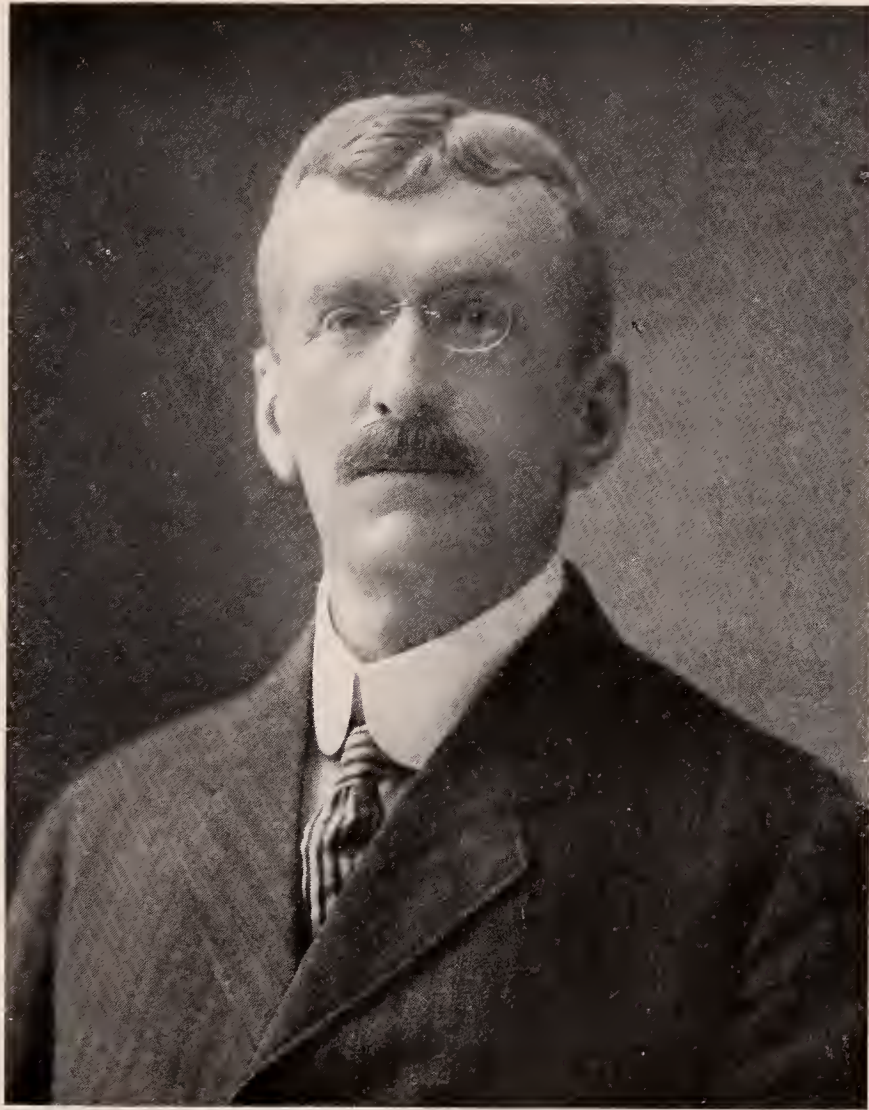
Mr. Schirmer is married and has one son. He resides on Commonwealth Avenue, Chestnut Hill.



RESIDENCE OF ARTHUR W. MCKEY, GRANT AVENUE, NEWTON CENTRE



RESIDENCE OF EDWARD K. HALL, BEAUMONT AVENUE, NEWTONVILLE



WILLIAM FRANCIS BACON

Associate Judge of the Newton District Court and a prominent lawyer in Boston, has been a life long resident of this city, and has his home on Hyde Avenue. He was born in Newton, November 27, 1863, the son of the late Joseph N. and Sarah A. (Woodward) Bacon, one of the oldest families in the community. He was educated in the Newton schools and graduated at Harvard College, class of 1885, with degree of A.B., and from the Harvard Law School in 1889 with the degrees of A.M. and LL.B. He was admitted to the Suffolk Bar in January, 1889. He is a director in the Newton Trust Company, the Citizens Mutual Insurance Company, and other business corporations, and a trustee of the Newton Savings Bank and of the Newton Cemetery Comporation. He is also a member of the Boston Bar Association, the Hunnewell Club, the Eight O'Clock Club and chairman of the Prudential Committee of Eliot Church. Mr. Bacon served for several years as a member of the Board of Health of Newton and in 1902 was appointed associate justice of the local court by Governor Crane.

He married Miss Bessie E. Sayford and they have two children, F. Sayford Bacon, and Miss Margaret Bacon.



RESIDENCE OF CHARLES H. BRECK, FAIRMONT AVENUE, NEWTON



RESIDENCE OF CHARLES I. TRAVELLI, CHESTNUT STREET, WEST NEWTON



GEORGE F. MALCOLM

General Manager of the F. S. Webster Company of Boston, was born at Boston, January 27, 1873, and educated in the Boston Grammar and High Schools.

Mr. Malcolm is one of the aldermen of the city of Newton, having been first elected for the year 1914. He is a member of the Boston Chamber of Commerce and of the Boston City Club.

Mr. Malcolm is married and resides with his wife and daughter on Walnut Street, Newtonville.



RESIDENCE OF H. FREDERICK LESH, HANCOCK AVENUE, NEWTON CENTRE



RESIDENCE OF HENRY I. HARRIMAN, HUNNEWELL AVENUE, NEWTON



JOHN EDWARD PUSHEE

Member of the firm of J. C. Pushee Sons, of Boston, manufacturers of brushes, was born in Lansingburgh, N. Y., in 1858, and educated in the schools of his native town.

Mr. Pushee is a member of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, the Boston Athletic Association, New England Paint & Oil Club, the Brae Burn Country Club and the Neighborhood Club.

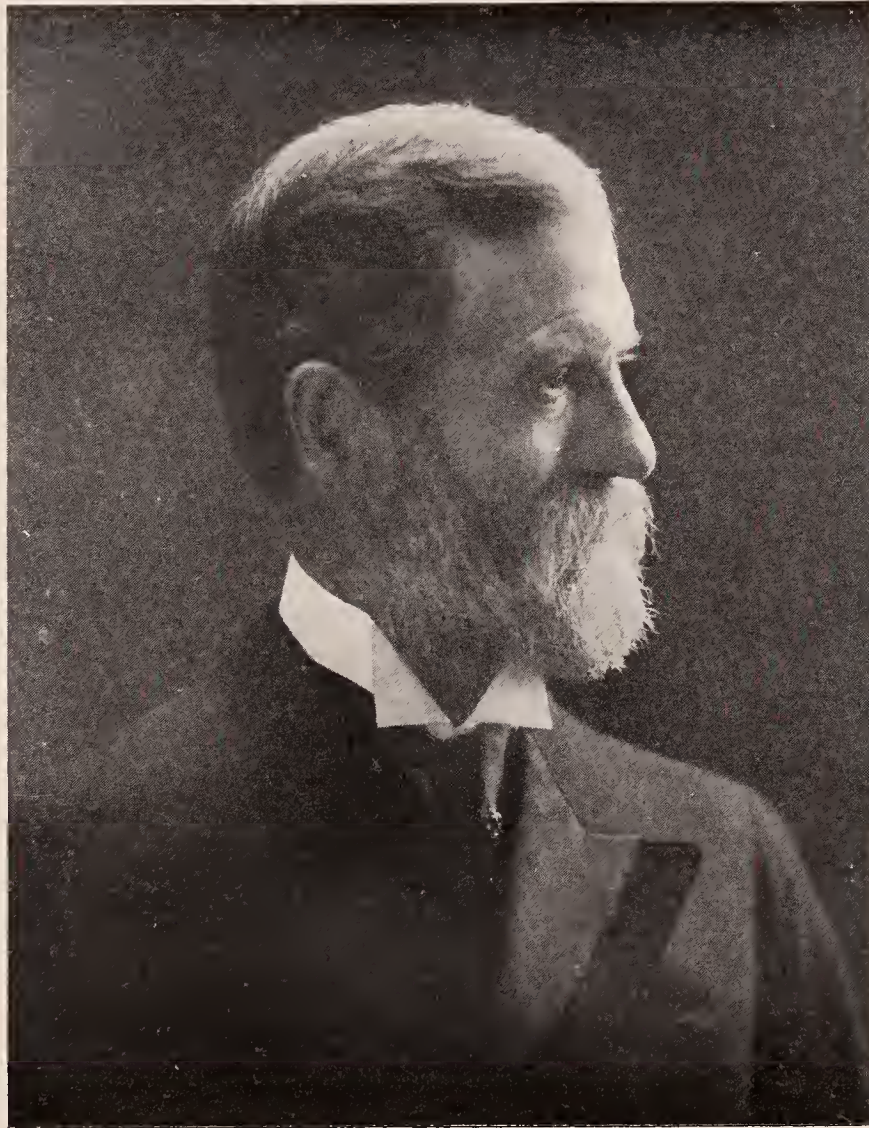
He is married and has a family of one son, Mr. Roy E. Pushee and one daughter, Mrs. P. Thayer. Mr. Pushee has an attractive home on Prince Street, West Newton.



RESIDENCE OF SYDNEY HARWOOD, WAVERLEY AVENUE, NEWTON



RESIDENCE OF GEORGE B. ROWBOTHAM, PRINCE STREET, WEST NEWTON



FRANCIS EDGAR STANLEY

An inventor and manufacturer, and treasurer of the Stanley Motor Carriage Co., was born at Kingfield, Maine, June 1, 1849, and was educated at the Farmington Normal School and by constant home study.

Mr. Stanley taught school for five years and was later a portrait artist. He invented the Stanley Dry plate, which revolutionized the art of photography and, with his brother, began its manufacture, first in Maine and later moving to Newton in 1890. After selling this business to the Eastman Kodak Company, Mr. Stanley and his brother invented the Stanley automobile, and has since been engaged in its manufacture.

Mr. Stanley has never cared for public office, but is deeply interested in social economics. He is a life member of the National Economic Association, the Economic Club of Boston, the Monday and Tuesday Clubs of Newton, the Brae Burn Country Club, and is a past president of the Hunnewell Club.

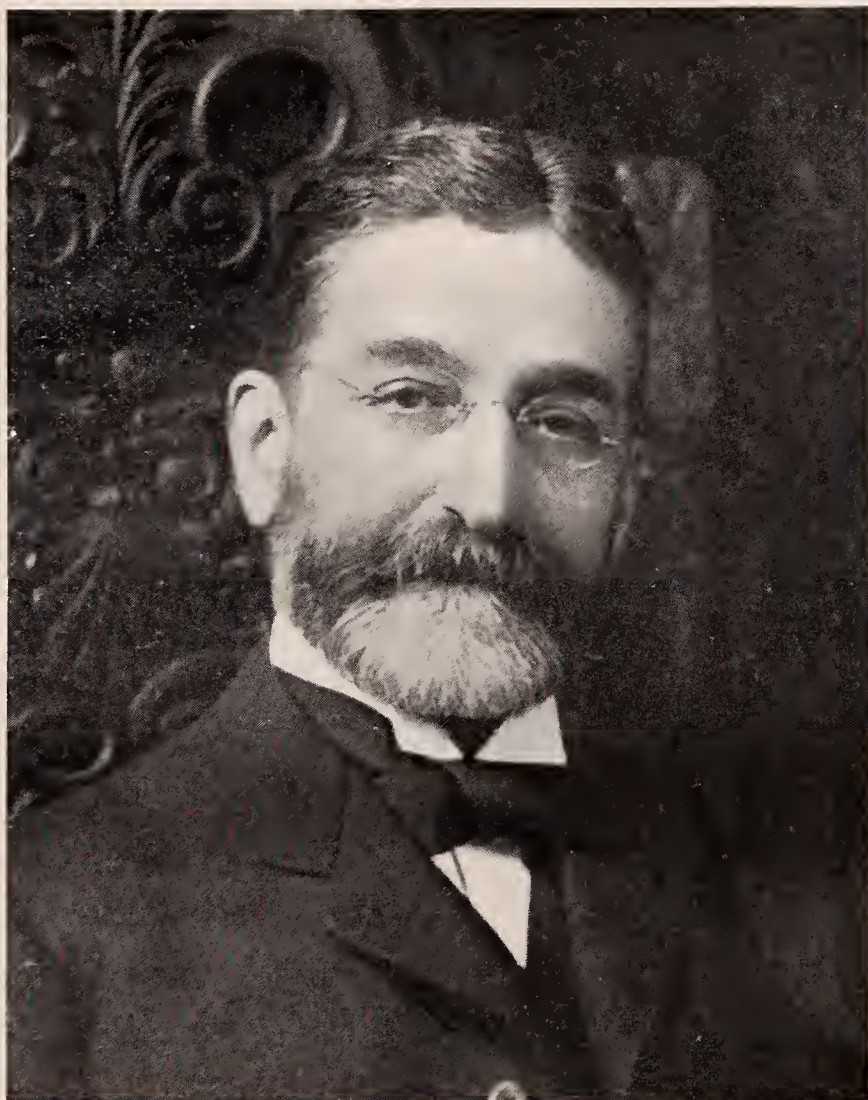
He married Miss Augusta M. Walker January 1, 1870, and they have three children, Mrs. Edward M. Hallet, Mrs. Prescott Warren, and Mr. Raymond Walker Stanley, all of Newton. Mr. Stanley resides on Centre Street, Newton.



RESIDENCE OF WILLIAM F. BARTHOLOMEW, HIGHLAND AVENUE, WEST NEWTON



RESIDENCE OF FRANK M. SHELDON, FARLOW ROAD, NEWTON



HON. EDWARD BOARDMAN WILSON

Twelfth mayor of Newton, was born at Haverhill, N. H., April 21, 1840, and educated in the public schools and at the Haverhill Academy. He came to Boston when twenty years of age and entered the dry goods jobbing business and at the age of twenty-nine was admitted as junior partner to the firm of Morse, Shepard & Co. In 1883, Mr. Shepard died, and the firm became Morse, Wilson & Co., changing in 1886, when Mr. Morse died, to Wilson, Larrabee & Co., of which Mr. Wilson is now a special partner.

Mr. Wilson was a member of the Board of Aldermen of Newton in 1892 and served as mayor in 1899 and 1900. He is a director of the Commonwealth Trust Company of Boston, a member of the Brae Burn Country Club, Mayors Club of Massachusetts, Sons of New Hampshire, and Dalhousie Lodge of Masons.

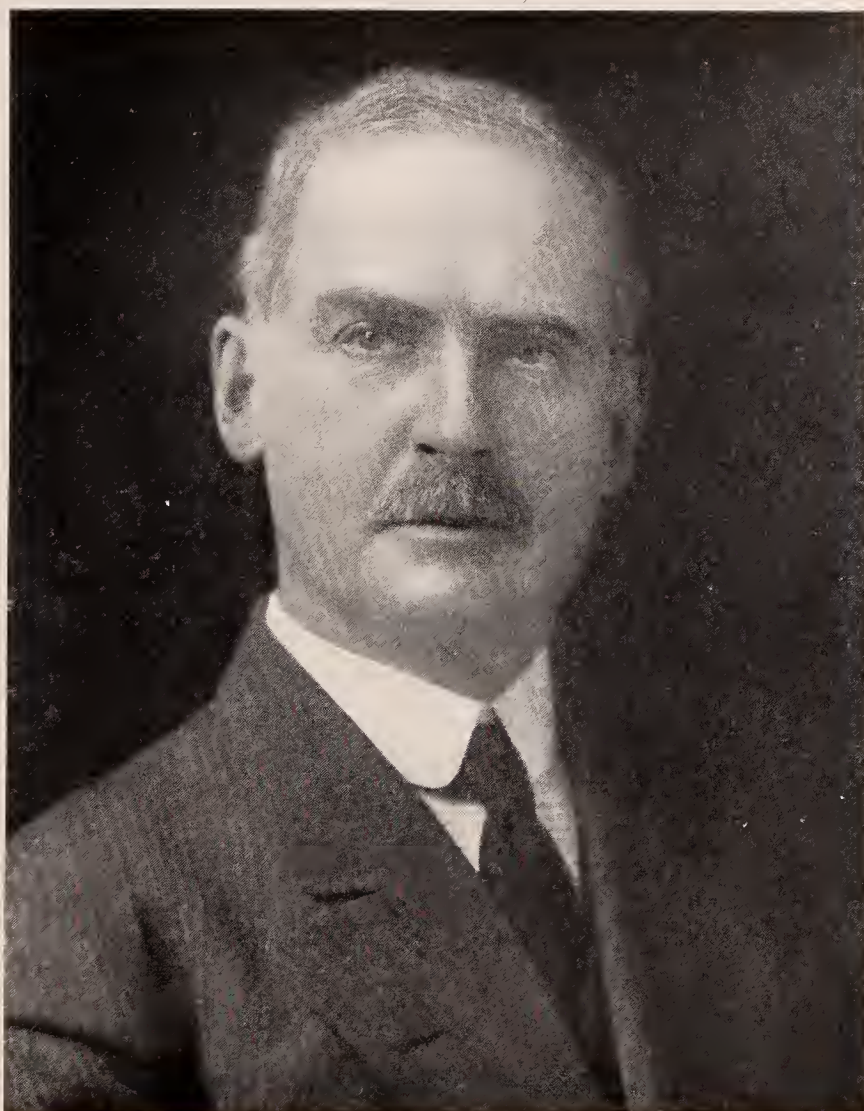
Mr. Wilson is married and has a family of one son and one daughter. He resides on Otis Street, West Newton.



RESIDENCE OF ROBERT GORTON, BERKELEY STREET, WEST NEWTON



RESIDENCE OF FREELAN O. STANLEY, WAVERLEY AVENUE, NEWTON



HON. HENRY E. BOTHFELD

The twelfth mayor of Newton, and one of the most prominent men in the city, was born in New York, March 4, 1859. He was educated in the Newton schools and entered public life in 1891-1892, when he was elected a member of the Common Council. In 1893 and 1894 he was an alderman and president of that body for both years and was unopposed as a candidate for mayor in 1895. During his service in the city government, the work of abolishing the grade crossings of the B. & A. R. R. on the north side of the city was commenced in connection with the work of widening Washington street. He declined re-election as mayor on account of his health, but served as chairman of the City Charter Commission in 1896. He was also a member of the School Committee from 1902 to 1911, and chairman for the last three years, and has been a representative in the General Court since 1909.

Mr. Bothfeld is president of the Unitarian Club of Newton, a member of the Unitarian Club of Boston, of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, the Massachusetts Civil Service Association, the Massachusetts Republican Club, Vice President and Chairman of the Finance Committee of the Newton Hospital, a trustee and member of the Investment Committee of the Newton Savings Bank, a director of the Newton Co-operative Bank, and has recently been elected president of the Market Trust Company of Boston. He is engaged in business in Boston as a trustee, owner and manager of real estate.

Mr. Bothfeld married Miss Haidee Soule and they have two sons and two daughters, and reside on Breamore Road, Newton.



RESIDENCE OF J. ROLLIN STUART JR., WARD STREET, NEWTON CENTRE



RESIDENCE OF OLIVER M. FISHER, FRANKLIN STREET, NEWTON



HON. GEORGE HUTCHINSON

Seventeenth mayor of Newton was born in Worcester, September 16, 1852, and attended the public schools until he was thirteen years of age. He has been for many years engaged in business as a shoe manufacturer and wholesaler, and is a member of the house of W. H. McElwain Company. Mr. Hutchinson served as an alderman of Newton from 1900 to 1903, and was mayor of the city in 1908 and 1909. He has been active in religious, philanthropic and social circles, being vice president of the American Unitarian Association, a vice president of the Newton Hospital Corporation, president of the Newton Cemetery Corporation, a director of the Newton Trust Company, and a trustee of the Home Savings Bank of Boston. He is a member of the Union, Unitarian and Boot and Shoe Clubs, the Art Museum of Boston, and of the Newton, Brae Burn Country and Unitarian Clubs of Newton.

He married Miss Eliza M. Clark, and they have one son, Mr. Maynard Hutchinson of West Newton.



RESIDENCE OF CHARLES J. BAILEY, SURREY ROAD, NEWTON



RESIDENCE OF GARDNER I. JONES, VALENTINE STREET, WEST NEWTON



EDWIN PERKINS BROWN

General Manager of the United Shoe Machinery Company, was born at St. Albans, Vermont, June 25, 1868 and was educated in the Rice Primary and Grammar Schools and the English High School, Boston.

Mr. Brown was connected with the Atlantic & Pacific Railway in New Mexico from 1889 to 1893 and from that date until 1899 was with the Colorado Fuel and Iron Co. In 1899 he was in Joplin, Mo., with the American Zinc, Lead & Smelting Company, and in November, 1899 became connected with the United Shoe Machinery Company, of which he is now a director. He is also a director in the International Trust Company of Boston, and American Zinc, Lead & Smelting Co.

Mr. Brown is a member of the Boston Boot & Shoe Club, New England Shoe & Leather Association, Commercial Club, Beacon Society, Algonquin Club, Brookline Country Club and the Hunnewell Club.

He married Miss Emma J. Todd of Boston, Mass., in September, 1894 and they have two children, George R. and Florence E. Brown.

Mr. Brown resides on Washington Street, Hunnewell Hill.



RESIDENCE OF FRANK S. WEBSTER, WALTHAM STREET, WEST NEWTON



RESIDENCE OF JAMES E. CLARK, CLAREMONT STREET, NEWTON



WILLIAM BRADFORD HOMER DOWSE

President of the Home Market Club of Boston, was born at Sherborn, Mass., sixty years ago. He fitted for college at the Allen English & Classical School at West Newton, graduating from Harvard College with the degree of A.B. in 1873 and from the Harvard Law School in 1875 with the degree of LL.B. He was admitted to the Massachusetts bar in 1875, to the United States Circuit Court bar in 1877, and to the United States Supreme Court bar in 1878. For a quarter of a century until 1900 he made a specialty of patent cases with offices in New York and Boston, and was brought into intimate connection with all classes of manufacturing in the country. He now devotes himself to manufacturing. He is president of the Reed and Barton Corporation, gold and silver smiths of Taunton, a director of the Waltham Watch Company, president of the United States Fastener Company, and an officer of several other concerns in the United States and Europe.

Mr. Dowse is a member of the Exchange, University and Harvard Clubs of Boston, the Riding Club, Brookline Country Club, Massachusetts Auto Club, a life member of the Boston Press Club, commodore of the Wianno Yacht Club, vice president of the Brae Burn Country Club, a life member of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, Massachusetts Genealogical Society, a Veteran of the First Corps of Cadets, Old Colony Historical Society, the University, Harvard and Manhattan Clubs of New York, the Boston Chamber of Commerce, the Sons of the Revolution, Society of Mayflower Descendants, and Society of Colonial Wars. He is seventh in line from John Alden of Mayflower fame and his ancestors fought at the Battle of Bunker Hill. Mr. Dowse has an estate on Commonwealth Avenue, West Newton.



RESIDENCE OF THOMAS O. MARVIN, CHESTNUT STREET, WEST NEWTON



RESIDENCE OF FRED H. LOVELAND, RUTHVEN ROAD, NEWTON



LEWIS ROBINSON SPEARE

Was born in Boston, June 6, 1861, and educated in the public schools of Boston and in the Newton High School. He then entered business with his father in the firm of Speare, Gregory & Co., now The Alden Speare's Sons Company, of which he is president. He also organized the Huron Milling Company of Harbor Beach, Mich., of which he is the vice president. Mr. Speare is an enthusiastic automobilist and is president of the Massachusetts State Automobile Association and an ex-president of the American Automobile Association. He is also a director of the Central Trust Company of Cambridge, of the Home Market Club, a member of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, a past president of the Claflin Guards Veteran Association, and an ex-vice president of the Newton Club. He is also a member of the Lotos, Drug & Chemical, and Hardware Clubs of New York, of the Automobile Club of America, of the Algonquin, Boston Athletic Association, Engineers', Boston Art, Boston Yacht, Exchange and Massachusetts Automobile Clubs of Boston and of the Brae Burn Country Club of West Newton.

Mr. Speare married, November 20, 1883, Miss Edith B. Holway, the daughter of Rev. W. O. Holway, chaplain U. S. N., retired, and they have one daughter, Caroline M. Speare, 2nd.

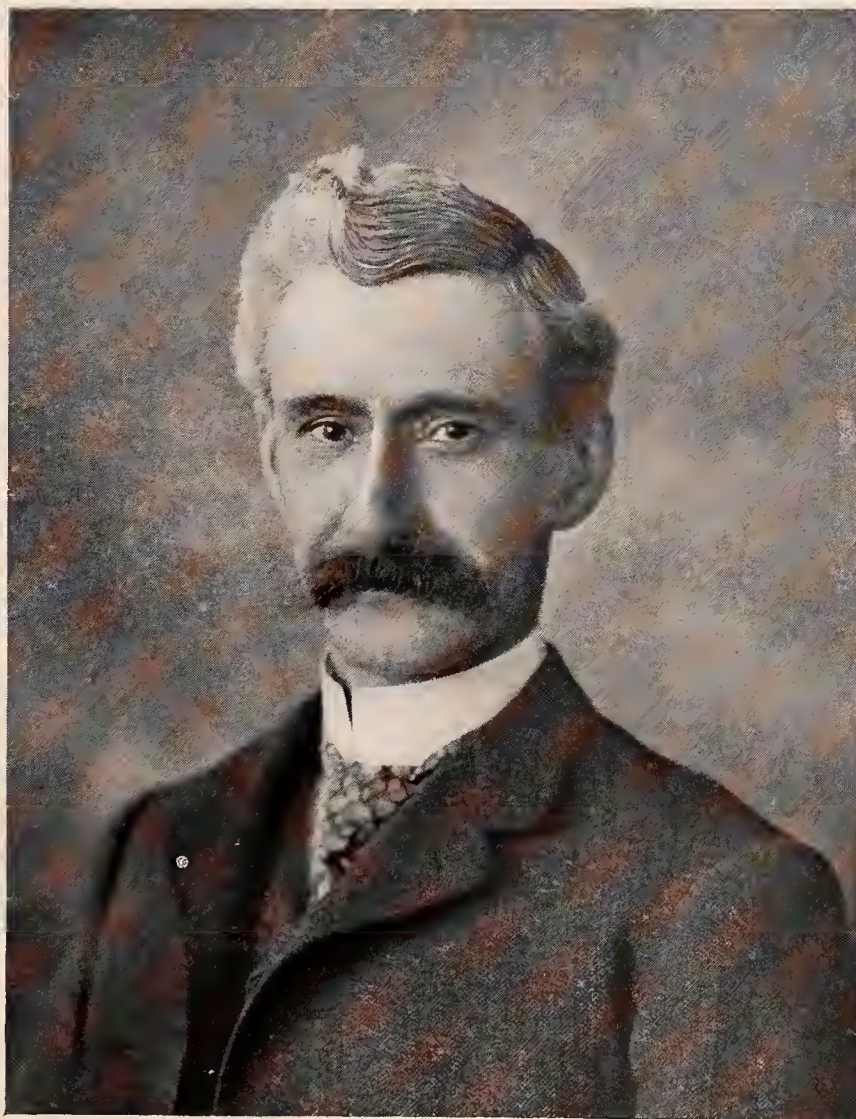
Mr. Speare resides on Summer Street, Newton Centre.



RESIDENCE OF NATHAN W. DENNETT, WINDEMERE ROAD, AUBURNDALE



RESIDENCE OF HARRY ADAMS HARWOOD, LINWOOD AVENUE, NEWTONVILLE
(On the site of the Joseph Adams farm, formerly in the northerly section of the Park farm.)



FRANK STONE WEBSTER

One of the pioneers in manufacturing typewriter ribbons and carbon paper, and founder of the firm of F. S. Webster Company of Boston, was born in New Bedford, Mass., November 19, 1859, and educated in private and public schools.

Mr. Webster is a member of Dalhousie lodge of Masons, Newton Royal Arch Chapter, and Gethsemane Commandery, Knights Templar, and served as an alderman of the city of Newton in 1907-08-09.

Mr. Webster married Miss Rebecca Elizabeth Fletcher and they have four children, Louis A., Percy S., Clara, and Oliver Webster.

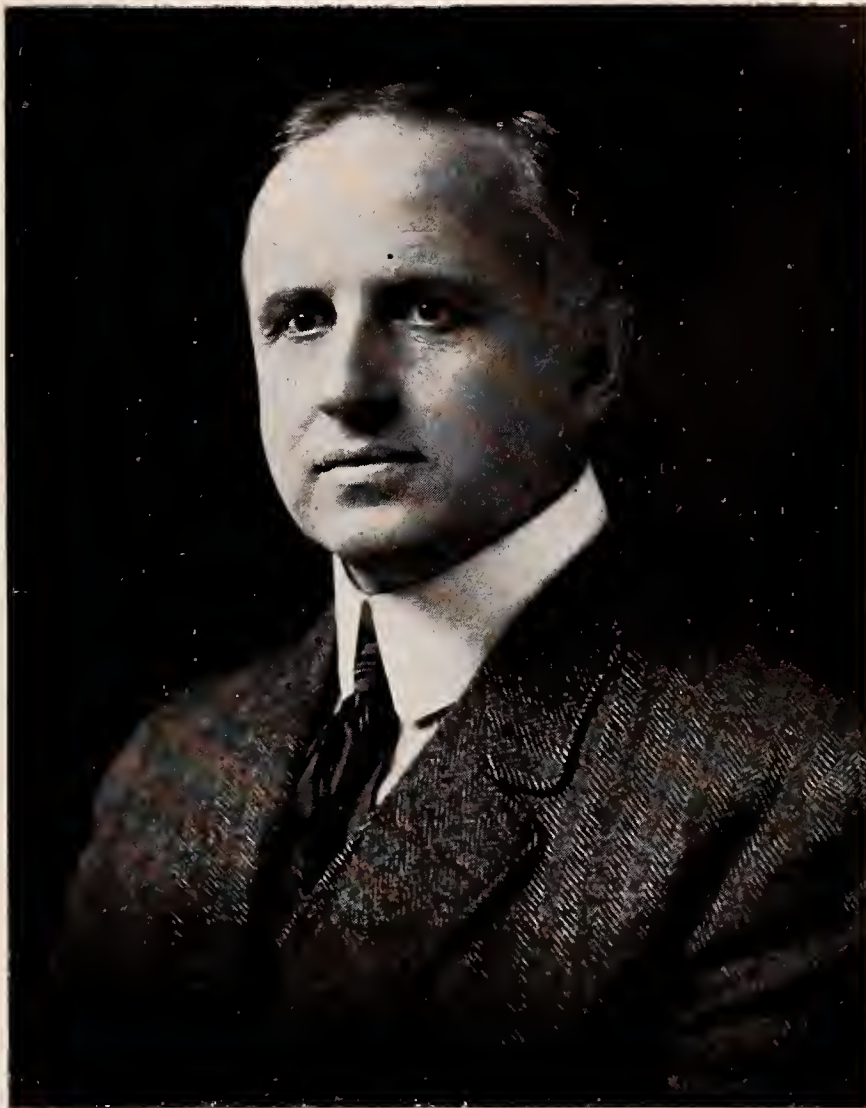
He resides at 246 Waltham Street, West Newton.



RESIDENCE OF SOLOMON YOUNG, BALLARD STREET, NEWTON CENTRE



RESIDENCE OF LOREN D. TOWLE, FRANKLIN STREET, NEWTON



EUGENE CARPENTER

Was born at Rowe, Mass., March 25th, 1868, and is a great grandson of Ephraim Fenno of Newton Centre, who served in the Revolutionary War. He was educated in the public schools of Athol and Templeton, Mass. and at Boston University.

As a mechanical and electrical engineer, Mr. Carpenter has obtained many patents on refrigerating and electrical devices. He installed and put into operation the first three phase electric power transmission plant in America. He is treasurer and trustee of the Boston Electric Associates and is connected with the Automatic Refrigerating Company, the Bethlehem Electric Light Company, the Buzzards Bay Electric Company, Hyannis Lighting Company, Shirley Electric Company, the Vineyard Lighting Company and is a senior member of the banking firm of Carpenter & Company of Newton.

Mr. Carpenter is a member of the Boston City Club, Hunnewell Club, Newton Golf Club, Ben Lomond Golf Club, East Chop Country Club, Marine Lodge of Masons, Charter and life member of Wareham Chapter Royal Arch Masons, and life member of Palm Beach Commandery.

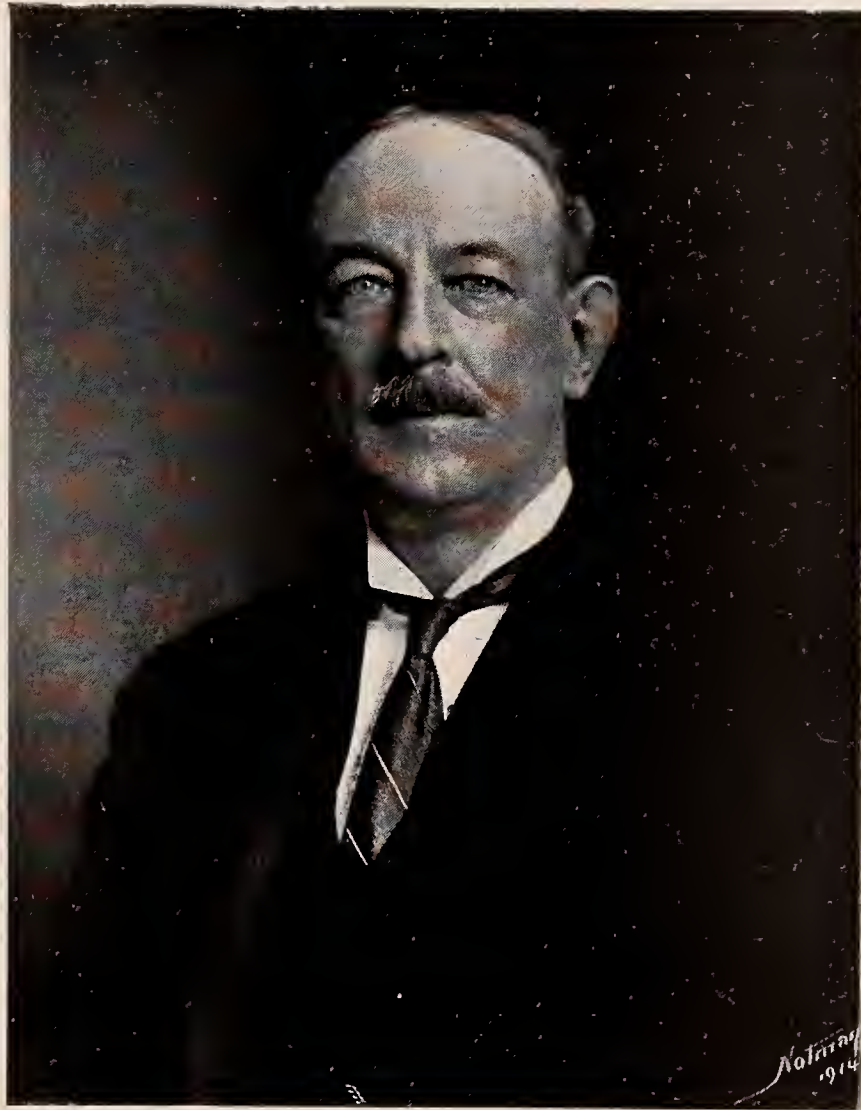
His first wife to whom he was married in 1889, Miss Gertrude R. F. Hamlin of Westford, a grand niece of Vice President Hannibal Hamlin, died in 1894. He married in 1897 Miss Annie Goodenow, the daughter of Judge Goodenow of Bangor, Maine, a grand daughter of Chief Justice Goodenow of the Maine Supreme Court, and a great grand daughter of John Holmes, the first United States Senator from Maine. There are four children, Charles Hamlin Carpenter, M. I. T. '12, Clyde Carpenter, Elizabeth Goodenow Carpenter and Emily Fenno Carpenter. Mr. Carpenter resides at the corner of Park and Franklin Streets, Newton.



RESIDENCE OF MRS. FRANK A. DAY, SARGENT STREET, NEWTON



RESIDENCE OF HENRY D. WOODS, HIGHLAND STREET, WEST NEWTON.



GEORGE WEST JACKSON

An attorney of Boston, was born at Roxbury, Mass., January 8, 1858, and educated at the Roxbury Latin School, Harvard College, (A.B. 1879) Harvard Law School and Boston University Law School (LL.B. 1882).

He is a member of the University Club of Boston.

Mr. Jackson married Miss Grace I. Whitting on April 23, 1896 and with his family of two sons, Leonard and Allen, resides on Ballard Street, Newton Centre.



RESIDENCE OF WARREN F. GREGORY, WALNUT STREET, NEWTONVILLE.



RESIDENCE OF JOSEPH F. FLANAGAN, WALNUT PARK, NEWTON.



J. EVERETT HICKS

Mr. Hicks was born at Richmond, Maine, on July 18, 1870. He prepared for college at Hebron Academy, Hebron, Maine, and was graduated from Bowdoin College in June, 1895.

He entered the employ of the Penn Mutual Life Insurance Company as special agent in 1901, remaining with that Company until October 15, 1912, when he became State Manager of the Massachusetts Department of the Union Mutual Life Insurance Company, which position he now occupies, with offices in the Merchant's National Bank Building, Boston.

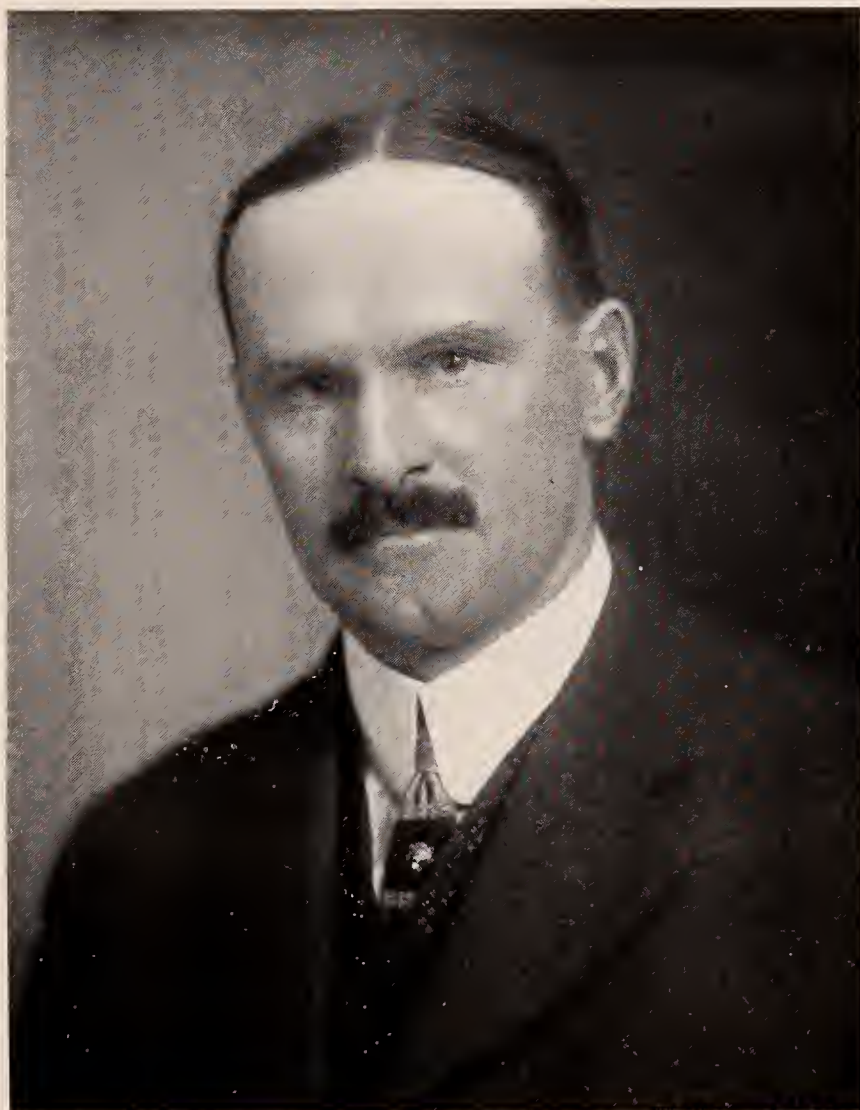
Mr. Hicks has been for ten years the District Grand Master for the New England States of the Kappa Sigma (College) Fraternity, was president of the Bowdoin Club of Boston in 1914-15, and is a member of the Executive Committee of the Bowdoin College Alumni Association of Massachusetts, a member of St. John's Lodge of Masons, Mt. Vernon Royal Arch Chapter, Gethsemane Commandery, Knights Templars, The Hebron Academy Alumni Association of Boston and vicinity, the Boston Chamber of Commerce, and the Newton Club. He is married and resides with his wife and one daughter, Margaret Dorothy, at 101 Highland Avenue, Newtonville.



RESIDENCE OF HENRY M. DAVIS, HIGHLAND AVENUE, WEST NEWTON



RESIDENCE OF CHARLES WHITEMORE, SUMMIT STREET, NEWTON



ARTHUR WILLIAMS McKEY

Who resides on Grant Avenue, Newton Centre, was born at St. Paul, Minnesota, January 30, 1874.

He was educated at Peekskill Military Academy, graduated in 1895 as senior captain and acting major. Instead of entering West Point, however, he decided to follow a commercial business and since 1897 has been connected with the essential oil industry. Mr. McKey is associated with Fritzsche Brothers, branch of Schimmel & Co., the originators, first distillers and the foremost concern in the essential oil industry, as New York State and New England representative.

Mr. McKey is a strong advocate for the development of Newton and thoroughly believes in his home city. He is a member of the Society of Chemical Industry, New England Confectioners Club, Newton Centre Squash and Tennis Club, City Club of Boston, a veteran of the First Corps of Cadets, and President of the Eastern Alumni Association of the Peekskill Military Academy.

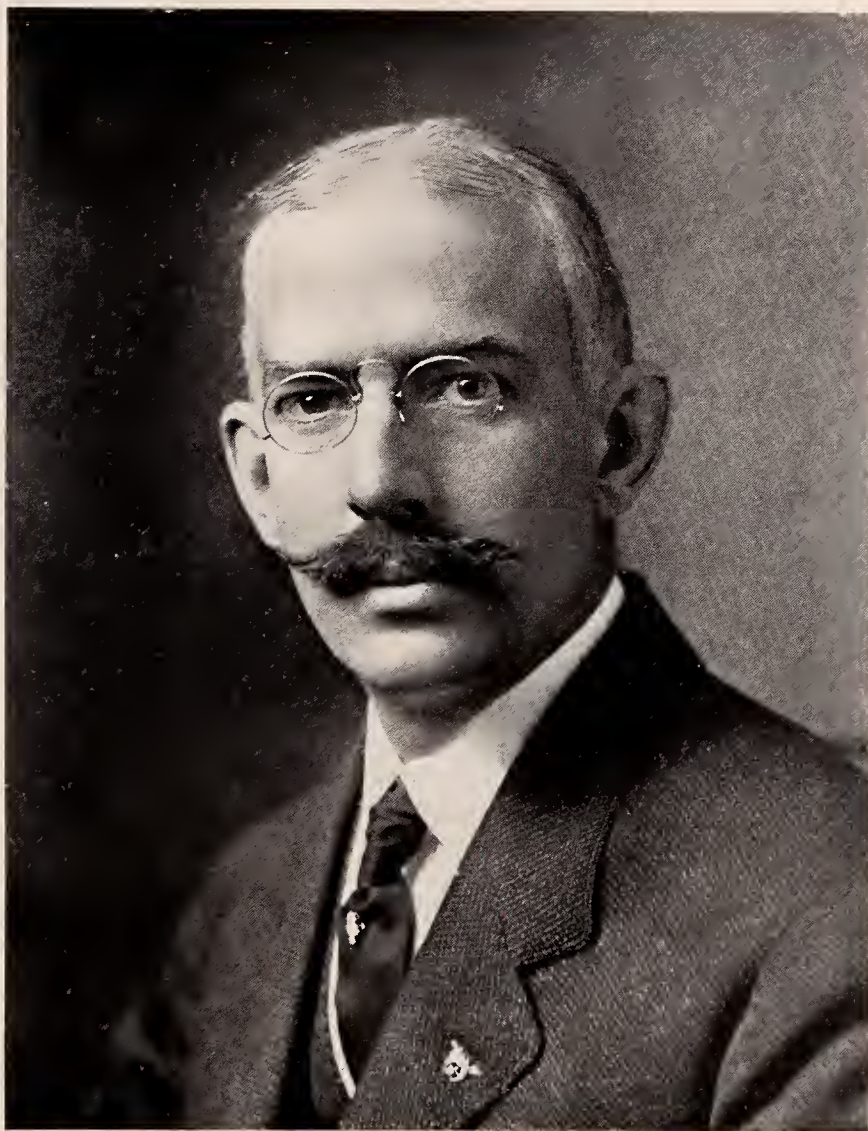
Mr. McKey married Miss Helen Holmes Johnson, and they have three daughters, Mildred, Elizabeth and Carolyn.



RESIDENCE OF GEORGE F. MALCOLM, WALNUT STREET, NEWTONVILLE



RESIDENCE OF FRANK A. SCHIRMER, COMMONWEALTH AVENUE, CHESTNUT HILL



WILLIAM FAYETTE BARTHOLOMEW

A recognized authority on mining property values and a member of the firm of Tucker, Hayes and Bartholomew, bankers and brokers of Boston, has been a resident of this city for several years with a home on Highland Avenue, West Newton. He was born in Jersey City, N. J., October 12, 1871, and was educated in the public schools.

For twenty years Mr. Bartholomew was connected with the Boston News Bureau, serving for some years as one of its editors, and in 1910 becoming a member of the firm of Thompson, Towle & Co. and this year becoming a member of Tucker, Hayes and Bartholomew.

He is a 32nd degree Mason, a member of Gethsemane Commandery, the Shrine, the Union League Club, Lambs and Rocky Mountain Club of New York, the Boston Athletic Association, the Boston Press Club and the Brae Burn Country Club. He married Miss Eva G. Lain and they have three children, Eva Maybelle, Charles Fayette and Irma Virginia Bartholomew.



RESIDENCE OF H. C. HANSEN, HUNNEWELL AVENUE, NEWTON



RESIDENCE OF THOMAS E. STUTSON, FOUNTAIN STREET, WEST NEWTON



HON. WILLIAM F. DANA

Justice of the Massachusetts Superior Court, was born at Somerville, Mass., June 26, 1863, the son of Thomas and Mary Catherine (Baldwin) Dana. He graduated from Harvard College in 1884, with the degree of A.B., from Harvard Law School in 1887 with the degree of L.L.B., and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1888.

He was a member of the law firm of Dana and Bates, later of that of Choate & Dana, and practised alone from 1887 to 1906. Mr. Dana was a member of the Newton Common Council in 1897, of the Board of Aldermen in 1898-1899-1900, being vice-president of that body in 1900, served in the Massachusetts House of Representatives, 1901-1902-1903, and in the Massachusetts Senate 1904-1905-1906, being president of that body in 1905-1906. He was appointed a justice of the Superior Court by Governor Guild July 9, 1906.

Mr. Dana is a member of the Massachusetts Bar Association, Boston Bar Association, Middlesex Bar Association, the Abstract and University Clubs of Boston, the Newton and Hunnewell Clubs of Newton, the Republican and Massachusetts Clubs of Massachusetts, and the Middlesex Club.

Mr. Dana has been a frequent contributor to the Harvard Law Review. He resides at 488 Centre Street, Newton.



RESIDENCE OF JAMES P. TOLMAN, HIGHLAND STREET, WEST NEWTON.



RESIDENCE OF MITCHELL WING, HUNNEWELL AVENUE, NEWTON.



GEORGE ELISHA MAY, M. D.

Was born at Thetford, Orange County, Vermont, May 30, 1860, and is the son of Cyrus and Laura B. (Smith) May.

He was educated at St. Johnsbury Academy and University of Vermont, received the degree of M. D. from Boston University School of Medicine in 1890, a post graduate course at Harvard Medical School, New York Post Graduate School, and St. Mary's Hospital, London.

Dr. May was Superintendent Mass. Homeopathic Hospital, 1891; physician to the Newton Hospital from 1892 to 1896; Surgeon, Trustee, member and Chairman of the Executive Committee of Newton Hospital since 1896; member of Mass. Medical Society; American Medical Society; American College of Surgeons, New England Pedriatic Society, Mass. Surgical and Gynecological Society, Ex-President Mass. Homeopathic Medical Society; Boston Homeopathic Medical Society, Newton Medical Club, Newton Hospital Medical Club; Surgeons' Club of Rochester, Minn.; Brae-Burn Country Club.

He married Sophia H. Smith at Sutton, Vt., August 10, 1891, and has two children, Lawrence Cyrus May of Rockland, Mass., and Shirley May.

Dr. May has practiced his profession in Newton for twenty-four years, made four trips to Europe for recreation and study, and traveled quite extensively in this country.

He resides on Commonwealth Avenue, Newton Centre.



RESIDENCE OF HENRY E. WILLIAMS, NORMAN ROAD, NEWTON HIGHLANDS.



RESIDENCE OF FREDERIC F. CUTLER, HOBART ROAD, NEWTON CENTRE.



HENRY I. HARRIMAN

Vice-President of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, was born at Brooklyn, N. Y., December 26, 1874. He was educated at Adelphi Academy, Brooklyn, N. Y., Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn., and the New York Law School, New York. Mr. Harriman is Vice-President of the firm of Chace & Harriman, Inc., President of the Connecticut River Power Company, Inc., manager of the New England Power Company.

He is now serving as an alderman of the city of Newton.

Mr. Harriman is a Mason, and a member of the Algonquin, University, Twentieth Century, the Boston City, and the Hunnewell Club, and has recently been elected a vice-president of the Boston Chamber of Commerce.

He resides on Hunnewell Avenue, Newton with his wife and two daughters, Eunice Alberta and Barbara Harriman.



RESIDENCE OF ROBERT H. GROSS, BURNHAM ROAD, WEST NEWTON.



RESIDENCE OF WILLIAM E. JONES, FARLOW ROAD, NEWTON.



CHARLES WEBSTER LEONARD

Merchant and manufacturer, was born at Sharon, Mass., and educated at the Stoughtonham Institute. He is a member of the firm of Holden, Leonard & Company, woolen manufacturers, and a director in several mill corporations.

He was an alderman in Newton in 1908-1909-1910-1911, but has held no other public office. Mr. Leonard is a member of many clubs and social organizations and a prominent member of the Episcopal Church.

He has three sons and resides on Forest Avenue, West Newton.



RESIDENCE OF MARK C. TAYLOR, WALNUT STREET, NEWTONVILLE.



RESIDENCE OF WILLIAM H. BLISS, NEWTONVILLE AVENUE, NEWTON.



AUSTIN H. DECATUR

President of the Decatur & Hopkins Company, wholesale hardware, Boston, was born at Barrington, N. H., February 9, 1858. He was educated in the public schools and at Franklin Academy and entered the hardware business at the age of 18 years. He became a partner in the firm of Baldwin, Robbins & Co. in 1894, its president in 1906, and which was succeeded by the Decatur & Hopkins Company in 1910.

Mr. Decatur is president of the Boston Credit Mens Association, vice president of the Newton Masonic Hall Association, trustee of the Boston Penny Savings Bank, a member of the Boston City Club, the Newton Club, and a member of the executive committee of the National Hardware Association of the United States. He is also prominent in the Masonic bodies of the city, being a member of Dalhousie lodge, a past high priest of Newton Royal Arch Chapter and a past commander of Gethsemane Commandery, K. T.

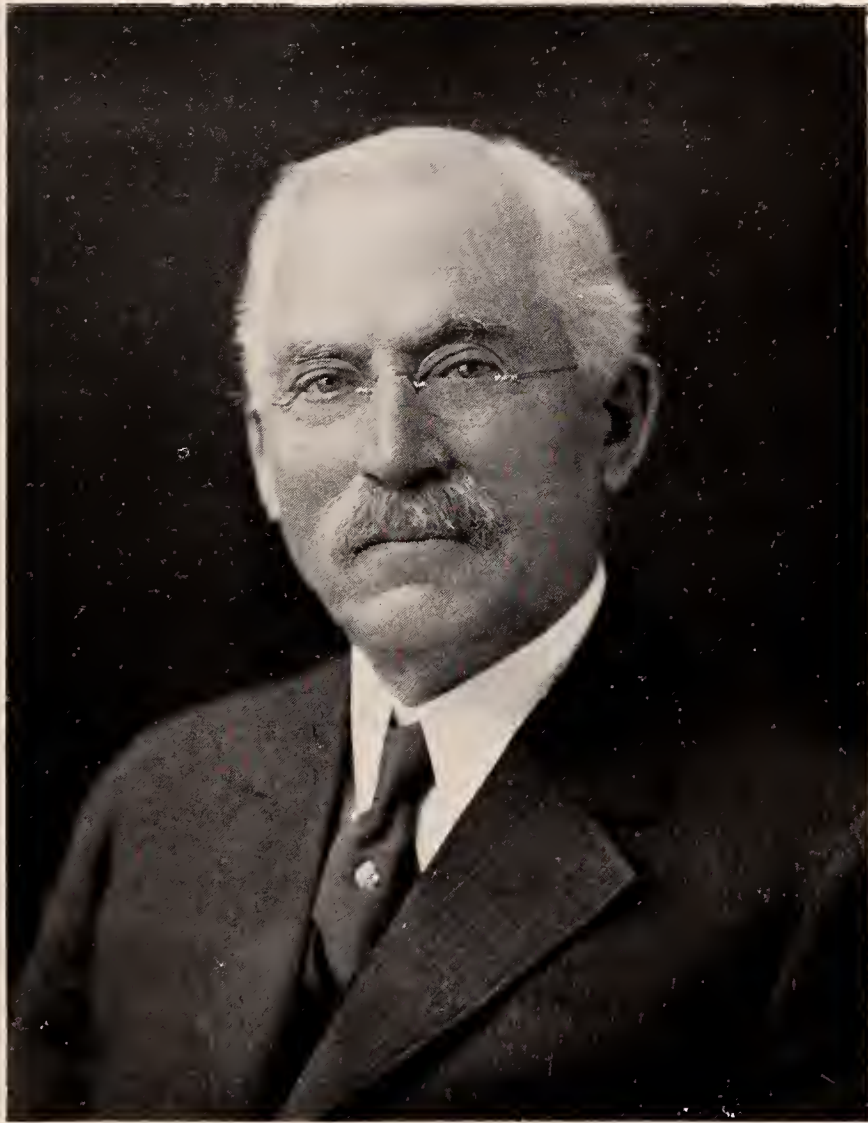
Mr. Decatur is married and resides on Otis Street, West Newton.



RESIDENCE OF J. EVERETT HICKS, HIGHLAND AVENUE, NEWTONVILLE.



RESIDENCE OF EUGENE CARPENTER, PARK STREET, NEWTON.



DAVID HERBERT ANDREWS

President of the Boston Bridge Works, Inc., was born at Pepperell, Mass., September 17, 1844. He was educated at Dartmouth College, from which he graduated in 1869. Besides his interest in the Boston Bridge Works, Mr. Andrews is President of the Turbine Company.

He is a visitor to Dartmouth College under the Chandler Foundation, and a member of the Engineers' Club of Boston, the Boston Yacht Club, the American Society of Civil Engineers and the American Society of Mechanical Engineers. Mr. Andrews married Clara Morrill Gilbert on October 17, 1876 and they have a family of three sons and one daughter now living.

He resides on Lake Avenue, Newton Centre.



RESIDENCE OF JOSEPH B. SIMPSON, HUNNEWELL AVENUE, NEWTON.



RESIDENCE OF JOHN E. PUSHEE, PRINCE STREET, WEST NEWTON.



EDWARD B. STRATTON

A well known architect of Boston, was born in Chelsea, Mass., in March, 1870 and received his education in the public schools of Chelsea and Boston, the Boston Atelier, a special course at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and also studied in Atelier at Paris.

Mr. Stratton is the designer of such buildings as the Hotel Puritan, Hotel Somerset, Hotel Lenox, the First Ward National Bank of Boston, and the Tedesco Country Club of Swampscott, Mass.

He is a member of the Boston Art Club, Boston City Club, Boston Real Estate Exchange, Boston Architectural Club, and the Tedesco Club.

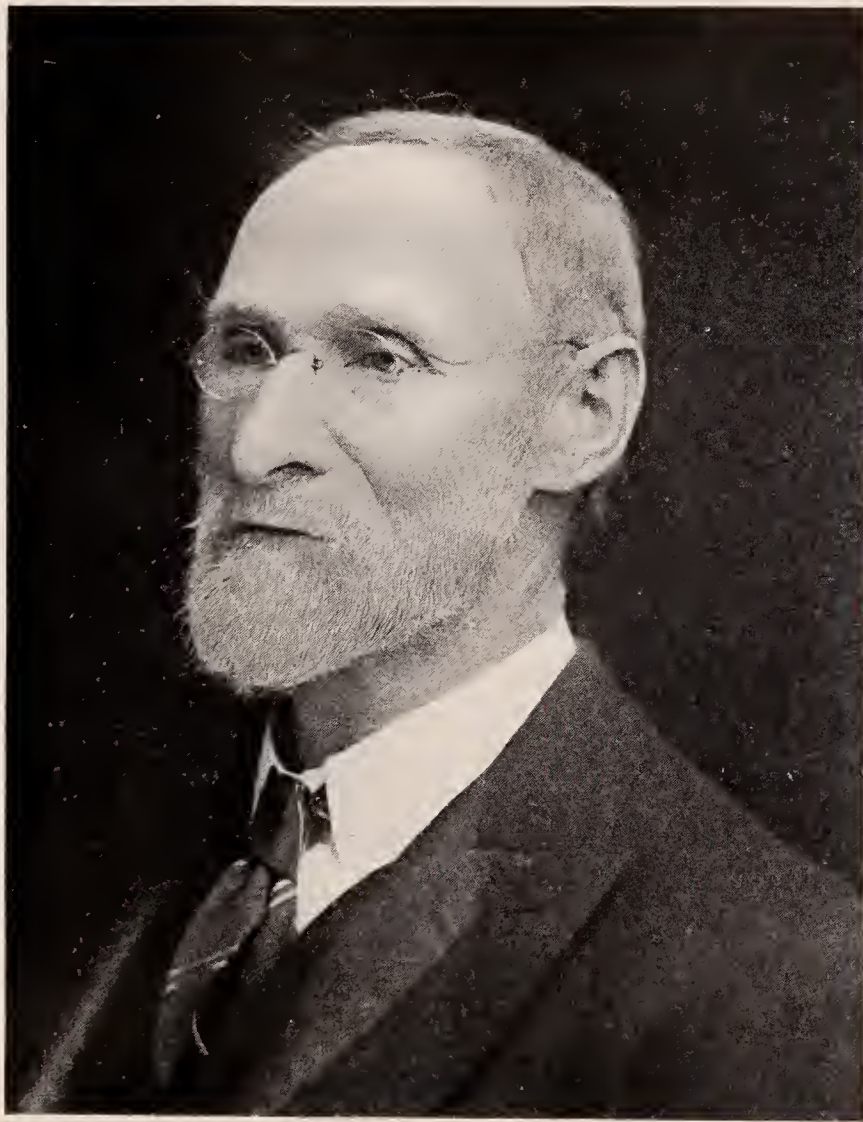
Mr. Stratton is married and has a family of four children. He resides on Kenmore Street, Newton Centre.



RESIDENCE OF GEORGE P. BULLARD, TEMPLE STREET, WEST NEWTON.



RESIDENCE OF CHARLES F. AVERY, CRAFTS STREET, NEWTONVILLE.



DWIGHT CHESTER

For many years an influential resident of this city, was born in Maryland, N. Y., March 2, 1835, and died at Newton Centre, May 4, 1914. He was educated in the public and private schools of Westford, N. Y., and then engaged in manufacturing until 1862, when he entered the Commission business in New York City. In 1866 he became the Boston manager of the Aetna Life Insurance Company, a position which he held until his death.

Mr. Chester held many positions of honor and trust in financial, political and religious circles, and was universally trusted and esteemed. He was a prominent member of the First Baptist Church of Newton Centre, and served it as deacon, treasurer, and superintendent of its Mission School. He was treasurer of the Baptist Massachusetts Missionary Society for twenty-six years, treasurer of the Gardner Colby Fund for Ministerial Relief, of the Lamson Fund and the Baptist Home. He was a life member or director of nearly all the state and national missionary societies of the Baptist Church, and a trustee of the Newton Theological Institution. He was instrumental in forming in 1894, the Newton Centre Trust Company, now known as the Newton Trust Company, and served as its president until his death. He was also a director of the Needham Trust Company and a trustee of the Newton Centre Savings Bank.

He served as town clerk and supervisor at Westford, N. Y., a member of the Common Council of Newton in 1876-1877-1878, of the board of aldermen in 1879-1880-1881-1883-1884 and a representative to the Legislature in 1891-1892-1893 and 1894.

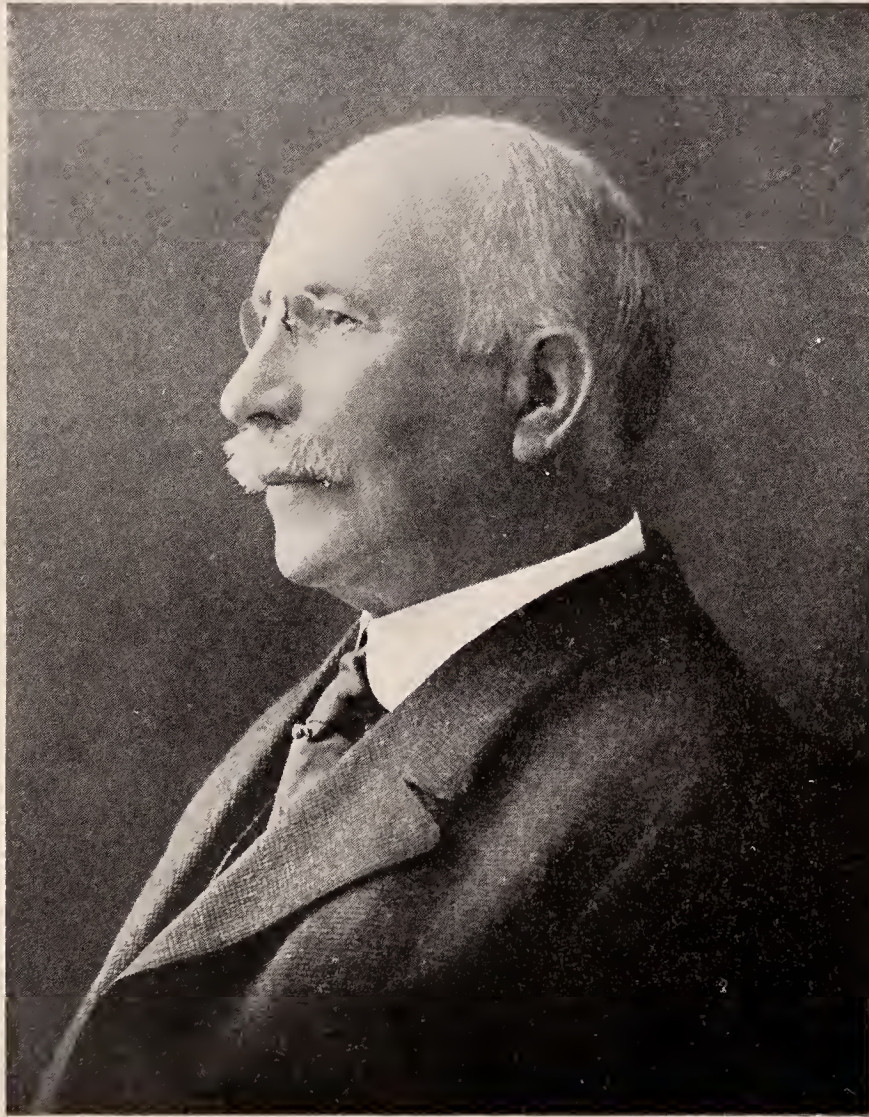
Mr. Chester was twice married, his first wife being Mary J. Storrs of Worcester, N. Y., and his second wife being Anna C. Stiles of Auburn, N. Y.



RESIDENCE OF HOWARD P. CONVERSE, WOODLAND ROAD, AUBURNDALE.



RESIDENCE OF WILLIAM H. RICE, CENTRE STREET, NEWTON CENTRE.



JAMES P. TOLMAN

President of the Samson Cordage Works, and a leading manufacturer of cotton cords and twines, was born at Boston, Mass, November 7, 1847 and educated at the Roxbury High School and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, S. B. 1868.

Mr. Tolman was a member of the Corporation, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, an ex-president of the Alumni Association, M. I. T., a trustee of the Franklin Savings Bank of Boston and of the First Unitarian Society, West Newton, and a member of the Brae Burn Country Club, Neighborhood Club, Technology Club of Boston, and the Technology Club of New York.

Mr. Tolman married Mrs. Horace R. Cheney (Mary E. Chace of Valley Falls, R. I.), and they have two sons, Prof. Richard C. Tolman, S.B., Ph.D., and Edward C. Tolman, S.B., A.M.

He resided on Highland Street, West Newton until his death on July 28, 1915.



RESIDENCE OF GEORGE W. JACKSON, BALLARD STREET, NEWTON CENTRE.



RESIDENCE OF FRANK B. WITHERBEE, TEMPLE STREET, WEST NEWTON.



JAMES PARMELEE RICHARDSON

An attorney and member of the firm of Hale & Dickerman, was born in St. Johnsbury, Vermont, May 29, 1878 and educated in St. Johnsbury Academy, '95, Dartmouth College, '99, and Boston University Law School, '02.

He is a member of St. John's Episcopal Church, the Hunnewell Club, Newton Boat Club, Boston Athletic Association, an ex-president of the Dartmouth Club of Boston and president of the Dartmouth Club of Newton and a member of the Alumni Council of Dartmouth College.

Mr. Richardson married Miss Anna Louise Pullen, June 24, 1908 and resides on Walnut Street, Newtonville.



RESIDENCE OF EDWARD F. WOODS, BERKELEY STREET, WEST NEWTON.



RESIDENCE OF FRANK H. STEWART, MONTVALE ROAD, NEWTON CENTRE.



ALBERT SEWARD GLOVER

The Secretary and New England Sales Agent of the Hersey Manufacturing Company of South Boston, manufacturers of water meters and other machinery, was born at Boston, Mass., April 6, 1855. He was educated in the Brookline and Newton schools, graduating from the Newton High School in 1873 and was a student at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology from 1873 to 1875.

Mr. Glover became connected with the Boston Water Works soon after leaving Technology and was for four years on the construction work of the Sudbury River Aqueduct. He left this work in 1879 to become Water Registrar of Newton, resigning in 1889 to take his present position with the Hersey Manufacturing Company.

He is a member of the New England Water Works Association, the American Water Works Association, Boston Society of Civil Engineers, Brae Burn Country Club, Tedesco Country Club, Engineers' Club of Boston, the Boston City Club, the Hunnewell Club, Middlesex Club, and the Alumni Association, Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

Mr. Glover married Miss Mary Wales Robinson, September 21, 1875, and they have one daughter, Miss Mary Wales Glover.



RESIDENCE OF CHARLES P. HALL, PRINCE STREET, WEST NEWTON.



RESIDENCE OF EDWARD M. HALLETT, HYDE AVENUE, NEWTON.



WILLIAM H. BLISS

Treasurer of the Cutter, Tower Company, Boston, and President of the Cutter Tower Company, New York, has been a resident of this city for some years, making his home on the Tower estate on Newtonville Avenue. He was born in Cambridge, Mass., March 21, 1868, and was educated in the Cambridge High School and the Yale Business College of New Haven, Conn.

Mr. Bliss is treasurer of the United Cotton Gin Company, and a director in the Royalton Paper Company. He is a member of Dalhousie lodge of Masons, a past High Priest of Newton Royal Arch Chapter, a member of Gethsemane Commandery, K. T., and the Massachusetts Consistory, 32nd, the Humewell Club, Boston City Club, Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company, Sons of the Revolution, Sons of the American Revolution, and the Arkwright Club, New York. Mr. Bliss has been a prominent member of the Newton Methodist Church, of which he has been treasurer for some years.

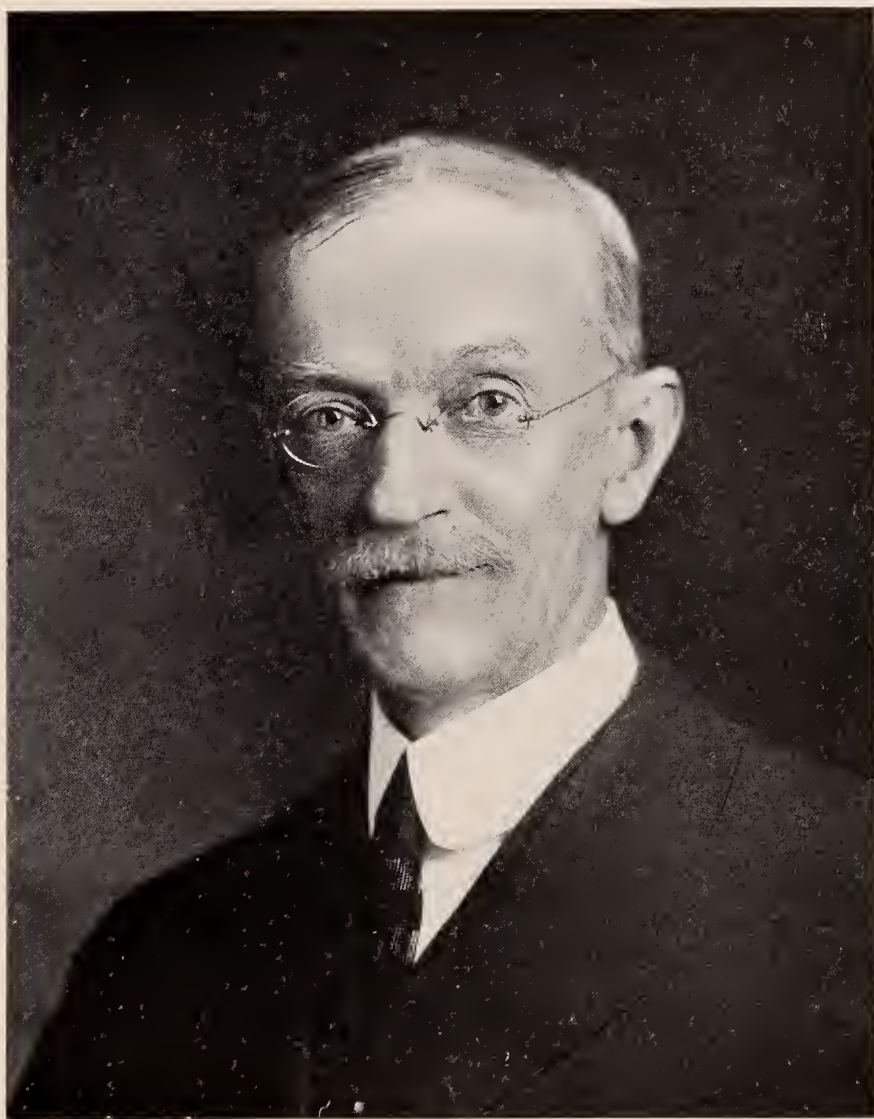
He married Miss Lillian Tower and they have no children.



RESIDENCE OF PRESCOTT WARREN, HYDE AVENUE, NEWTON.



RESIDENCE OF THOMAS A. CRIMMINS, DARTMOUTH STREET, WEST NEWTON.



WILLIAM CUMMINGS RICHARDSON

One of the best known architects in New England, and a member of the firm of Hartwell, Richardson & Driver of Boston, was born in Concord, N. H., March 12, 1854. He was educated in the public and high schools of Lawrence, Mass., and at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Mr. Richardson is a fellow of the American Institute of Architecture, a member of the Boston Society of Architects, Dalhousie Lodge of Masons, Newton Royal Arch Chapter, Gethsemane Commandery, Knights Templar, the Newton Club, Boston Art Club, Boston City Club, Boston Chamber of Commerce, and of the New Church Club. Prominent amongst the buildings that he has carried out in collaboration with his partners is the Youth's Companion Building; Carney Building; The First Church in Plymouth; Wakefield Congregational Church, Newtonville Congregational Church; Christ Church, Andover; Newton Masonic Building; Newton Club; Springfield High School; Newton High School; Cambridge Latin School; Abbot Academy Buildings at Andover; Medford High School; New Haven Normal School; and many other schools; houses for Moses T. Stevens, Thomas E. Proctor, Joseph A. Gahm, and many other public and private buildings.

He is married and has a daughter, Mrs. W. A. Kemper of Butte, Montana, and two sons, Webster and Hadwin H. Richardson.

Mr. Richardson resides on Highland Avenue, Newtonville.



RESIDENCE OF CHARLES D. WILLCUTT, MILL STREET, NEWTONVILLE.



RESIDENCE OF EDWARD P. BOSSON, HILLSIDE ROAD, NEWTON HIGHLANDS.



GEORGE DUTHIE-STRACHAN

Was born in Scotland, May 9, 1870, and educated in private schools. He is a certified public accountant and was the first appointed member of the board of examiners under the Certified Public Accountant law of Massachusetts. He is secretary and treasurer of the Newton Automobile Club, a member of the Masonic bodies, including the Knights Templar and the Shrine, the B. P. O. E., a trustee of the Royal Arcanum, life member of the Scots Charitable Society and a member of the Economic, Boston City, Copley Society and other clubs.

He resides at The Braeside, Waban Hill Road, Chestnut Hill.



RESIDENCE OF ALEXANDER M. FERRIS, WASHINGTON STREET, NEWTON.



RESIDENCE OF EDWARD E. BLODGETT, TEMPLE STREET, WEST NEWTON.



THOMAS EDWIN STUTSON

Was born in Boston in 1856 and educated in Boston grammar and English High School. In business Mr. Stutson is a member of the importing firm of Louis Wolfe & Company.

For many years Mr. Stutson has been prominent in amateur dramatics and one of the most active members of The Players, the well-known theatrical organization of Newton.

Mr. Stutson has two daughters, who reside in the west, and now makes his home at the Beaconsfield, Brookline, after a residence of forty-four years in Newton.



RESIDENCE OF MICHAEL L. MADDEN, CENTRE STREET, NEWTON.



RESIDENCE OF LOUIS K. LIGGETT, HAMMOND STREET, CHESTNUT HILL.



JOSEPH BOARDMAN JAMIESON

Was born at Exeter, N. H., July 9, 1853, and was educated in the public schools of that town, and at Phillips Academy, at Andover, where he graduated in 1871. He was the oldest son of Thomas Sanford Jamieson of Alexandria, Va., and Julia Gilman Boardman of Exeter, N. H., both families being of early Colonial stock. As a lad of ten years, while living at Alexandria, Mr. Jamieson was a messenger for Col. George Bell, who had charge of the Commissary department of the Union army at that point.

Mr. Jamieson began his business life in 1871 as shipping clerk for the dry goods commission firm of Gardiner Brewer & Co., of Boston, and later was in business in New York for twenty years, returning to Boston in 1900 as sales manager of the New England Cotton Yarn Co. Since March 1, 1905 he has been in business for himself as a Cotton and Yarn broker in Boston.

He is a member of the Middlesex, Republican, Twentieth Century and Economic Clubs and the Chamber of Commerce of Boston, and of the Hunnewell, Monday Evening Clubs and The Players of Newton.

While a resident of Edgewater, N. J., Mr. Jamieson served for three years as a school trustee, and as clerk of the board, and has served four years (1912-1913-1914-1915) as an alderman of the City of Newton.

He married Miss Ida E. Derby of Springfield, Mass., and they have had five children, of whom three survive, Philip S. Jamieson (Amherst '08), Joseph B. Jamieson, Jr. (Amherst '09) of Fitchburg, Mass. and Miss Edith Jamieson (Vassar '14) of Newton.

Mr. Jamieson resides with his family on Hunnewell Avenue, Newton.



RESIDENCE OF GEORGE WALKER, MONTVALE ROAD, NEWTON CENTRE.



RESIDENCE OF MRS. WILLIAM H. LUCAS, KIRKSTALL ROAD, NEWTONVILLE.



CHARLES AUGUSTUS STONE

Of the firm of Stone and Webster was born in Newton, January 16, 1867. He was educated at the Newton High School and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, graduating from the latter with the class of 1888.

Mr. Stone is president of the recently organized American International Corporation and is a member of the American Institute Electrical Engineers, the Boston Chamber of Commerce, Union Club, St. Botolph Club, Country Club, Tennis and Racquet Club, Eastern Yacht Club, Old Colony Club, Merchants Club of Boston, Merchants Association of New York, University Club of New York and the Technology Club of New York.

He married Miss Mary Leonard and they have two sons, Charles A. Jr., and Whitney Stone, and two daughters, Margaret and Janet Stone.



CLARENCE CONANT COLBY

Lawyer, president and general manager of the Samson Electric Company of Canton, Mass, was born in Boston, June 9, 1879. He was educated in the schools of Boston, graduating from the Dwight Grammar School in 1894, from the Roxbury Latin School in 1898, from Harvard College in 1902 and from the Harvard Law School in 1908.

Mr. Colby has practised his profession as a lawyer in Boston for some years and is a partner in the legal firm of Foster, Colby and Pfromm. He is a member of the Harvard Club of Boston, the Boston Rotary Club, the Harvard Varsity Club of Cambridge, the Hunnewell Club of Newton and the Newton Lodge of Elks. Mr. Colby has been a member of the Republican City Committee for some years and is now serving as its secretary.

He married Miss Nellie Harriett Hopewell, the daughter of Mr. John Hopewell of Newton, and they have two children, Beatrice and Elizabeth Colby.

Mr. Colby resides in a new home he has recently built on Farlow Road, Newton.



FRANK WATERMAN STEARNS

President of the R. H. Stearns Company, Dry Goods Merchants, Boston. Born in Boston, November 8, 1856. Educated in the Public Schools of Boston and at Mr. Noble's School (now Noble & Greenough's School) where he prepared for college. Graduated from Amherst College in 1878, of which College he is now a Trustee.

Mr. Stearns is a member of the Greek letter Society of Chi Psi of Amherst College, of the University, Algonquin, Massachusetts, Merchants, Middlesex and Republican Clubs of Boston, and of the University and Bankers Clubs of New York, the Brae Burn Country Club, Wianno Club, Corinthian Yacht Club; member of the Executive Committees of the American Trust Co. and the Morris Plan Bank of Boston, and is a member of the Board of Management of the Children's Hospital, the Red Cross Society, the North American Civic League for Immigrants and a member of the Tercentenary Commission to have charge of the celebration of the Three Hundredth Anniversary of the Landing of the Pilgrims at Plymouth.

Mr. Stearns was also an Alternate-at-large from Massachusetts to the Republican National Convention at Chicago in 1916.

He married Emily Williston Clark, and has three children: Foster Stearns, who is a graduate of Amherst College and Harvard College and is now Librarian of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts; Mrs. Henry W. (Emily) Giese, of Wellesley Hills; and Mrs. Francis (Louisa) Prescott, of Grafton, Mass.

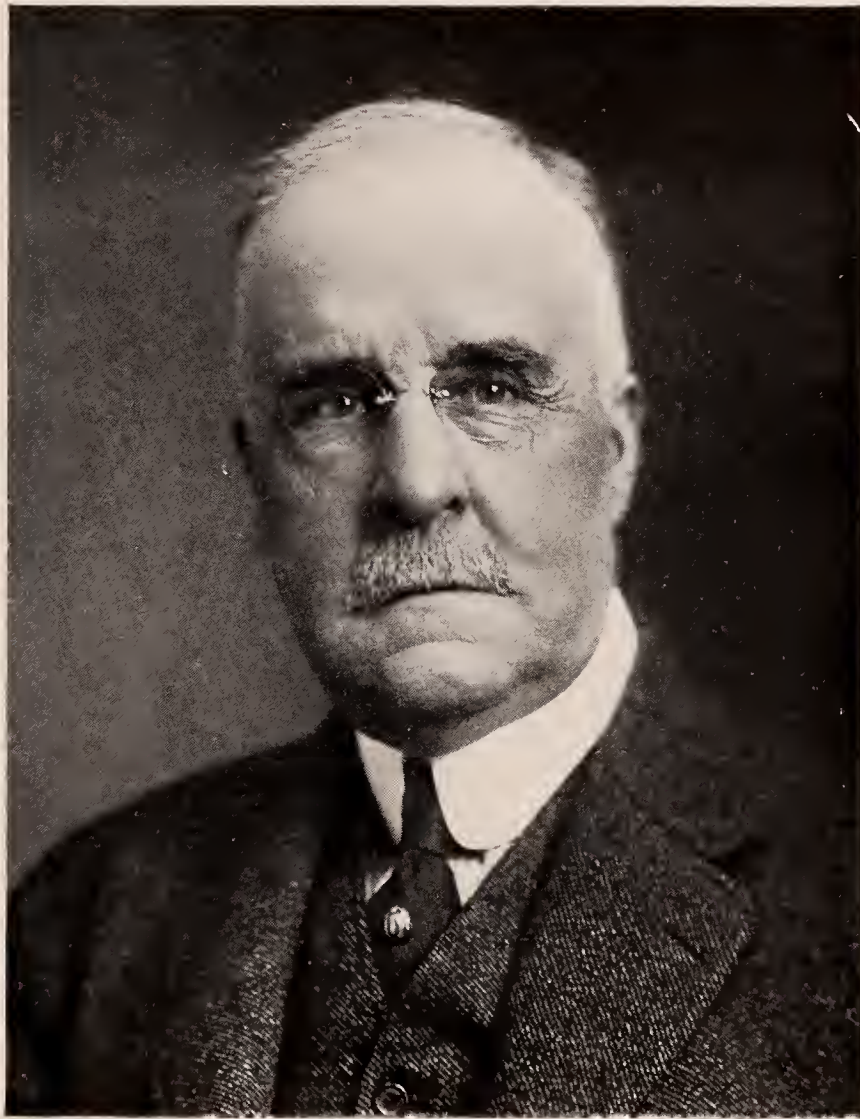
Mr. Stearns resides on Park Street, Newton.



H. W. CROOKER

Of the firm of Thomson-Crooker Co., one of the large shoe manufacturers of Boston, was born in Brooklyn, New York.

He is a member of the Brae Burn Country Club, Newton Club, New England Shoe & Leather Association, and the Chamber of Commerce of Boston, and resides on Highland Street, West Newton, with his family, consisting of a wife and two children.



JOSEPH B. SIMPSON

President of the Simpson Bros. Corporation, one of the largest firms engaged in the concrete business in New England, was born at Sullivan, Me., March 15, 1851.

He was educated in the Common and Normal schools, and has been actively engaged in the contracting business all his life.

He is a member of the Brae Burn Country and Hunnewell Clubs and of the Boston Chamber of Commerce and Boston City Club.

Mr. Simpson is married and resides with his wife and daughter on Hunnewell Avenue, Newton, Mass.



ABBOTT BARNES RICE

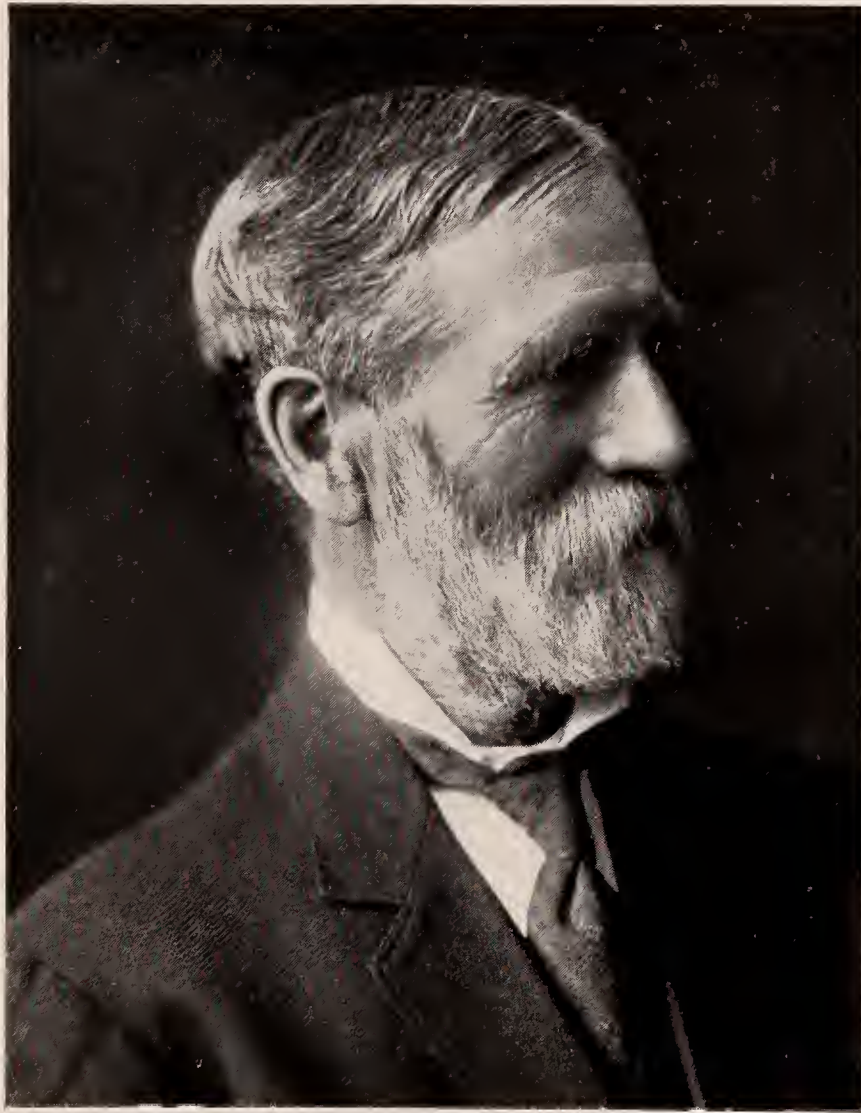
One of the leading merchants of Boston, was born at Hopkinton, Mass., April 17, 1862. He was educated in the public schools and at Brown University, Class of 1884, and then entered business life in Boston. Mr. Rice is treasurer of the Matinee Waist Co. of Glen Falls, N. Y., treasurer of the "Tremont Stores", and manager and treasurer of the Glen Shirt & Collar Co. of Boston, besides being interested financially in several other large business corporations.

Mr. Rice has served as an alderman of the city of Newton for three years, 1913-14-15, and is a member of the Minimum Wage Board as a representative of the retail trade.

He is a member of the Boston City Club, Boston Chamber of Commerce, Middlesex Club, Unitarian Club, Dalhousie Lodge of Masons, Newton Royal Arch Chapter, Royal Arcanum, Playground and Social Service League, and a member of the executive committee of the Boston Brown Alumni Association.

Mr. Rice has travelled extensively in foreign countries, where he has taken a special interest in social and civic conditions.

He is married and has three sons, Adams T. Rice, Brown 1915, Willard W. Rice, Harvard, 1918, and Laurence B. Rice, Yale, 1919. He resides on Summer Street, Newton Centre.



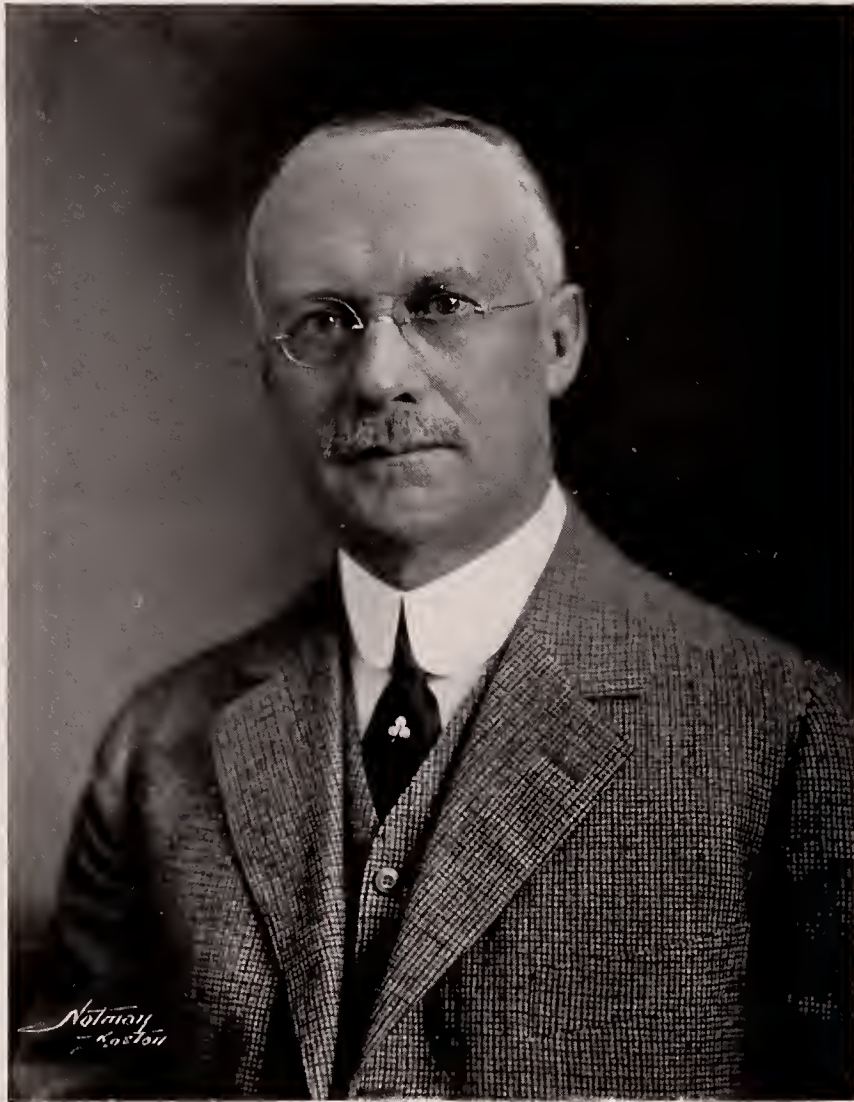
FREELAN OSCAR STANLEY

President of the Stanley Motor Carriage Company, was born at Kingfield, Maine, June 1, 1849. He was educated in the common schools, at Farmington Normal School, Hebron Academy, and attended Bowdoin College for one year and a half.

Besides his business interests in the Stanley Motor Carriage Company, Mr. Stanley is President of the Estes Park (Colorado) Bank, and President of the Trustees of Hebron Academy.

He is a member of the Hunnewell Club of Newton, the Economic Club of Boston, and the Metropolitan Driving Club of Greater Boston.

Mr. Stanley is married and resides with his wife on Waverley Avenue, Newton.



HARRY FLETCHER MORSE

New England manager of the Employers Liability Assurance Corporation of London, was born at Lowell, Mass., July 17, 1860. He graduated from the Watertown High School at the age of sixteen and after preparing for college, decided to enter business life. Mr. Morse is one of the most prominent underwriters in Workmen Compensation, Liability and Casualty insurance.

He is a member of the Boston Art Club, the Brae Burn Country and Hunnewell Clubs and Boston Chamber of Commerce.

Mr. Morse is married and resides on Shorncliffe Road, Newton.

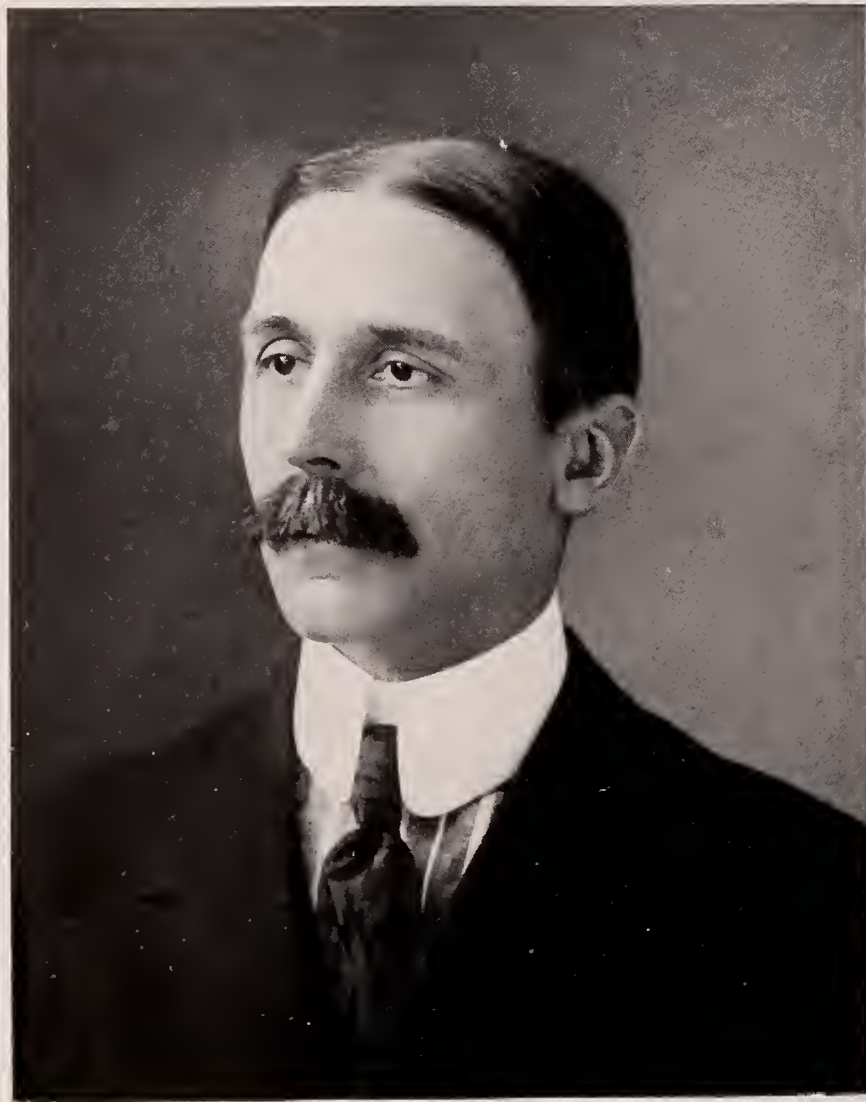


HENRY FREDERICK LESH

Was born at Tannersville, Munroe County, Pennsylvania, May 1, 1875. He was educated in the Newton Public Schools and is a graduate of the Newton High School.

Mr. Lesh is a member of the leather firm of Kistler, Lesh & Company, with tanneries in Pennsylvania, West Virginia and North Carolina. He is president of the National Association of Tanners and is a member of the Brae Burn Country, Woodland, Newton Golf Clubs, the Hatherly Club of North Scituate, Dalhousie Lodge of Masons, Newton Royal Arch Chapter, Gethsemane Commandery, Knights Templar, and of Aleppo Shrine.

He is married and resides with his wife on Hancock Avenue, Newton Centre.



HOWARD PENDLETON CONVERSE

The senior member of the firm of H. P. Converse & Co., constructing engineers, which built the Commonwealth Pier and other notable structures, has been a resident of Auburn-dale for many years, where his home is on Woodland Road. Mr. Converse was born in Columbus, Ohio, July 4, 1866 and was educated in the public schools of Columbus and at the Ohio State University.

He was a member of the Board of Aldermen of Newton in 1906-1907 and 1908 and served as a representative in the General Court in 1909. Mr. Converse is a member of Dal-housie lodge of Masons, the Phi Kappa Psi Fraternity, and the Exchange and Engineers Clubs of Boston. He married Miss Ida Burnside Van Wagenen in 1900.

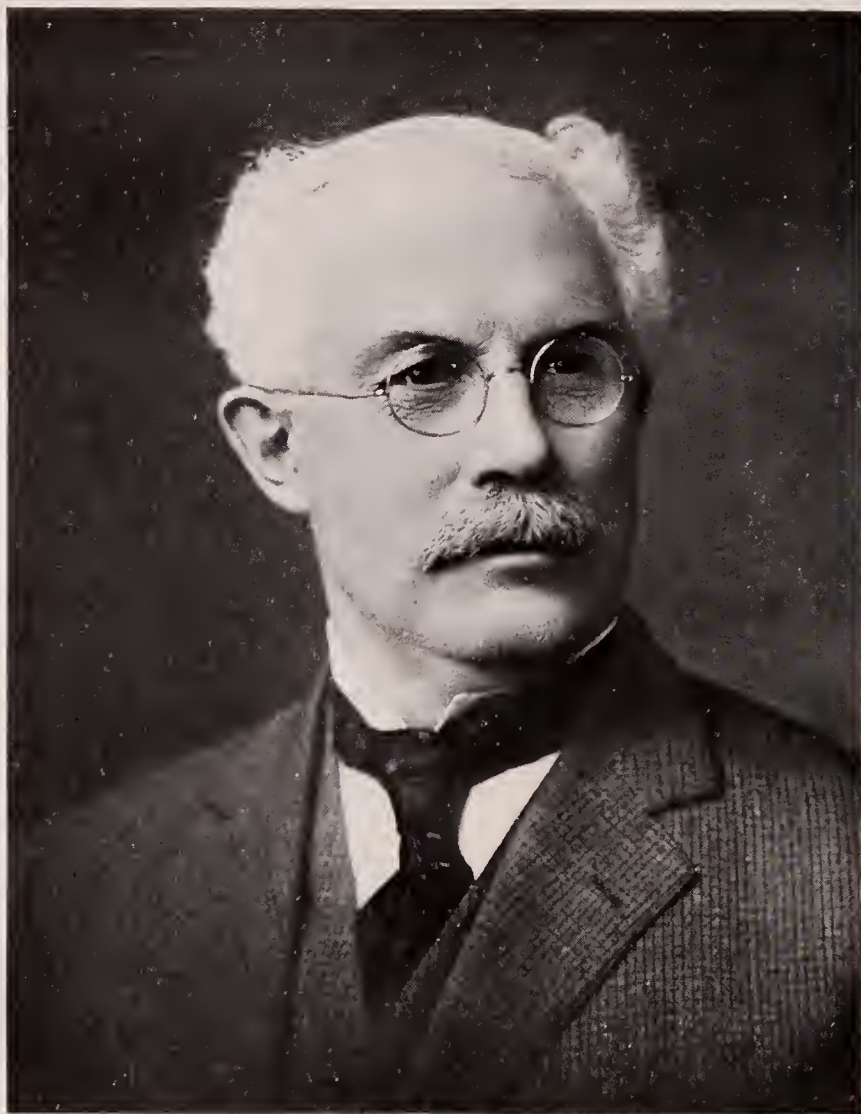


EDMUND I. LEEDS

Member of the firm of Brainerd & Leeds, one of the well-known firms of architects in Boston, was born in Newton May 6, 1873. He received his general education in the Newton grammar and high schools. His professional work was done at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and at Ecole des Beaux Arts of Paris where he was a member of the Atelier Pascal. This training has been supplemented by several extended trips abroad. Mr. Leeds is a member of professional societies such as the American Institute of Architects and the Boston Society of Architects. He has also done some special work in the National Fire Prevention Association.

He is a member and loyal worker in the Eliot Congregational Church and a Mason, having taken his degrees at the Dalhousie Lodge of Masons, Newton Royal Arch Chapter and Gethsemane Commandery, Knights Templars. He resides on Park Street, Newton with his wife, who was Miss Alice Marshall, and their three children.

Brainerd & Leeds, of which he is a member, are the architects of the Newton Y. M. C. A. and of Y. M. C. A. buildings at Grinnell College, Lawrence, Mass., and Somerville, Mass. They have designed many school buildings, among which are the high school buildings at Barre, Vermont, Claremont, N. H., Billerica and Belmont, Mass.; the Normal School group of buildings at Keene, N. H.; grade schools at Malden, Swampscott, Lexington, Waltham and Belmont and public buildings such as the N. E. Historic and Genealogical building and the Ford Building, New England Home for Little Wanderers; churches at Medford, Waterville, Maine, Westerly, R. I., the Chapel of Grinnell College and, for the Salvation Army, the People's Palace in Boston, the citadel in Cambridge and a headquarters building at Hartford. Besides they have designed many residences in Newton and elsewhere.



JOHN PELTZ EUSTIS

Was born at Burlington, Iowa, July 7, 1858, and educated in the public schools at Portland, Maine.

He is the founder and treasurer of the J. P. Eustis Manufacturing Company of Cambridge, Mass., manufacturers of brass goods under the trade mark of "The Brasscrafters." Mr. Eustis has been granted upwards of one hundred patents by the United States Patent Office, a large portion of which have proved to be of commercial value and in addition to those used in his own business, many of his patents, designs and mechanical ideas are used by other manufacturers.

Mr. Eustis is a member of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, Boston Yacht Club, Hunnewell Club, Dalhousie lodge of Masons, Newton Royal Arch Chapter, and Gethsemane Commandery, K. T.

He married Miss Mary M. Warner, of Florence, Mass., in 1891, and they have two sons, Warner and Grant B. Eustis. The family residence is on Washington Street, Hunnewell hill, Newton.



WILLIAM MARK NOBLE

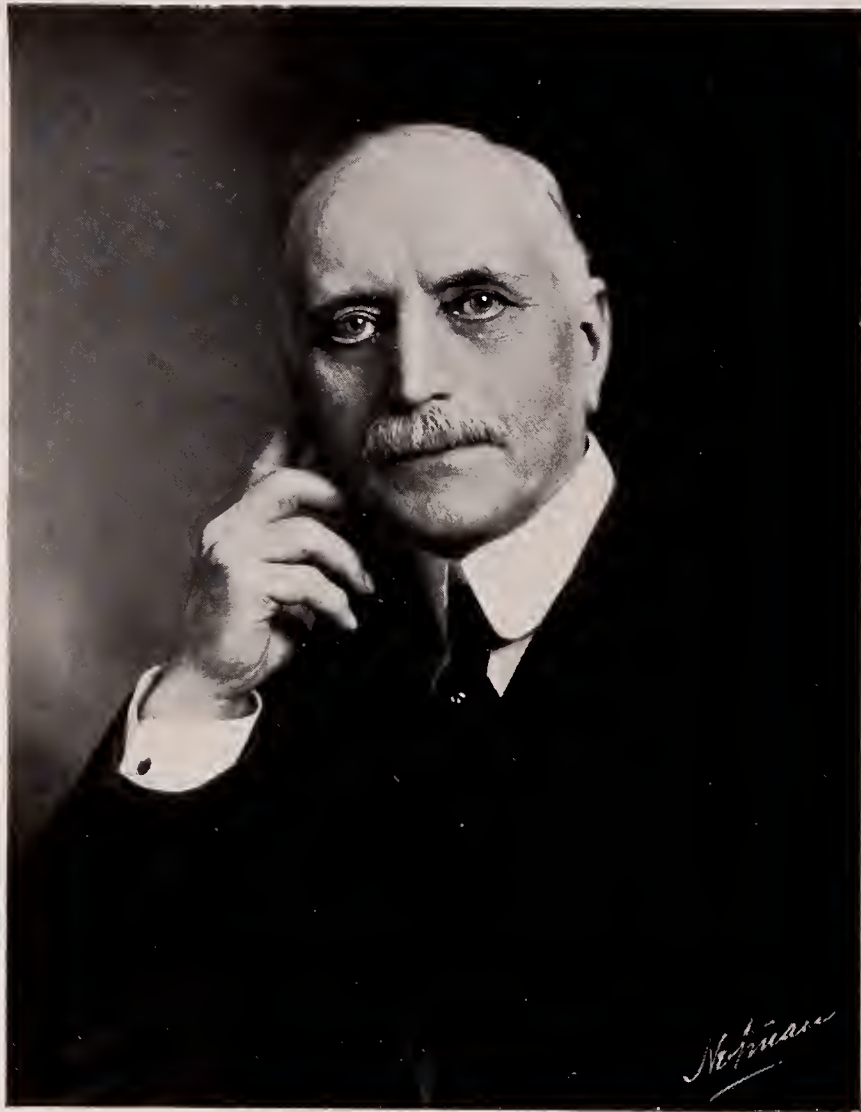
A well-known lawyer of Boston and a member of the firm of Noble, Davis and Stone, was born in Springfield, Mass., February 27, 1865, and comes from notable ancestry. His father was of good old English stock, the names William Mark being traceable in the family as far back as the year 1630. On his mother's side, Mr. Noble is allied to the Burlingame family, and to Hon. Anson Burlingame, at one time United States ambassador to Russia.

Mr. Noble was educated in the Chelsea High School, with private study in the classics, and received the degree of L.L.B. from the Boston University Law School.

He was for several years president of the Newton Centre Improvement Association and is a trustee of the Newton Centre Savings Bank, and a trustee and director in other corporations and estates.

He married Miss Marion W. Rising and they have three children, William Mark Noble, Jr., Margaret Noble, and Arthur D. Noble.

Mr. Noble resides on Bracebridge Road, Newton Centre.



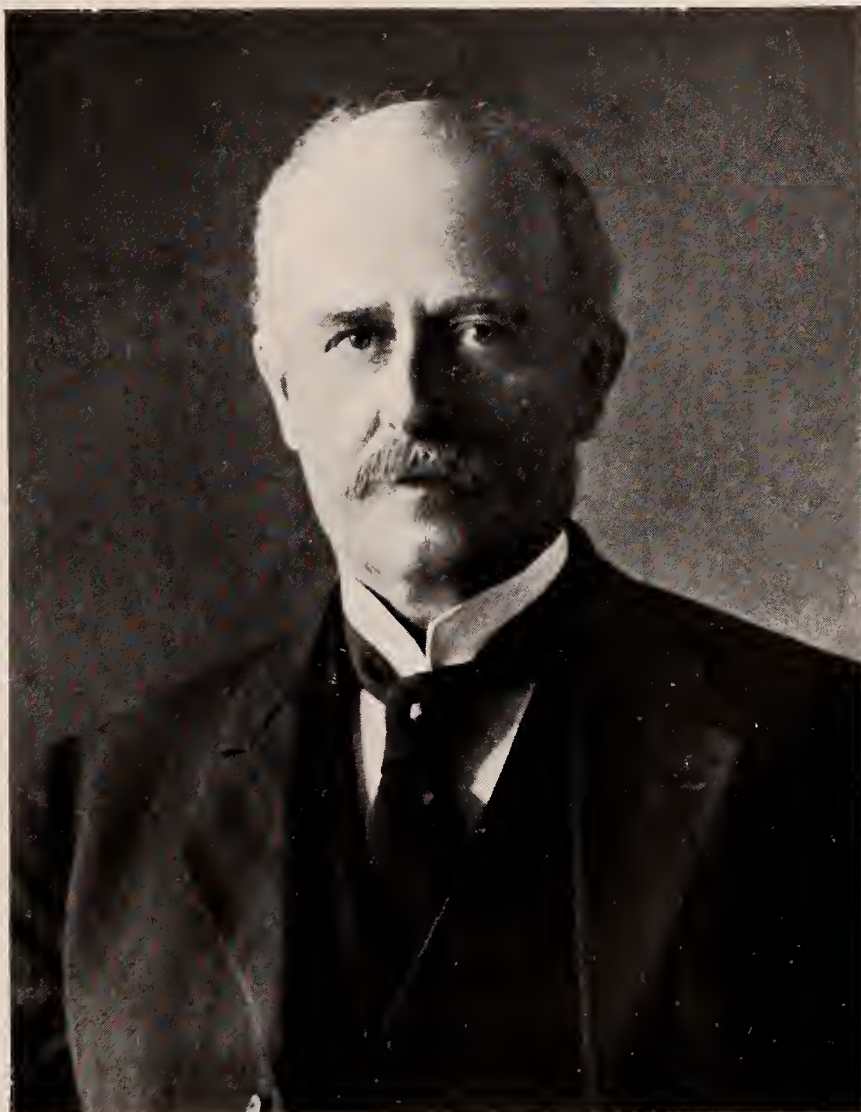
HANS C. HANSEN

One of the best known business men of Boston, and founder of the H. C. Hansen Type Foundry, was born at Sandeford, Norway, in 1845, and graduated from Technology at Horton in the same country in 1866. In 1868 he came to Boston. Starting with a two-foot rule and a limited capital, in 1872, and with five competing concerns in Boston, Mr. Hansen established his own foundry, the only one now remaining which does all its manufacturing in Boston. He designed, drafted and constructed labor-saving machines which were used even in Germany, and he possessed an inventive genius which brought manufacturers to him for advice. He took a foremost position as the inventor of brass rules, and starting when experts were few, and with a principle never to take them from other foundries, he selected intelligent young men who have become experts under his instruction.

Among Mr. Hansen's first inventions for the benefit of the printing industry was making steel-cutting dies for use on the printing press. Numerous inventions followed, which are now well-known to printers—inventions many of which are now in use in competing foundries, and in the foremost type foundry in France. Mr. Hansen had inventions in France, Germany, England, Canada and the United States.

He was a member of the Massachusetts Charitable Mechanic Association, the Franklin Typographical Society, the Odd Fellows, Boston City Club, Unitarian Club of Newton, Hunnewell Club, the Viking Club and the Boston Chamber of Commerce.

Mr. Hansen died at his home on Hunnewell Avenue, Newton, on January 24, 1916, and is survived by a widow, two sons, H. Alfred Hansen of Auburndale, and L. A. Hansen of Newton Highlands, and a daughter, Mrs. Sidney Curtis of Belmont.



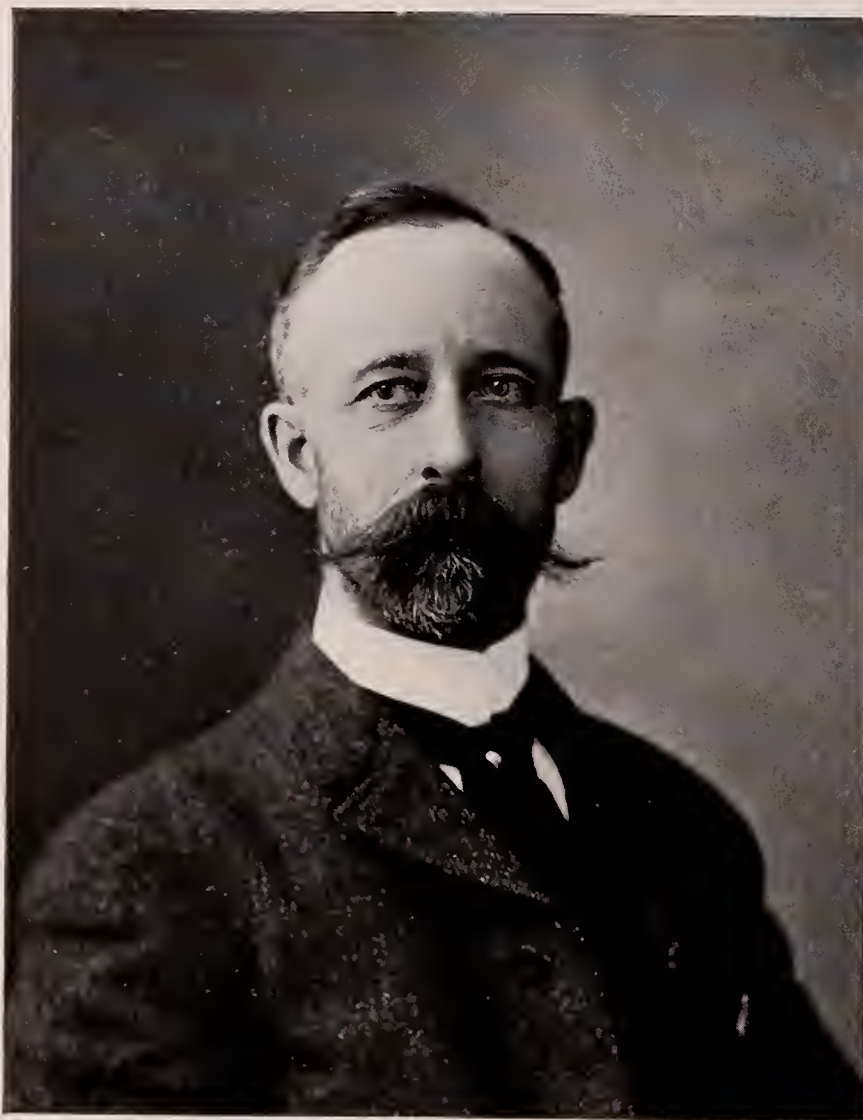
WINFIELD SCOTT SLOCUM

For many years, the city solicitor of Newton, was born at Grafton, Mass., May 1, 1848, the son of William F. and Margaret (Tinker) Slocum. He was educated in the public schools of his native town and at Amherst College, after which he studied law and was admitted to the Suffolk Bar in 1871 and to the United States Circuit Court bar in 1875. In 1871 he formed a partnership with his father, which continued until the death of the elder Mr. Slocum in 1896.

In 1881 he was elected city solicitor of Newton and served continuously until his death on January 29, 1915. His position as attorney for the city of Newton involved his making a specialty of municipal law. He served as a member of the school committee of Newton in 1874-77, and was a member of the Legislature in 1888 and 1889.

He was a Past Master of Dalhousie lodge of Masons and during his long and useful life was a prominent member of Central Congregational Church of Newtonville, of which he had been a clerk, deacon and moderator for many years. He was also interested in the Boston Congregational Club, the Massachusetts Club, the Boston Athletic Association and the Newton Club, and was a member of the Boston City Club.

He was twice married, his first wife being Miss Annie A. Pulsifer of Newton, by whom were three children, Agnes E., Charles P., and Winfield S. Slocum, Jr. His second wife, who survives him, was Miss Sarah M. Barry, of Boston.



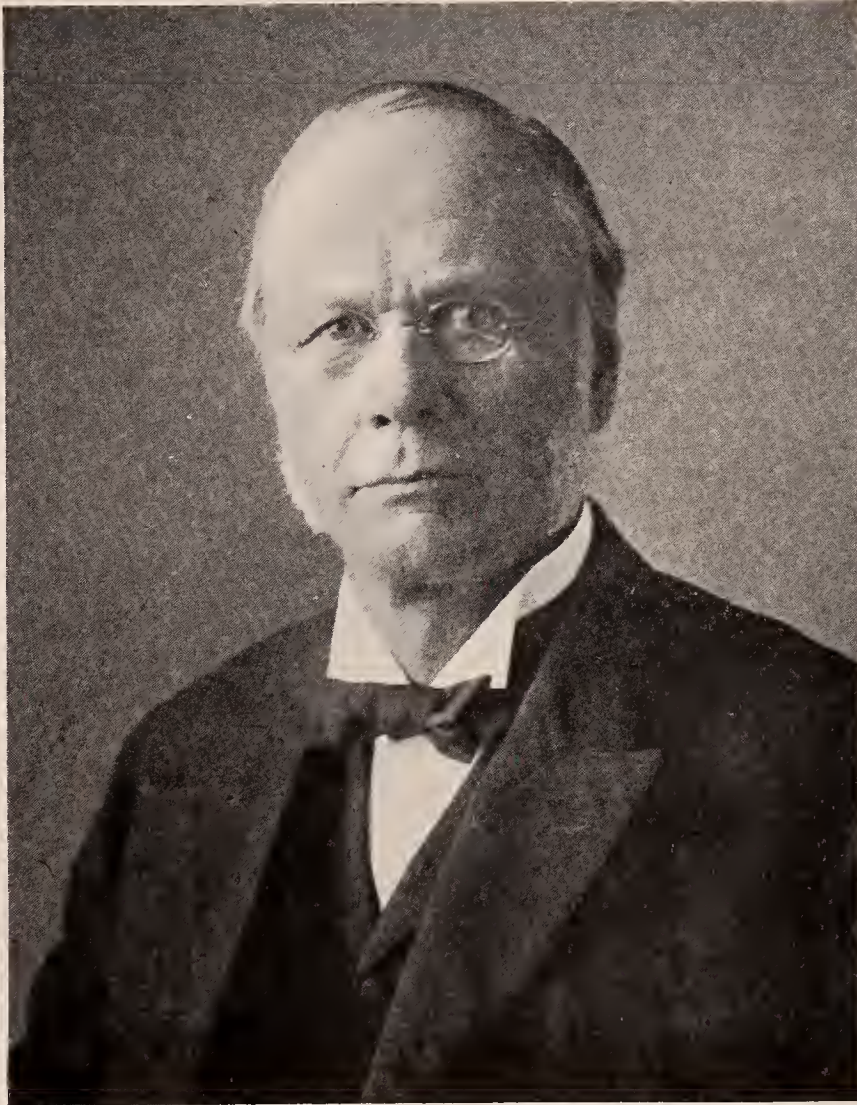
BERTRAND EUGENE TAYLOR

Was born at St. Johnsbury, Vermont, April 29, 1856, and died at his home in Newton Centre, August 23, 1909. Mr. Taylor was for many years one of the leading architects of Boston and vicinity, having been a member of the firm of Rand and Taylor from 1881 to 1895 and from that time until his death, a member of the firm of Kendall, Taylor and Stevens.

His education was received at St. Johnsbury Academy, where he graduated with honors in 1877. He then took special studies at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, while engaged in architecture in the office of Ober and Rand. He also studied special work on two extensive trips to Europe, and became deeply interested in hospital and sanatoria work. In this connection he was well known throughout Vermont, New Hampshire and Massachusetts.

Mr. Taylor was a member of the First Congregational Church of Newton Centre, a thirty-second degree Mason, with membership in Dalhousie lodge, and of the I. O. O. F. He was one of the founders of the Boston Architectural Club, one of the first members of the Newton Club and was also a member of the National Arts Club of New York and of the Sons of the American Revolution.

He married Miss Helen Clifton Payne in 1883 and they have had five children, Ruth, Dorothy, Clifton, Aldrich and Marjorie.



WILLIAM GIBSON BELL

President of the William G. Bell Company, manufacturers of refrigerators and store fixtures, was born at Hancock, N. H. February 1, 1839 and died at West Newton, his home for thirty years, on October 27, 1915.

Mr. Bell was educated in the public schools of New Ipswich and later entered business life in Boston, where he originated the well known "Bell's Spiced Dressing" a preparation which he manufactured for forty years.

He was an active member of the Second Congregational Church of West Newton, of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, New York Produce Exchange, the Boston Congregational Club and King Solomon Lodge of Masons of Somerville.

He married Miss Mary H. G. Whitney and they have two children, a son, Mr. Alfred W. Bell of West Newton and a daughter, Mrs. Douglas Crook of Allston.



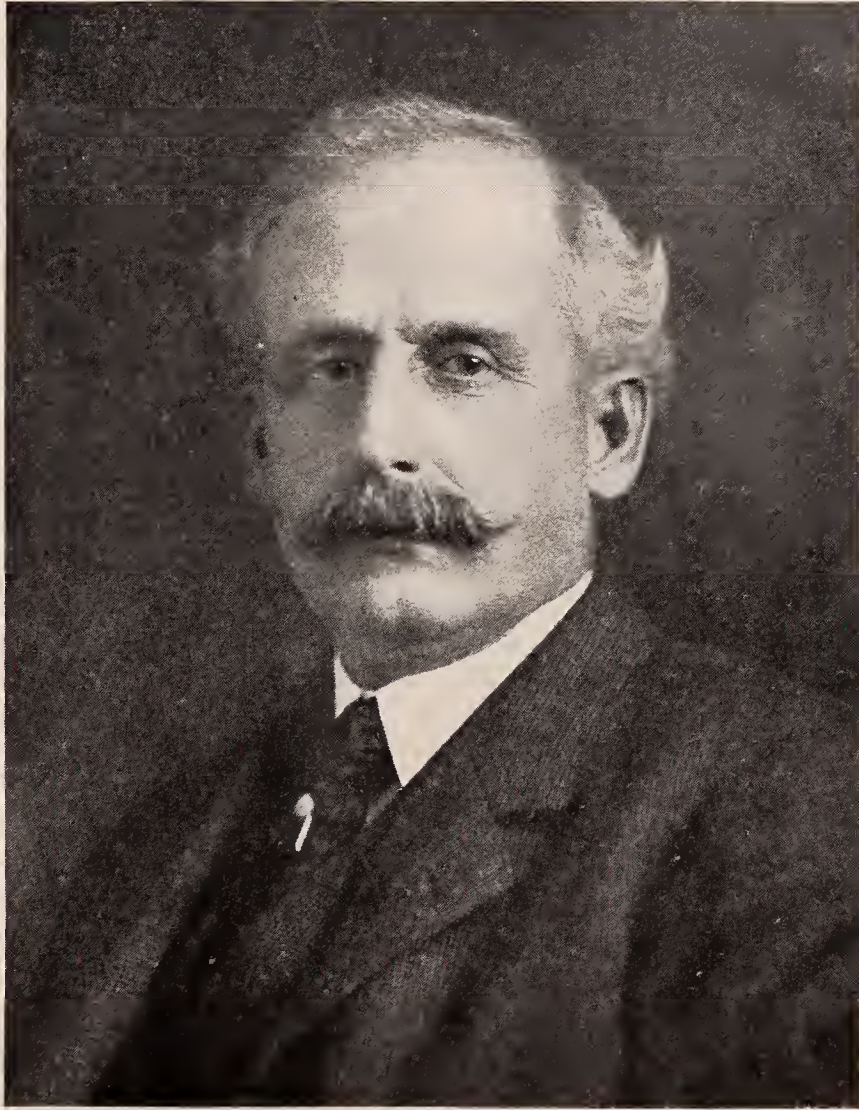
FRANK BLAKE HOPEWELL

The son of John and Sarah W. (Blake) Hopewell, was born at Cambridge, Mass., Dec. 5, 1873. After receiving his education in the grammar and high schools of Cambridge, Channey Hall and Kendall School, he entered upon a business career.

He is now a member of the firm of L. C. Chase & Co. of Boston, treasurer of Sanford Mills, Sanford, Me., treasurer of the Holyoke Plush Co., Holyoke, Mass., director of the Reading Rubber Mfg. Co., Reading, Mass., director of the First National Bank of Boston, and director of the Sanford Trust Co., Sanford, Me.

Mr. Hopewell is a member of the Brae Burn Country and Hunnewell Clubs of Newton, Exchange and Boston City Club, Boston Athletic Association, Boston Chamber of Commerce and the Corinthian Yacht Club of Marblehead.

He married Miss Helen I. Clark and they have one child, John Clark Hopewell. They reside on the corner of Park and Church Streets, Newton.



FRANK HOPEWELL

A successful merchant and manufacturer of Boston, was born in 1859, at Shelbourne Falls, Mass., the son of John and Catherine Hopewell.

He passed through the various grades of the public schools in Springfield, Mass., and studied three years in the Springfield Collegiate Institute.

Mr. Hopewell began his business career in New York in 1880, and shortly afterward entered the employ of L. C. Chase & Co. of Boston, of which he is now managing partner. He was Treasurer of Sanford Mills, Sanford, Maine, and of Holyoke Plush Co., Holyoke, Mass., for many years,—as well as a Director of the Boston Five Cents Savings Bank, all of which positions he resigned in 1913.

Mr. Hopewell is a Director of Sanford Mills, of the Holyoke Plush Co., and the Reading Rubber Mfg. Co. He is a member of the Brae Burn Country Club, and the Boston Athletic Association.

He married Mrs. Helen Buckman Crosby, and lives in an attractive home at the corner of Waverley Avenue and Farlow Road, Newton.



EDWARD RAY SPEARE

President of the Alden Speare Sons' Company was born in West Newton, September 21, 1872 and educated in the Newton High School and at Boston University. Besides his business connections as president of the Alden Speare's Sons Company, founded by his father, Hon. Alden Speare, second mayor of Newton, Mr. Speare is president of the Exolon Company, president of the Milton Chemical Company, treasurer of the Economy Food Products Company, treasurer of the Atlantis Press, a director in the Central Trust Company of Cambridge, and a trustee of Boston University.

He is also a member of the Masonic order, of the Algonquin Club, the Exchange Club, the Boston Athletic Association, Longwood Cricket Club, Brae Burn Country Club, Hollywood Club, and the Newton Centre Squash Tennis Club.

Mr. Speare married Miss Dorothy Simmons of Cambridge in 1894 and they have three children, Albert R. Speare, Dorothy Speare, and Virginia Speare. They reside on Montvale Crescent, Newton Centre.



THOMAS FRANCIS BAXTER

A prominent banker of Boston, was born Nov. 1, 1869, at Brookline, Mass. After passing through the Brookline public schools he became connected with the banking firm of Bond & Goodwin and is now senior partner of this concern with offices in Boston, New York, Chicago, San Francisco and Minneapolis.

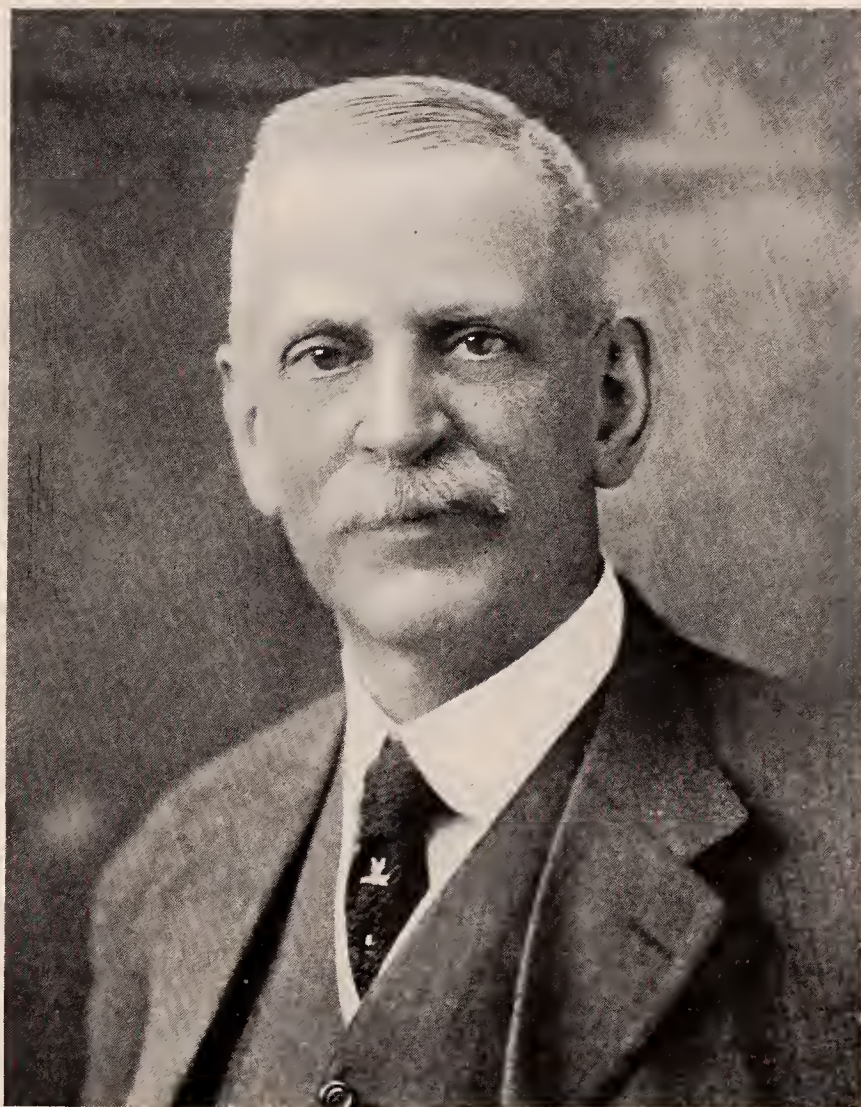
Mr. Baxter married Miss Mabel Smith of Roxbury, Mass., in 1898 and they have three children, Thomas F. Baxter, Jr., Miss Ruth Baxter, and Philip Norman Baxter. They have a beautiful home on the corner of Commonwealth Avenue and Bristol Road, West Newton.



RESIDENCE OF G. DUTHIE STRACHAN, WABAN HILL ROAD, CHESTNUT HILL.



RESIDENCE OF ROBERT M. CLARK, HOMER STREET, NEWTON CENTRE.



THOMAS PHIPPS CURTIS

Was born at Quincy, Mass., May 16, 1850, the son of Lewis (1818-1897) and Emeline M. (Phipps) Curtis, and is a great grandson of Mehitable Adams, a first cousin of John Adams, second president of the United States, and a second cousin of John Quincy Adams, also a president of the United States. Mr. Curtis was educated in private schools and for forty years has been connected with the firm of Deering, Milliken & Co. of New York and Boston, dry goods commission merchants, as salesman and partner. Mr. Curtis is also treasurer of the George W. Olney Woolen Co. of Cherry Valley, Mass., president of the Mayo Woolen Co. of Millbury, Mass., president of the Cascade Woolen Co. of Oakland, Me., and managing director of the Madison Woolen Co. of Madison, Me.

He is a Mason, a Knight Templar since 1873, and a member of the Grafton Club, Merchants Club of New York, Middlesex Club of Boston and of the Boston Chamber of Commerce.

He married Miss Ellen F. Hobbs, March 24, 1890 and they have one son Lewis Foster Curtis.

Mr. Curtis has made his home in Newton Highlands for the past twenty-five years, where he has a handsome residence on Lake Avenue.



RESIDENCE OF FRED S. CARR, WABAN HILL ROAD, CHESTNUT HILL.



RESIDENCE OF EDWARD E. ELMS, HUNNEWELL AVENUE, NEWTON.



CHARLES HENRY BRECK

President of the Joseph Breck & Sons Corporation of Boston, was born in Brighton, Mass., July 8, 1850, and educated in the public schools and at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, as well as by travel at home and abroad. Mr. Breck is treasurer of the Breck-Robinson Nursery Co., treasurer of the New England Iron and Hardware Association, a director of the Fourth-Atlantic National Bank of Boston, a director of the Wholesale Seedsman's League and a trustee of several estates. He is also a member of the Brae Burn Country Club and of the Lake Placid Club. Mr. Breck married Miss Marion Agnes Adams and they have three children, Mrs. John Benbow (Frances Elizabeth), Mr. Charles Henry Breck, Jr., and Mr. Luther Adams Breck. Mr. and Mrs. Breck reside on Fairmont Avenue, Newton.

The business of Joseph Breck & Sons Corporation of which Mr. Breck is president, was founded in 1822 and since 1830 has been continuously carried on by Joseph Breck and his descendants. Mr. Breck and his brother Mr. Joseph Francis Breck, treasurer of the Corporation, are of the third generation in the business and two members of the fourth generation, great grandsons of the founder, are now taking an active part in the management of its affairs.



RESIDENCE OF ALONZO N. BURBANK, PARK AVENUE, NEWTON.



RESIDENCE OF RICHARD G. ELKINS, HIGHLAND STREET, WEST NEWTON.



HUBERT GEORGE RIPLEY

Architect, was born in Melrose, Massachusetts. Graduate of the Melrose Grammar and High Schools, and the Architectural Department of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, class of '90. After a period of study in Europe, he is now engaged in professional practice as a member of the firm of Fisher, Ripley & Le Boutillier, of Boston.

He is consulting architect to the Boston Art Commission, member of the American Institute of Architects, the Boston Society of Architects, the Boston Architectural Club, the Technology Club of New York, and the Newton Club.

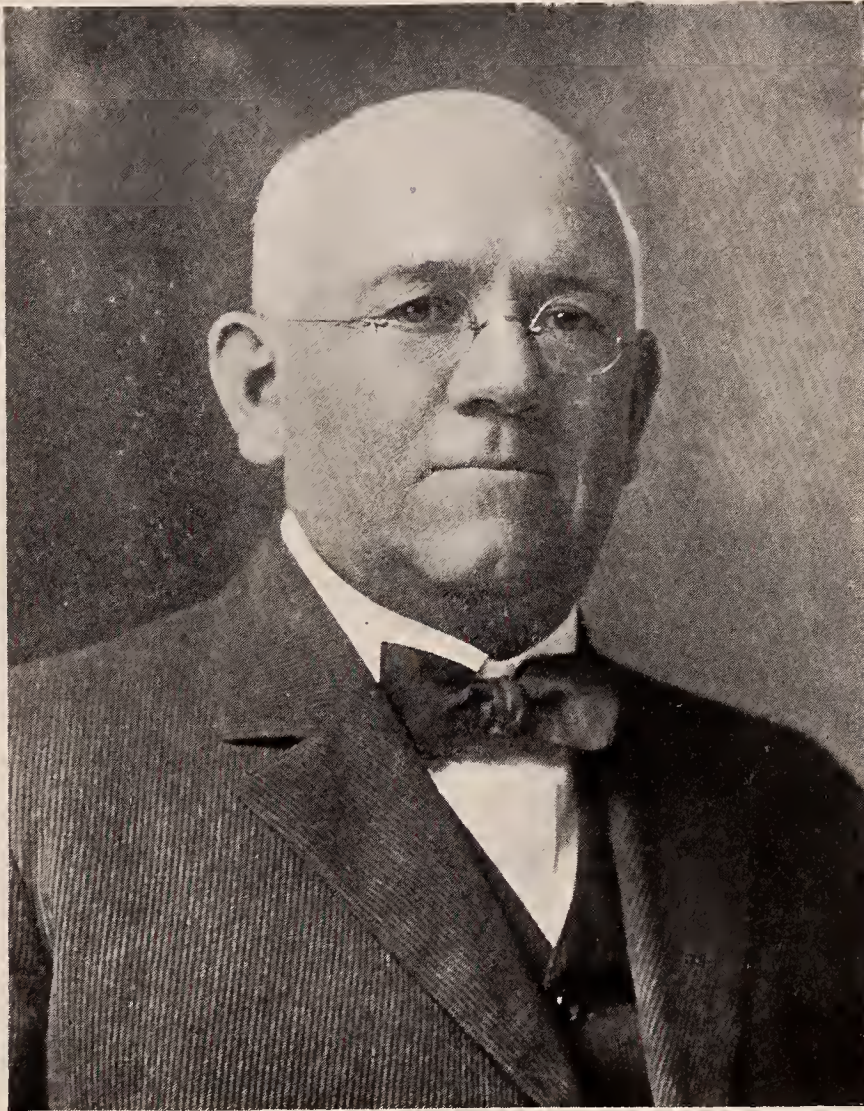
Mr. Ripley is married, has one son, and lives on Birch Hill Road, Newtonville.



RESIDENCE OF CLARENCE C. COLBY, FARLOW ROAD, NEWTON.



RESIDENCE OF WILLIAM K. COREY, COMMONWEALTH AVENUE, AUBURNDALE.



FRED SUMNER CARR

A successful manufacturer of Boston, was born April 22, 1857 at West Newbury, Mass. He received his early education in the public schools and then carried on his father's business of carriage manufacturing for four years: later he became connected with a wholesale carriage goods house with whom he remained fourteen years as traveling salesman and in 1908 established himself in business in manufacturing automobile and carriage materials and has since built up a large and profitable industry:—a rubber mill being built in Framingham, Mass., in 1911, for rubberizing cloth and another mill being built in 1913, in Tilbury, Ontario, for the same purpose.

In 1910 the manufacturing of patented fasteners was commenced and three years later, in 1913, a new factory in Cambridge was built to take care of the growing business.

Mr. Carr, in 1914, purchased a half interest in the G. W. J. Murphy Co. of Merrimac, Mass., of which company he is now the president. This company is the largest manufacturer of button fasteners in the world.

Mr. Carr is also president of the following companies which bear his name:—F. S. Carr Co., Boston, Mass., F. S. Carr Rubber Co., South Framingham, Mass., F. S. Carr Rubber Co. of Canada, Granby, Quebec, and the Carr Fastener Co. Cambridge, Mass.

He was married in 1877 to Miss Sarah J. Emery of Lynn, Mass., by whom he had three children, Miss Adelaide F. Carr, Ralph W. Carr and Moses F. Carr.

In 1905 he married Miss Ida M. Nason of Limerick, Me. and they live in a beautiful home on Waban Hill Road, Chestnut Hill.



RESIDENCE OF ALBERT W. ELLIOTT, BERWICK ROAD, NEWTON CENTRE.



RESIDENCE OF FRANK J. HALE, BIGELOW ROAD, WEST NEWTON.



NATHAN HEARD

Senior member of the law firm of Heard, Smith & Tennant of Boston and Washington, D. C., specializing in Patents, Patent causes and trade mark matters, was born at Omaha, Nebraska, January 26, 1872, and is descended from Luke Heard, who came from England in 1630 and settled in Ipswich, Mass.

After a preparatory education in the schools of Worcester, Mr. Heard received the degree of B.S. from the Worcester Polytechnic Institute in 1893, LL.B. in 1896 and LL.M. in 1897 from the National University Law School and M.P.L. from George Washington University in 1898. He was also an examiner in the U. S. Patent Office from 1894-1899.

Mr. Heard was for several years on the Republican City Committee and in 1910 to 1912 a member of the Newton Board of Aldermen.

He is a member of the Tuesday, Eight O'Clock, Civic, and Golf Clubs of Newton and is actively interested in Eliot Church. He is also a member of the Boston City Club, Exchange Club, Massachusetts Club, Appalachian Mountain Club and the Chamber of Commerce of Boston, and the Cosmos Club of Washington, D. C. Mr. Heard is a member of the Bar of the Supreme Courts of the United States, and of the Massachusetts and of various Federal Courts, of the American Bar Association, Boston Bar Association, American Patent Law Association and American Academy of Political and Social Science.

Mr. Heard married in 1896 Miss Florence Wilhelmena Ruggles of Halifax, N. S., a descendant of Gen. Timothy Ruggles, President of the Stamp Act Congress, has four children, Mary Ruggles, Nathan Jr., Daniel Owen and William Van Horne, and resides at Waverley Avenue, Newton.



RESIDENCE OF J. PORTER RUSSELL, SHORNECLIFFE ROAD, NEWTON.



RESIDENCE OF MRS. WILLIAM G. BELL, SHAW STREET, WEST NEWTON.



JOHN S. SUMNER

A resident of Newton for forty-five years from 1868 until his death May 25, 1913, was a native of Boston, Mass., where he was born July 8, 1839. He learned the tin plate and sheet iron business and in 1868 purchased the stove and furnace business established by the late John Farnum on Centre Street, Newton, which he conducted for over thirty years. Mr. Sumner was an expert skater, and for sixty-five years did not miss the opportunity to indulge in this winter sport. He was a master at fancy skating and afforded his friends much pleasure by his exhibitions. He was also an expert rifleman. He was a member of the Massachusetts Rifle Association and was one of the men who made the Walnut Hill range so famous in its early days. He made and broke many world records, many of which stand today under the same conditions as when they were made. The last time he visited Walnut Hill, although over seventy years of age, he made a record of forty consecutive shots at the 1000 yard range, a score of 190 out of a possible 200.

Mr. Sumner attended the Eliot Church and was one of its earliest pew owners.

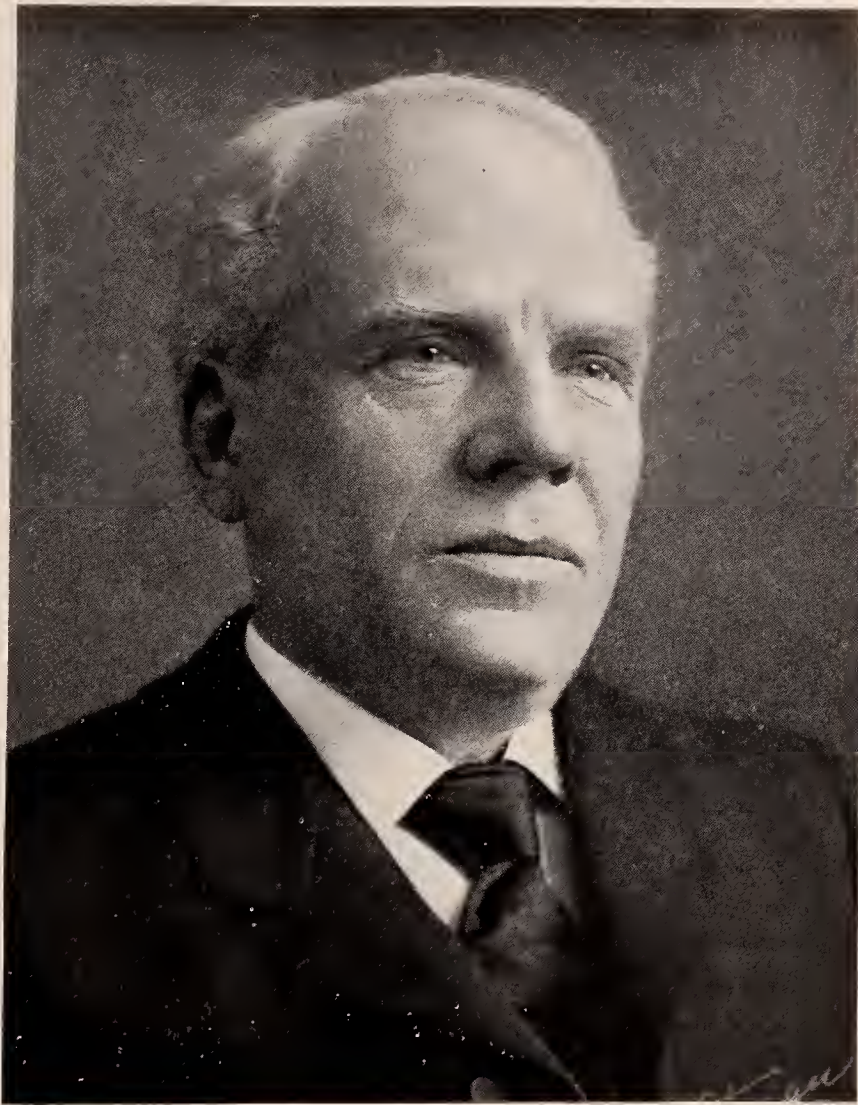
He married Miss Mary Abbie Robinson of Dorchester, and three children survive, Mrs. Arthur P. Fiske of Sharon, Mass., Charles S. Sumner of Hamburg, Germany, and Mrs. Harry A. Harwood of Newtonville.



RESIDENCE OF HUBERT G. RIPLEY, BIRCH HILL ROAD, NEWTONVILLE



RESIDENCE OF MRS. HENRY E. COBB, BELLEVUE STREET, NEWTON



CHARLES SIDNEY ENSIGN

Was born in Hartford, Conn., July 26, 1842, educated in the public and private schools of Farmington and Hartford, the Harvard Law School, (LL.B. in 1863), Graduate School of Harvard University, 1864 and the College of France, Paris, 1865-66. Mr. Ensign practised law in Hartford, in New York from 1868 to 1885, and in Boston since that time. He served in the Common Council of Hartford, in 1865, was a member of the Brooklyn, N. Y., committee of 100, president of the 22nd Ward Citizens Association (1876-79), president Brooklyn Tax Payers Central Association, 1878, served on the Watertown (Mass.) School Committee 1886-1894, was a trustee and chairman of the Public Library Trustees, 1887-1890, and has been Town Moderator. He served in the Massachusetts House of Representatives from Watertown and Belmont in 1891 and in 1895 was defeated for the Massachusetts Senate by only 21 votes. He removed to Newton in 1899 and served as an alderman from 1901 to 1905.

Mr. Ensign is vice president of the Watertown Historical Society, a member of the American Society for Judicial Settlement of International Disputes, a councillor of the N. E. Historic Genealogical Society, a member of the Connecticut Historical Society, a corresponding member of the Maine Historical Society, life member of the American Historical Association and of the Harvard Law School Association, a director of the Newton Historical Society, a member of the Massachusetts Bar Association, of the Bunker Hill Monument Association, a director of the Florence Crittenton League of Compassion (Boston), a vice-president and president of the Newton Associated Charities since 1904, a director of the Newton Welfare Bureau, trustee of the Sarah Hull Chapter D. R. Memorial Fund, an associate member Charles Ward Post, G. A. R., served as clerk of Eliot Religious Society, 1890-1906, is church auditor since 1913, and is a member of the Monday Evening, Eight O'Clock and Civic Clubs and the Y. M. C. A. Association of Newton.

Mr. Ensign married Miss Angeline Faxon Barker of Brighton, and they have two children, Charles Sidney Ensign, Jr., and Miss Angie Gertrude Ensign.



RESIDENCE OF JOHN P. EUSTIS, WASHINGTON STREET, NEWTON



RESIDENCE OF BENJAMIN W. FREDERICKS, PARK AVENUE, NEWTON



HON. WILLIAM H. CARTER

Member of Congress from the Thirteenth Massachusetts district, was born at Needham Heights, June 15, 1864, and educated in the schools of his native town and at the Commerce Commercial College. On leaving school he entered the manufacturing business established by his father, and is now the vice president and general manager of The William Carter Company of Needham.

Mr. Carter was the representative from Needham in the General Court of 1906, and was elected to the sixty-fourth Congress in the fall of 1914.

He is a member of Nayasset Club of Springfield, the City Club of Boston, the Boston Press Club, the Village Club of N. H., Wellesley Country Club, Columbia Club of Washington, D. C., Norfolk lodge of Masons, Gethsemane Commandery, Knights Templar, Aleppo Temple and the Elks lodge of Framingham.

Mr. Carter is married and resides in Needham.



RESIDENCE OF HENRY H. LEARNARD, WAVERLEY AVENUE, NEWTON



RESIDENCE OF EDWARD P. BOSSON, LEDGES ROAD, NEWTON CENTRE

GEORGE A. FROST

President of the George Frost Co., manufacturers of Boston, was born in Roxbury, July 12, 1857, and received his education in the Newton Grammar and High Schools.

Mr. Frost is president of the Brae Burn Country Club and a member of the Country Club, Brookline, and the Exchange and Algonquin Clubs of Boston.

Mr. Frost is married and has two daughters, Mrs. Miles W. Weeks and Miss Eleanor R. Frost. He resides on Chestnut Street, West Newton.

WILLIAM HOBART EMERSON

For many years a manufacturer of shoes, but now retired from business, was born in Charlestown, Mass., and educated in the public schools.

He is a member of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company, the Newton and Hunnewell Clubs.

Mr. Emerson is married and has a family of two sons and one daughter, and resides on Hovey Street, Newton.

DONALD MACKAY HILL

A member of the law firm of Blodgett, Jones, Burnham and Bingham of Boston, was born in Brookline, Mass., Nov. 1, 1877 and educated in the Berkley School of Boston, 1894, Harvard College, 1898, and Harvard Law School, 1901.

Mr. Hill is president of the Renfrew Manufacturing Company, President Hansahoe Mfg. Co., president of F. U. Stearns & Co., president Foster's Wharf Company, vice president of the Exchange Trust Co. of Boston, Treasurer of the Laconia Car Company, and a director of the Boston Insurance Company, Old Colony Insurance Company, Sylvester Company, Cote Piano Manufacturing Company and the Newton South Co-operative bank.

He is a member of the Bostonian Society, Harvard Club of Boston, Brae-Burn Country Club, the Exchange Club and the Longwood Cricket Club.

Mr. Hill married Miss Annie Turner, and with a family of two sons, Donald Mackay Hill Jr. and Malcolm Turner Hill, resides on Pine Ridge Road, Waban.



RESIDENCE OF NATHAN HEARD, WAVERLEY AVENUE, NEWTON



RESIDENCE OF EDMUND I. LEEDS, PARK STREET, NEWTON

JAMES A. LOWELL

Born February 5, 1869, on Hammond Street, Chestnut Hill, in the house where he still lives. Prepared for college at Hopkinson's Private School, Boston. Graduate of Harvard College, 1891; Harvard Law School, 1894. Married December 2, 1897 at Philadelphia, Pa., to Miss Mary Wharton Churchman. Children, James A. Lowell, Jr., born August 15, 1899; Wharton Lowell, born November 12, 1904. Since graduating from Harvard Law School in 1894, he has practiced law in Boston. He was a member of the Common Council of Newton in 1897 and of the Board of Aldermen of Newton 1898, 1899, 1900. Member of the Massachusetts House of Representatives 1904, 1905 and 1906, the last year as chairman of the Committee on Judiciary. Chairman of the Commission on Workmen's Compensation of Massachusetts 1910 to 1912; chairman of the Board of Labor and Industries 1913 to 1914. He has been connected with several charitable associations and has been Treasurer of the South End House Association for many years. Is also a Trustee of the Perkins Institution for the Blind and the Boston Young Men's Christian Union; is Secretary of the Boston Common Society and President of the Newton Branch of the Massachusetts Forestry Association. Unitarian. Republican in politics. Clubs are Union Club of Boston, The Country Club of Brookline, and Longwood Cricket Club.

ROBERT GORTON

Treasurer of the George Frost Co. of Boston, has been a well known resident of the City of Newton for nearly twenty years, the last ten being in West Newton, with a comfortable home on Berkeley Street. He was born in Belmont, Allegany County, New York on July 3, 1861, and was educated in the common schools with a three years University course.

Mr. Gorton is a prominent member of the Newton Boat Club, of which he was president for two years, and is also a member of the Brae Burn Country Club, the Neighborhood Club and the Boston City Club.

He married Miss Carrie E. Maxson and they have two sons and two daughters, Fred D. Gorton, the well known golfer, and Mrs. Daniel B. Rogers, and Mrs. Walter H. Cady.

AN AFTERWORD

The preparation of this book has taken three years on account of the many delays encountered in obtaining the necessary data and articles, all of which have been contributed. As part of the book has been in print for a long time, while another portion has but recently been prepared, some inconsistencies in chronology may be noted, and for which this explanation is made.

JOHN C. BRIMBLECOM,
Editor.

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